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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

Vol. II. Saturday, July 3, 1819. No. 1.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The season has now arrived, when we are accustomed to celebrate our entrance into the family of nations. Forty-three years have bowed into the dust almost all whose counsel or whose swords were given for *Independence.* Those who now live, have grown up beneath the influence of our own government. They have never acknowledged any sovereign but the laws, and if reason were not sufficiently powerful, affection and habit would bind us to our constitution.

When we look back into the valley of time, and trace the ground over which we have passed, we shall find much cause to be proud of our republican institutions, and much to be grateful for to the great Governor of mankind. Forty years ago our population was only one fifth of that of Great Britain. We dwelt on the margin of the sea, and scarcely penetrated backward beyond the Allegheny mountain. The western wilds were considered in nearly the same light as the frozen regions of the north, which were then almost equally inhabited.

During the perilous times which succeeded to peace, when the voice of distress was heard through the whole land, and it was to be feared that men would accuse their change of government as the cause, our fate was happily confided to those whose blood had been spilt and whose strength had been wasted in the war for freedom. They knew the value of that which had cost so dear, and their influence quieted the voice of discontent in its origin. When the whirlwind of the French revolution swept by us, we were preserved by the resolution and wisdom of *that man* whose name draws tears of affection from every eye; and not more for his unshaken stability in the field, than for his foresight and firmness in the cabinet, do we bless the name of Washington.

Our agriculture and commerce have been fostered, and we have increased in numbers and in riches, by the influence of causes, which we could not have foreseen, and which have cast a weight upon other nations, which will weigh heavily upon their children. Industry had no where in Europe a safe asylum, and our farmers and merchants supplied the wants of nations.

Our navy, upon which we looked eight years ago with anxious solicitude, and which we feared would at once be swept from the ocean by the *invincible cross of St. George*, has achieved a succession of exploits, which were not more unlooked for by our enemy, than unhoped for by ourselves. We now feel no fear of an attempt at invasion, for we are not only strong enough to repel any force that could possibly be landed, but the flag of freedom guards the pathway of ocean.

Under the influence of the favourable events which have caused us to prosper, our population will soon equal that of the parent country. The Allegheny is now on our eastern frontier, the Rocky Mountains are approaching us, and we shall soon form governments on the shores of the Pacific. "A universal forest has yielded to the abodes of civilization. We are not like other cultivated countries, surrounded by the monuments of the dead, nor do we merely succeed to the dwellings left vacant by our fathers, but we are now more numerous than all who are in their graves; and it is a remarkable law of our growing population, that so long as the present ratio of increase continues, the living will for ever be more numerous than all the dead."*

* North American Review, vol. 9. p. 156.

Let us turn from the past, raise our eyes from the present, and throw a glance over the future. The course which it becomes us to follow is obvious and easy. Disengaged from the complicated policy of Europe, our destiny will depend almost entirely on ourselves. It will be difficult for any mismanagement to take from us all the fruit of our advantageous situation, but it may materially retard us. Let us cultivate a spirit of peace with all mankind, not excepting our late enemy, whose name too often excites our martial energies. Let us remember that we are descended from the same parents, and that we will not forego our common claim to participate in the reputation of Shakspeare and Milton, of Johnson and Addison. In her soil repose the remains of those whose works form the minds of our children to liberty and virtue, and we cannot read of her ancient struggles for freedom without exulting in her success. Let us yield then to those feelings which prompt us to extend the arm of friendship to the country of our origin, and strive to cool the flash of anger which glows on our cheeks when we think of the pangs of the revolution and the burning of our villages in the last war. We are now strong, and can be magnanimous;—let us forgive.

In the calm of peace, let us direct our attention to the means of cementing our union, by opening a communication between all parts of it, and thus joining them by the bands of interest. Let our legislatures apply themselves to the improvement of our laws, so as to secure to industry the reward of his labour, to repress crime, and to provide for the extension of knowledge to all. There are several *desiderata* which it would be well to keep in view. The *abolition of slavery* and the prevention of *drunkenness*—the improvement of our *criminal code* and of the *manner of punishing offenders*—the revision of our laws in relation to the *poor*—the establishment of a general *bankrupt law*—and, as necessary to the success of all plans for good, the organization of a system of *public education*, by which every child may be taught the rudiments of learning and the principles of morality and industry. Would it not also be well to remove from our land every mark of intolerance to those whose religious opinions differ from our own?*

By thus making the best use of the advantages we enjoy, we shall continue to offer an asylum to the distressed and oppressed of all nations;—we shall extend the principles of civil and religious liberty, and shall enjoy the approving smile of Heaven.

Communications.

THE OBSERVER.

No. 6.

"There are two sorts of corruption; the one where the people do not observe the *laws*, the other where they are corrupted by the *laws;* an incurable evil, because it is the very remedy itself"—MONTESQUIEU.

Whilst endeavouring to press upon the attention of the public, the odious effects of distilled spirits throughout our country, and urging the application of the only effectual remedy we have been able to point out, we are well aware that no such legislative enactment can be looked for, unless it shall be made to appear that it is the wish of the majority of the people. We perfectly accord with the sentiments expressed by a friend in a letter to the writer, "that until the people are alive to the subject, they would rise, as they have done, to any system of excise; and that if ever there shall be a radical cure perfected, and the crime of intemperance conquered, it must come to pass by practical attention on the part of the advocates of virtue; these must endeavour to bring the subject into view with all the advantages in their power. It must come into the notice of religious bodies, and form a part of the principles of education, to be inculcated upon the minds and sentiments of children, and be viewed by them as a duty connected, as it really is, with their temporal and eternal salvation. Thus, the common voice will be raised against drunkenness, and a general feeling obtain in the public mind, opposed to the use of stimulants; and by such a change in our national character, government would be clothed with energy sufficient

* See the debates on the *Jew Bill* in the Maryland legislature.

to suppress the evil." It is to the hope that a majority of the people of the United States are now sufficiently awake to the moral turpitude caused by intemperance, and that they would join in supporting the measure we have proposed, that we would trust the success of its trial. Vice and wretchedness produced by this cause, have surely existed long enough, and been spread wide enough before the eyes of the American public, to call upon the greater part of our population to come forth willingly, and instruct their representatives in Congress, that they wish effective measures adopted to suppress this intolerable evil. In the eastern states we have reason to believe that a memorial, praying the legislature to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors, and their importation, would be signed by almost the whole population. And we can but think that a majority of the public at large, throughout our country, would give in their names as advocates of so righteous an object. The moral courage and virtuous energies of the people, have clothed legislative bodies with determined resolution sufficient to have induced them often to suppress the causes of vice and immorality by the injunctions of positive laws. They have suppressed the slave trade; (and they will have to suppress slavery, a foul iniquity yet existing in some few of our states, holding up this boasted country of liberty and equality to the scorn and derision of other nations; but the knowledge of the day, the virtuous indignation of the people abhors it, and it must cease,) they have suppressed gambling, masquerades, horse racing, and many other causes of the corruption of society, to the prohibition of which the wishes, the prejudices, and the pecuniary interests of thousands, were strenuously opposed. But the virtuous strength of the people, anxious with their legislators for the public good, insured compliance with the laws.

Now there cannot be, we believe, an individual in this country of observation and reflection, who is not convinced that ardent spirits are productive of infinitely more mischief to society than all the causes of vice and immorality united together, which legislative bodies have passed laws to suppress. Not a drop of it is required to support the health and strength of the body; but experience has proved, and irresistible testimony can now prove, that it destroys the lives of millions. Besides this effect, does any one yet want to be convinced, that more than all other causes, it fills our jails and our poor houses, brings inevitable distress every day upon thousands of helpless families, and degrades its loathsome victims, in the eyes of rational man, below the beasts of the earth. For what is it wanted? It is not only useless, but wofully injurious. More money is expended upon families and individuals, impoverished and ruined by it, in the year, than is ever placed in the public treasury by all the taxes levied upon it.—And, without taking into view its positive ruinous effects upon the morals of society, more money is spent annually upon whiskey, unnecessarily and injuriously consumed, than would supply the expenses of establishing and supporting numerous schools in every state in the union; in which the morals of thousands might be amended, their idleness changed into industry, their profligacy into sobriety, their lives preserved for the public good, and the peace and harmony of society maintained.

Can our rulers then be fearful of the impoverishment of the treasuries of our country, or the pockets of those who have a pecuniary interest in the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, should they pass the prohibitory laws we have proposed? If wealth gotten by such means be an actual good, surely we are openly encouraging or permitting a tremendous evil, that a limited good (if we dare so call it) may ensue therefrom; and is not that utterly irreconcilable with sound morality? Can we ever control the evils produced by intemperance, in any other way than removing the cause? All acknowledge a cause of vice so extensively destructive calls loudly for a remedy, and are pecuniary considerations to forbid the trial? Often have we heard the wretched inebriate wish there were no ardent spirits within his reach. He does not want to be convinced of his error; he feels its full force in the abhorrence of his habits and of himself; but the temptation is irresistible—he again and again drowns his compunction and re-

morse in the treacherous bowl that produced it, until all hope of existence, much less of recovery, is lost. Join then, legislators, philanthropists, and fellow men, with the wishes of the vicious themselves, and arrest this cause of the destruction of lives and the destruction of virtue.

"There is no human being (says a distinguished modern author,) so stupid or so wicked as not to concur to the utmost of his power in measures evidently calculated to relieve him from misery," and the whole mass of drunkards in our country, we believe, would eventually bless the authorities who should remove from them the temptation to their darling vice, and thus save them from destruction.

The heavy excise laid upon distilled spirits in Great Britain, instead of suppressing intemperance, has only encouraged illicit distillation, and added to the crime intended to be lessened, the vices of fraud and deception. Such would be the effect, if additional taxes were levied on this article in the United States, where the facilities of thus defrauding the revenue and defeating the object desired, would be much greater. But the total prohibition we propose, and urge upon the serious consideration of every friend of man and the stability of our republican institutions, would expose every one possessed of the poison, or offering it for sale, to certain detection and punishment; because, wherever found, it would then be known to be illicit.

Having, with but little leisure, now finished throwing together some imperfect remarks in several hasty communications upon this important subject, which the writer has often been ready to wish had less hold of his feelings, we will close the subject with the expression of a firm conviction, that "a sincere and earnest desire to apply to the regulation of the affairs of civil life the pure and simple doctrines of Christianity," would give to those who possess weight of character and influence, and such as are clothed with authority by the laws, sufficient power to suppress the inveterate evil of which we have complained, and that upon this "desire,' anxiously and devoutly felt, must depend the ultimate success of legislative bodies, in their attempts to correct the multiplied evils which have so long existed, and which they have so long ineffectually attempted to obviate and subdue." E.

Miscellany.

The following essay from the Village Record, is stated to be from the pen of a young gentleman aged 17. We do not, however, mention the age of the writer as an apology for imperfection, but as rendering the excellence of the piece more remarkable. To those who may be affected by the mental malady he describes, we recommend No. 89, of the Rambler, which conveys admonition and alarm that ought to rouse them forever from their voluntary visions.

"Among the maladies of the mind, there is one so silent and insidious in its approach, and apparently so harmless in its nature, that many tamely submit to its influence, before they are aware of its presence or apprised of its virulence. But, however insignificant it may at first appear, and however unworthy of regard, it can scarcely fail to convince him upon whom it has fixed its vengeful talons, that it is a formidable and malignant distemper. Though perhaps confined to no particular description of persons, and pervading every class of society, its pernicious effects are experienced chiefly by the youthful and aspiring with whom hope is ardent, and expectation promising. The malady to which I allude, is the habit of indulging in the reveries of a vain imagination, of giving too wide a scope to airy excursions of fancy, by which pride is gratified and principle enfeebled.

"When once the disorder becomes deeply rooted, when the mind has become accustomed to these empty gratifications, enervated by riot and contracted by disease, its capability of exertion must of consequence be limited. Should he, prone to indulge in idle dreams, endeavour to bend his mind to study, the effort, though great, will generally be made in vain. His thoughts will slide from the task, and steal imperceptibly away to enjoy the luxury of a banquet of visions. He will find himself drawn unaccountably from his first object, and transported to 'distant tracts of thought,' where he rambles amidst imaginary de-

lights, chasing image after image on the field of fiction as they rise in succession before him. He now indulges in the prospect of future felicity which his disordered imagination paints to his view, or already in fancy, enjoys the possession of that for which he may have been solicitous. Scenes are formed on which he is to shine, and obstacles to his happiness presented, only to be surmounted. Futurity is formed into a garden of flowers laid out for his accommodation, and adapted to his convenience. And just as the picture delineated by the pencil of fancy is complete, recollection dissipates the charm, he returns again into life, and droops with the sullenness of disappointment.

Thus much of the time which should have been devoted to improvement is mused away, and a relish for study gradually lost. By these unnatural indulgences, the judgment is misled, the taste vitiated, and the mind exhausted of its vigour. It leaves the ideal world in which it has been revelling, tainted and relaxed, unfit for relishing the calm pleasures of ordinary life, and averse to engage in the administration of common affairs. The enjoyments which the present offers, are unfelt or rejected, because unequal to the foolish expectations and extravagant desires of the dreamer. Taught by fancy to look for more than reality, however indulgent, will ever afford, disappointment cannot but ensue—and disappointment is the bane of every joy, and the poison of every pleasure.

He, then, who once suffers this disease to become engrafted on his intellect, permits his happiness to be corrupted at its source. He makes himself subject to many evils which he might otherwise have avoided, and his sickly sensibility renders him susceptible of injuries which others do not feel.

It is therefore the interest of every one who would disdain to be a burden to himself, and useless to the world, who wishes in the evening of life to be able to indulge in the retrospect of his youthful years with satisfaction, when age shall afford few pleasures but what are derived from the remembrance of the past, and the hopes of the future, to guard with scrupulous exactness the malady in its first attacks, and to complete the eradication before it has acquired strength from duration. The performance of this necessary duty is then comparatively easy. An obstinate resolution may perhaps be effectual. But this alone is not sufficient when the vagrance of the mind has become habitual. For in spite of the most vigilant caution, in an unlooked for moment, and at an unguarded avenue, the thoughts will again escape, and again commence their accustomed ranging. They will seek opportunity to break from their confinement, to taste once more the delicacies of fiction. Something must be found to engage attention and to awaken interest. The mind must be continually diverted with what is gay and pleasing, and perpetual activity must be sought to keep it alive from the listlessness of langour. Society must be courted and solitude avoided. Recourse must be had to every expedient that will enable the dreamer to get rid of himself. He must mingle with those with whom he may converse on easy and familiar terms. For such an interchange of thoughts as conversation thus conducted allows, invigorates the understanding, and by giving a gust for moderate pleasures, may essentially assist the desired restoration. But every effort which reason and virtue are capable of making, should be exerted to bring fancy to submit to the rigour of discipline and the control of rationality, and contribute to the subjugation of this formidable and afflicting malady: And whose persevering labours shall be crowned with victory, will have abundant cause to rejoice for his happy deliverance. JOSEPHUS.

Rye Coffee.—Last week I breakfasted with an able and respectable friend in the country: Coffee, bread and butter, cheese, and dried beef were served up, and all were excellent and good of their kind. When our meal was ended, the matron inquired if I liked the coffee? I answered in the affirmative, and pronounced it to be very good: she smiling informed me, it was made of *rye!* I had often heard of "Rye Coffee," and instantly determined to adopt it in my family. If it really can be made to answer as a substitute for coffee, what an immense saving it would prove to the United States annually! Much of the difficulty of the present times arises from our imports exceeding our exports:

whenever this is the case with any country, poverty and extreme embarrassment soon follow.

Our population in 1810, exclusive of slaves, was estimated at 6,048,539: every family of four persons would probably use 1 lb of coffee a week: the average cost would not be less than 20 cents, which would amount to the enormous sum of $15,726,193! There are other articles in common use, that might quite as readily be dispensed with; I mean tobacco and ardent spirits: these being mostly the product of our own soil, do not impoverish the country; their effects cease with the consumer and his own family, who are generally landed in wretchedness and ruin, while some retailer of the poisonous draught is growing rich on the spoil. Thus while one neighbour drinks his estate, another gets it, and ill-gotten gain it is. But leaving these for future examination, let us allow 5,726,193 dollars to supply those with coffee who prefer the gratification of their appetites to the good of the community, and for the cost of rye as a substitute for coffee; and the effect will be to prevent the exportation of 10,000,000 dollars annually, or to cause that sum to be remitted to the United States in payment for our produce. Let the experiment be fairly tried, and it will be a public benefit. K.

[*Village Record.*

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—An interesting occurrence took place on Wednesday at the institution:—A young lad, named George Drew Hawkins, from Albany, received a letter from his father; he recognized the *hand writing* of his parent, and proceeded to open and read the letter; his countenance was the indication of pleasure and intelligence; he read a few lines, and burst into tears; the letter contained the mournful intelligence of the death of his sister. The effect was seen by the scholars, and the cause explained: when a general sympathy was observable in the countenances of all; many shed tears for the loss of little Hawkins, whose sorrows were so acute and afflicting. One charming girl took him by the hand and admonished him to be calm, for that his sister was gone to Heaven. The manner of making this communication to the distressed lad was intelligible and impressive, and seemed to assuage the grief of the little mourner for the moment.

Such was the effect of the association and instruction in this occurrence. It serves to show that the mutes of the institution have all the sensibilities, affection and reason of others of the family of man. [*Columbian.*

Fashions.—Fashion is often followed, even in our country, to such extremes as justly to subject it to ridicule. But there are fashions—not modes of dress, but modes of sentiment—which are not only harmless, but entitled to respect, because rooted in good motives, and producing consequences extensively beneficial. These fashions particularly abound in our country; and, as one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, they obtain, by the number of their proselytes, a very extensive influence in the community. It is rather to be regretted, that, like all other fashions, they have the property of fickleness, and scarcely are in vogue long enough permanently to identify themselves with the national character. Within our short memories, these hobbies have succeeded each other with considerable rapidity. At one time, we remember, it was all the rage to import and propagate Merino sheep:—then succeeded the fashion of wearing domestic cloths, &c. &c. More recently it became, and happily continues, the fashion to encourage internal improvements. All these fashions produced in their turn benefits to the country, which have lasted beyond the fashions themselves. The last of these, we are happy to see, is getting more and more into vogue; and already its good effects have been sufficient to be felt for ages.

Another fashion has sprung up within a few years, which is equally commendable, and quite as useful, as any of them—we mean the fashion of studying the art, and improving the practice, of agriculture. This, in fact, is becoming so great a favourite, that we find the passion invading even the dominions of Mammon, and almost jostling out of society the topics of stocks, dividends, and speculation. Every man seems ambitious of owning a plough, and boasting of his grass and grain. Societies are form-

ing in every part of the country for collecting and disseminating agricultural information; the state legislatures enact laws, and some give premiums, to encourage it; and the press lends its willing aid to this honest, unsophisticated, republican calling. This is a fashion, the progress of which it gives us pleasure to witness, and would give us still more pleasure to promote, though we ourselves, doomed to an atmosphere of lamp black and lamp oil, can never hope to taste the sweets of rural life. Without repining at our own fate, we are glad to witness the happiness of others. Of course, we are pleased to see the numbers of the votaries of agriculture increasing, and its auxiliaries multiplying.

Several periodical publications, employing some of the best talents in the country, are devoted to this subject exclusively, and others are in embryo. The "American Farmer," by Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, has already been noticed, as well as the contemplated work by Dr. Calvin Jones of Raleigh; and we have just received the first number of another journal which promises to be highly useful and interesting. This is "The Plough Boy," issued weekly at Albany, by an anonymous editor, but said to be Mr. S. Southwick. The number that we have received is executed with uncommon neatness, and its matter is excellent. It was to recommend this, and all similar papers to public support that we took up the pen. The prospectus of the "Plough Boy," as well as that of Mr. Skinner's highly valuable agricultural journal, the "American Farmer," is inserted in this day's paper. [*Nat. Intel.*

Humane Society of New York.—At a meeting of this society, held at the City Dispensary on Wednesday, June 16, 1819:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the mechanical means for cleansing chimnies, recently proposed as a substitute for climbing boys —report:

That the Humane Society of New York has, for a considerable time past, directed its particular attention to the different methods that have been proposed of sweeping chimnies by means of mechanical contrivances, to be substituted for the present unnatural one by climbing boys. Many of the miseries to which this class of fellow creatures are liable, are sufficiently obvious; but perhaps it is not known to others than those who have paid especial regard to the subject, that the consequences incident to this employ are alike injurious to the moral and physical condition of those thus engaged. Professional experience and information justify the committee in stating, that the diseases occasioned by this pernicious occupation not unfrequently destroy its victims in their infancy or render them useless to society in their adult years. To the disgrace of humanity, children of an age incapable of any other business, are often on that very account compelled to this pursuit, and by the time they have arrived at the age at which others are put out to some mechanical employment, these unfortunate beings are rendered unfit for any employment whatever.

Deformities of the joints and other parts of the physical constitution, affections of the chest, eruptive disorders, particular ulcerations of a cancerous nature, most generally fatal in their termination, and shortness of life, are not among the least of the evils induced by the servitude to which chimney boys are subjected. And it is notorious that the children under this cruel discipline become early examples not less of moral depravity than of bodily disease. The benevolent and the humane, therefore, cannot assuredly remain indifferent to any suggestions that may mitigate these sufferings, or refuse to give any countenance to any well devised plan for removing the evil altogether.

So long ago as 1803, a society was instituted in London for encouraging a new method of sweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children and others employed by chimney sweepers. This institution, under the governance of many of the most eminent and philanthropic individuals of England, has, in successive reports, maintained the practicability of the *mechanical* method of cleaning flues, and thereby of abolishing the use of sweeping chimnies by climbing boys. This, the primary object of the London society, their committee have with the most praiseworthy zeal enforced, and the Humane Society of New York, encouraged by the success of

foreign example, as well as by the representations of their own committee, and the experience of many of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, are now induced to direct the influence of a benevolent public to the abolition of a custom which has been properly termed a 'disgrace to a christian and civilized country.'

Various machines have been devised with the view of superseding the employment of climbing boys, both in this country and in Great Britain, but the committee are not prepared to give a particular opinion as to their respective merits. They think, however, they can with propriety recommend the mechanical contrivance, called the *Chimney Sweeping Machine*, of F. A. Everard, of New York, as a successful substitute for the inhuman practice complained of. The efficacy of the machine has been shown in numerous instances, since its late introduction in this city, and the committee cannot but hope that the public will ascertain its merits by a fair trial, the only means of giving to it those improvements of which it may be susceptible.

New York, June 16, 1819.

Signed,

DAVID HOSACK,
JOHN W. FRANCIS,
Committee.

Whereupon, on motion, the preceding report was adopted and ordered to be published.

By order,

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
President of the Humane Society.

Remarks.—It is some years since I first endeavoured to turn the public attention to the miserable condition of these climbing boys, and to excite a commiseration for their sufferings, that I hoped, might lead to some discovery of a substitute by machinery for their personal services. Several devices were at that time brought forward, and some of them presented to the corporation, with much confidence. I have understood, however, that upon trial they all failed. The machine invented by Mr. Everard, referred to in the above report, and recommended by the committee, has been in use ever since last fall, and I unite with them in advising that it should have a fair trial; but it would be uncandid towards the public, were I to conceal that many persons, who have had it used in their houses, very much doubt if it can be made to answer all the purposes of climbing boys. It is, however, believed to be the best that has yet been invented here, and ought not to be hastily rejected. Perhaps it may do very well for chimnies which are fouled only by coal smoke, but I fear will not cleanse vents of that hard soot which is made by the burning of wood.

In the pamphlet printed in London, entitled 'Facts relative to the state of children who are employed by chimney sweepers as climbing boys,' &c. I find that a machine, made by a Mr. Smart, has been adopted into general use. The following resolution is found among others:

'Resolved, That it appears to this meeting, that the chimney sweeping machine invented by Mr. Smart, is a most complete and efficacious remedy for fires in chimnies, and that it cannot be too strongly recommended to housekeepers immediately to apply it when such accidents happen.'

We beg leave to suggest to the Humane Society, whether it would not be well worth the expense and trouble to send for one of Smart's machines. Since the experiment has been begun, let it be pursued and the fact ascertained whether chimnies can be thoroughly swept by means of machinery or not? [*Ev. Post.*

Scarcity of Cash.—One cause (says the Kaleidoscope) of the many complaints on this subject, may be found out perhaps, by perusing the following anecdote.

Old Times.

Before banks were known in New England, or ere paper money of any kind was in vogue, there was in Connecticut, a cry of "hard times;" "no money to be got;" "let's petition the Governor and Legislature to make paper money." One of the greatest advocates for this scheme, called upon the Governor, when the following dialogue ensued.

Governor. Well, friend, what is your business with me?

Jonathan. Why, may it please your *honour's excellency*, the times are hard, and money *scarce*, and some on us talk o' petitioning to have paper money made, so that every body may have enough on't.

Governor. But, friend there is considerable money in the province now, gold, silver and copper, which, you know, is of more *solid* value than any paper whatever. Among others, I have a small sum on hand, and if you are in want, and have any thing valuable to sell, I will be a purchaser, at a fair price, and relieve you from your embarrasment.

Jonathan. O dear, your honour, I've nothing *to sell* and *scarce* any thing to *keep.*

Governor. Well, you look strong and healthy, and I presume, are willing to work for a living, and I will give you employment and pay you in solid coin.

Jonathan. Why, I work sometimes, but really I can't say *I like it.*

Governor. Very well. Then supposing government should make never so much money, and you have neither property nor labour to give in exchange for it, you would have no way of procuring it, but by borrowing or stealing.

Jonathan. By jingo, Mr. Governor, when I come to think on't you're above *half* right. [*Quebec Mercury.*

A tale of tenfold horror, headed, '*A Voice from the Grave,*' was lately published in a Connecticut religious magazine, and from thence has been running the rounds in the country papers for some time. It purported to be the dying confessions of a lewd, abandoned woman in Philadelphia. It was truly a horrible picture, and had it been sketched from the life, all must have concluded it was from the life of the vilest of the vile. It turns out, however, to be only a romantic tale, hatched up by somebody to gratify those who love to ponder over the darkest descriptions of misery. A Philadelphia paper says, 'there are some facts contained in the pamphlet, but they are unconnected and interwoven with a tissue of falsehood and fiction.' We may differ very widely from many of our readers, but we deem the avidity with which such tales are sought, published and circulated (even were they always true) as evidence of a vitiated and depraved taste. And we consider the tendency of such publications to be vastly more productive of evil than good. That the perusal familiarizes the mind with scenes of infamy will not be denied—that such familiarity can better the heart, would be a doctrine at war with reason and common sense. If we might be permitted to speak of the errors of those who are better than ourselves, we would say, that many of the religious of the present day are decidedly erroneous in their views on this point. Their intentions doubtless are good—they mean that the perusal of these horrific stories shall have a saving influence upon the heart. With such views, no doubt, the tragic tale with the above title has been republished in Boston, at a reduced price for charitable distribution. But if every word of it were true, in our opinion it never ought to have been published, much more have been circulated as a *religious tract.*

However wide the sentiment we have expressed, may be from the opinions of many Christian philanthropists, we shall not be condemned, so long as we can cite to our purpose the authority of the Apostle Paul, and such excellent writers as Hannah More. The following is found in Miss More's Christian Morals, and is respectfully submitted for the perusal of those good, busy bodies who find employment in forming and circulating the marvellous accounts that deluge many publications at the present time.

'St. Paul felt this scrupulousness of Christian delicacy to such extent, that in intimating the commission of certain enormities to the church of Ephesus, he charged that *they should not be so much as named among them.* This great master in the science of human nature, a knowledge perfected by grace, was aware that the very mention of some sins might be a temptation to commit them; he would not have the mind intimate with the thought, nor the imagination in contact with the expression, nor the tongue familiar with the sound. He who knew all the minuter entrances, as well as the broader avenues to the corrupt heart of man, knew how much safer it is to avoid than to combat, how much easier is retreat than victory. He was aware, that purity of heart and thought, could alone produce purity of life and conduct.'

[*Keene Sentinel.*

Names of Towns and Post Offices.—The poverty of invention which distinguishes the nomenclature of counties, towns, and post offices, in these United States, has been often noticed, and its inconveniences are every day more and

more felt. We scarcely ever obtain a subscriber at a post office where before we had none, but it takes us some weeks, or months, to get the paper in the right channel of transmission. Yesterday, for example, were returned to us, by mail, several newspapers, directed from our office to *Smithfield, Penn.* with the subjoined question endorsed on one of the packets: "Are these papers intended for Smithfield, Bradford county—Smithfield, Fayette county, or Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, Pennsylvania?" It is mere accident that we are able to solve this difficulty. This is no uncommon case; nor is it to be wondered at that it should frequently occur, if we cast our eyes at the Post Office List. There are no less than sixteen post offices in the United States by the name of *Washington*, viz.

Washington, Cheshire county, N. H.
Washington, Litchfield county, Conn.
Washington, Dutchess county, N. York
Washington, Morris county, New Jersey
Washington, Washington county, Penn.
Washington, Northumberland county, Penn.
Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio
Washington, Fayette county, Ohio
Washington, Culpeper county, Virginia
Washington, Beaufort county, N. Carolina
Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia
Washington, Mason county, Kentucky
Washington, Rhea county, Tenn.
Washington, Davis county, Indiana
Washington, Adams county, Mississippi
Washington City, Washington county, Col.

This goodly number may be expected to double itself at least as often as our population, by the growing importance and claim to the convenience of a post office, on the part of the numerous counties and towns of that name, with which our country is stocked. This plurality of owners to a name is not confined to the appellation of Washington: we have on our list of post offices, the numbers attached to the following names:

Adams 5	Berlin 4
Albany 3	Bethlehem 5
Alexandria 3	Bloomfield 6
Andover 3	Bristol 6
Athens 4	Brookfield 4
Augusta 5	Brownsville 4
Bath 7	Brunswick 3
Bedford 3	Burlington 5
Belleville 4	Cambridge 6

And so on through the alphabet. There are about a dozen *Columbias*, as many *Franklins, Jeffersons*, (and appendant *villes*) *Madisons*, &c. There are no less than fifteen *Middletowns*, twelve *Richmonds*, as many *Salems*, upwards of thirty *Mount* this and *Mount t'*other, &c. In short, it is high time that a remedy was devised for what is becoming really a grievance to those whose business embraces an extensive correspondence.

[*Nat Intel.*

Atlantic and Pacific Canal.—Sir, seeing in your paper of yesterday some observations on the project of a passage to the Pacific ocean by means of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, brings to mind, a proposition made to the king of Spain by Sr. Dn. Salvador St. Martin, the bishop of Chiapa, who resides in Ciudad Real, which is the capital of the province.—West of this city the river Goazacoalcos takes its rise, and running north-east, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, about 30 leagues east of Vera Cruz; it has ten and twelve feet water on its bar, and is navigable for craft of 4 or 5 feet up to the above city. East of the said city the river (or stream which empties into the river) Chimilapa takes its rise, and taking a westerly direction empties into the Pacific ocean, at the port of Tehuantipa, which is a good harbour for large ships, and the river is navigable for craft of 4 or 5 feet up to the above city of Ciudad Real; the two rivers passing each other at or near the city in nearly a parallel line at the distance of only 7 miles from each other; neither of them have falls to impede their navigation, and the ground through which a canal would have to be cut to connect the two rivers is neither mountainous nor rocky.

I have seen a minute description of the rivers, and the countries through which they pass, contained in a petition to the king of Spain, begging permission to cut the above canal; it was presented in 1816, and contained the most convincing evidence of the facility with which the two oceans might be connected. The petition met with an utter denial from the king of Spain. Had it been granted, the intention of those concerned was to have steam-boats employed between the two oceans, which would have made a voyage in much less time than it occupies between this and Louisville. May we not with propriety hope that Spanish America will soon shake off the European yoke, when she will be at liber-

ty to make improvements for her own benefit, without consulting those who have no rule of government but their own jealous fears. Should such a communication be opened between the two oceans, as the mouth of the Goazacoalcos is not more than 8 or 10 days sail from the mouth of the Mississippi, what calculation can realize the future grandeur of New Orleans. [*N. Orl. Friend of the Laws.*

Agriculture.—It would be an advantage to the public, as well as a source of valuable information to individuals, if a plan could be fallen upon for obtaining a general knowledge of the state of the country, in relation to its principal productions; such, for instance, as the situation of the crops of *Grass, Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Tobacco, Rice, Cotton,* and *Sugar;* which make up the principal productions of the United States.

In Great Britain they have a monthly agricultural report published, the materials for which are, I presume, derived from information communicated by the different districts of that island.

At the present time, when efforts are making among us so generally for the improvement of the valuable art of husbandry, such a statement as is suggested would come in aid of the general benefit, with great propriety.

It is with this view that I suggest to the editor of the Watchman the propriety of addressing his brother editors of newspapers, in the different parts of the United States, requesting a weekly statement on this subject, for each of their different districts; and as you are in the constant practice of exchanging papers, such a plan, if carefully pursued, would enable each of the papers to furnish its subscribers with a concise view of the situation of the United States in these particulars, once in each month; and from them it would be practicable, at the end of the year, to form a more correct opinion of the agriculture of the United States at large, than from any thing that now exists.

But, as this information must necessarily come from farmers and planters, in the first instance, it may perhaps be necessary to address them also, and I cannot but hope, (as they are particularly interested in this species of information) that men of intelligence among them will be found, who will make it a point to convey what they know on these points to the different editors, without expense.

I wish this suggestion may be attended to, if approved; and although not a farmer or planter, I will give my aid in carrying it on. A MANUFACTURER. *Watchman.*]

Testimony of a veteran Officer.—The following letter was recently received from the venerable colonel Meigs.* This gentleman has been for several years the agent of government among the Cherokees, and is distinguished by his amiable manners, and his benevolent regard to the Indians. He is intimately acquainted with their state and character, and they look up to him as to a father.

City of Washington, March 15, 1819.

SIR—The number of Cherokees on the river Arkansaw, including those enrolled and now about to remove, are estimated to be 5000, men, women and children. Those chiefs whom you addressed at the Cherokee agency, arrived safe in that country. Great numbers have since joined them.

There must now be several hundred children there, at a proper age to receive instruction.

While the stream is small it is easily directed to any course desired. I mean, that the minds of those children can be led to embrace such sentiments, as will direct them to that desirable point contemplated by your honourable society. I hope the means of improvement will be as liberally extended to them, as has been done to those on the E. of the Mississippi. I have no doubt the aid of the government will be extended as far as the appropriation will justify it. And as a spirit of liberality seems to pervade all the states, I hope more ample provision will be made the next Congress; and that those wise and benevolent measures will be pursued, until they shall reach the mouth of Columbia river. It will not require much time to do all this, if peace shall be continued. If the children from seven to fourteen years old can be instructed in good schools, it will, by degrees, change their numerous dialects; and they will all

* Colonel Meigs is a native of Middletown, Connecticut.

speak and understand the English language. You have witnessed what has already been done on the east side of the Mississippi; but to effect this it must be done by instructing the young children. The sentiments of those of adult years, a few excepted, cannot be altered.

It is, independent of benevolence, the interest of our country, to make ample provision for the instruction of all the Indian children, within the limits of the United States. It may be said, this would require a million of dollars: admit it to be true, and yet this would be the most well devised economy.—We must do this, or expend ten times as much in Indian wars. We know this by experience; and the same may be expected to happen again, unless prevented by attaching the Indians to us by giving them the useful arts and the knowledge of letters; and this will assuredly give them moral sentiments and religion. Five hundred Indians situated in the wilderness, distant from our settlements, could not be reduced without the expenses arising from two or three campaigns; and these expenses would amount to millions of money, and the loss of many lives. All this may be prevented, by prosecuting the measures of civilization on such an extensive scale, as its importance will justify. And what can be more honourable, than by liberal and economical measures, to save from extinction so many thousand human beings, make them happy, and at the same time strengthen the empire. These observations are not visionary; they are practicable; the road is as plain as from Washington to the place of your residence.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. [*Nat. Mess.*

The Modern Crichton.—In a speech, delivered some time ago, at a meeting of the Shropshire Bible Society, archbishop Corbett gave a very detailed and most interesting account of the almost unparalleled literary attainments of Mr. Lee; who has, with much justice, obtained the title of the modern Crichton. This narrative, which would have occupied about four columns of the Mercury, was given in part in the last Kaleidoscope, and will be concluded in the next. From its extreme length, it is not at all adapted for a newspaper, yet we consider the principal facts of such importance, that we shall give a brief sketch of them in our present number.

The only education that Mr. Lee received, was that of a village school, where nothing was taught but reading, writing and arithmetic. At twelve years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter and builder. It was some time after this that Mr. Lee conceived the idea of learning foreign languages; and then the only time he could devote was the evening on the termination of his day's work. He had, besides, to struggle with the difficulties of poverty, to such a degree, that when he had perfected himself in one book or grammar, he had to pay it away as part of the purchase money of the next book he wanted. Under all these disadvantages, he acquired in fourteen years, a complete knowledge of the following seventeen languages: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Arabic, Persic, Hindostanee, French, German, Italian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, and Bengalee. In addition to this immense stock of literary attainment, he was moderately acquainted with the elements of mathematics, and a pretty good musician;—and to crown all he was a mild and inoffensive character, devoid of the eccentricities which often accompany genius. [*Mercury.*

Arctic Scenery.—Extract from Capt. Ross's work: "August 18. Lat. 76. While the moon was in sight, she had the appearance of following the sun around the horizon, and while these bodies were passing in Azimuth along the tops of the mountains, the snow which covered them, and which had naturally a yellow tinge, had then the lustre of gold, and the reflection of these upon the sky, produced a rich green tint, so delicately beautiful, as to surpass description. On the other hand, the rays of the sun, darting over the tops of the mountains, came in contact with the icebergs, which appeared like as many edifices of silver, adorned with precious stones of every variety." Such were the magic scenes enjoyed during A DAY, which lasted from the 7th of June to the 24th of August, or 1852 hours, without the sun setting to their view.

Literary.—Mr. L. La Ponté proposes to publish, by subscription, in this city, an analytic catalogue of the Italian writers, which will give a compendious view of Italian literature, and of the merits of its different authors. The work will be written by himself in Italian, and translated by his son. It is wholly unnecessary to recommend to those who are conversant with Italian literature, the means by which they may fully appreciate its variety and extent; it is to those who are unacquainted with the riches of the most delightful language in Europe, that we would urge the patronage of a work, which if it only contains the inducement to acquire those treasures it points out, will amply repay its cost. From specimens we have seen, the work will do credit to its author, and will repay the liberality of those who have extended their favour to a most deserving and ingenious foreigner. Subscriptions at $1 each, received at L. La Ponté's, 54 Chapel street, and at James Eastburn's Literary Rooms.

[*N. Y. American.*

Poetry.

MY COUNTRY.

Written for and sung on St. Patrick's Day, 1819.

Oh, Erin, my country! although the Harp slumbers,
And lies in oblivion in Tara's old hall,
With scarce one kind hand to awaken its numbers,
Or sound a lone dirge to the son of Fingal;
The trophies of warfare may hang there neglected,
For dead are the warriors to whom they were known;
But the Harp of Old Erin will still be respected
While lives but one bard to enliven its tone.

Oh, Erin, my country! I love thy green bowers,
No music's to me like thy murmuring rills;
Thy Shamrock to me is the fairest of flowers,
And nought is more dear than thy daisy-clad hills;
Thy caves, whether used by warriors or sages,
Are still sacred held in an Irishman's heart,
And thy ivy-crown'd turrets, the pride of past ages,
Though mouldering in ruin, high grandeur impart.

Britannia may vaunt of her Lion and Armour,
And glory when she her old wooden walls views;
Caledonia may boast of her Pibroch and Claymore,
Her old Roman uniform, Kilt and short Hose;
But where is the nation to rival old Erin?
Or where is the land greater heroes can boast?
In battle they have the heart of the Lion,
And bold as the eagle that flies round their coast.

The breezes oft shake the Rose and the Thistle,
While Erin's green Shamrock lies hush'd in the dale;
In safety it rests, while the stormy winds whistle,
And grows, undisturb'd, 'midst the moss of the vale:
The Shamrock, and emblem of Erin's fair daughters,
In rustic retreat dwells, her boast and her pride;
And the old branching Oak, clad with ivy, oft shelters
The cottage where love, truth, and beauty reside.

Bright gem of the casket! bright star of creation!
Dear spot, where my forefathers revell'd in youth!
The glory, the honour, and badge of thy nation,
Are charity, valour, religion, and truth!
Then hail! fairest island in Neptune's old ocean!
Thou land of St. Patrick, my parent, agrah!
Cold, cold must the heart be, and void of emotion,
That loves not the sweet sound of "*Erin gobragh.*"

AN HIBERNIAN.

[*New Brunswick Courier.*

The following song was translated from the German, by a young officer in the Rocket Brigade, attached to the Swedish corps in the campaign of 1813. He still remembers with pleasure hearing it sung by Claudina Blumenberg, the prettiest girl in Nordheim, to Mozart's beautiful air, "*Ahi questo luogo.*"

O sweet flows the current by town and by tower,
The green sunny vale and the dark linden bower:
The waves as they dimple, smile back on the plain,
And *Rhine!* dearest river, thou art German again.

Thy roses smell sweeter, the air is more free,
More lively the song of the bird on the tree:—
The yoke of the mighty is broken in twain;
And *Rhine!* dearest river, thou art German again.

The land is at peace, and breaks forth into song,
Thy hills in their bosom the cadence prolong,

Thy sons in their chaunting re-echo the strain:
Our *Rhine*, our own river, is German again!

Thy daughters, sweet river, thy daughters so fair,
With their eyes of soft azure, and bright sunny hair,
Repeat mid their dances, at eve on the plain—
Our *Rhine*, our own river, is German again!

[*N. Y. American.*

SONG.

Forget thee? when this heart is dead,
When life and all its joys have fled,
When memory's gone, and friendship's o'er,
And kindred throbs shall beat no more;
Then, not till then, so grief forego,
Can I forget thee, no, love, no.

Forget thee? when the rose to blow,
When vernal suns forget to glow,
When flowers no more their fragrance bring,
Nor wild birds charm the breathing spring;
Then, not till then, so grief forego,
Can I forget thee, no, love, no.

Forget thee? Mary, can it be,
That word has ever dropp'd from thee?
You reck'd too well, *you knew this heart,*
Could never act so vile a part;
Then cease to weep, then grief forego,
Can I forget thee? *no, love, no.*

[*Kentucky Gazette.*

STANZAS.

"*A cloud came over my soul.*"

O welcome is the cloud of night
That makes the morrow dawn more dear,
Or dewy veil that falleth light
The summer's fervid breast to cheer:
The thunder-cloud of fate and fear
Doth in its folds a blessing bring,
And weeps in showers its wasteful shock:
Even winter's rudest storms but rock
The cradle of the spring.

But ah! far other are the clouds
That wrapt the sickening soul in gloom,—
That clothe the heavens in funeral shrouds,
And darken like a living tomb
This beauteous earth—whose breathing bloom
Might soothe the sullen heart of care—
Where bounteous Nature pours around
Her healing balm for every wound,
Unpoison'd by despair!

* * * * *

O THOU! whose everlasting arm
Spread like a tent yon azure sky,
And framed those glorious worlds to charm
Th' adoring heart, the raptur'd eye—
Who through the vale of misery
Canst guide though doubt and danger press—
Chase from my soul these shades of night,
That shroud from my bewildered sight,
The SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. S.

[*N. Y. American.*

Brief Notices.

Canada.—A writer in a Canadian paper, regrets that the report of the intention of sending eight or ten regiments to that country, will probably prove untrue. He thinks they would create a demand for necessaries, which would make *business somewhat better.*

Canton.—The exports from Canton last year by the Americans, are said to have amounted to eight millions; the English near half a million less.

Germany.—It is said that there are many secret societies throughout Germany, whose object is a reformation in the government. The diffusion of intelligence must necessarily create uneasiness in those who have heretofore lived contentedly under the sceptre of despotism. It will probably be in Germany, as it has been elsewhere, the ruling powers will not abate any thing of their ancient pretensions, till the popular wrath overwhelm them.

The *Danish* government has issued an ordinance, prohibiting inoculation for the small-pox in its West India colonies.

Spain.—The officers are much averse to accepting commands in the navy destined to South America.

Northern Expedition.—Another expedition to the arctic regions has been undertaken by the British government, and the Hecla and Griper have sailed from England on their voyage of discovery. This is to be aided by a land expedition to be undertaken from the Hudson's Bay Company's settlement. Many years ago Mr. Herne, and more recently, Mr. M'Kenzie, fell in with the sea at two intermediate points, distant from each other—between Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay.

Napoleon.—The police in Vienna is stated, in an article from that place, to have discovered "a secret cypher used by persons, who by means of the English journals, correspond with Napoleon: and that thus an advertisement, relating in appearance to ordinary family affairs, being read by means of this secret cypher, presents a very remarkable political meaning."

South America.—Lord Cochrane made

an attack on Callao, the port of Lima, on the 8th February, but was repulsed. He has since declared the whole coast of Peru in a state of rigid blockade.

No *Englishman* should dare to say a word about the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, even if the worst possible view of the subject were the true one. The abominable cruelties that are constantly practised by the British government in India, are a disgrace to civilized society, a shame to the name of man. New atrocities are now mentioned.

St. Francisville, May 22.

Locusts.—Louisiana is this season visited by myriads of these insects. You cannot leave the village without having your ears stunned with their offensive cry. As yet no injury has been sustained from them. But who can say how long they will remain inoffensive? We hope they will not descend from the *high* station where they are now *located,* (the tops of our tallest trees,) to our cotton fields.

A receipt to destroy Flies.—These troublesome insects may be effectually destroyed without the use of poison. Take half a tea-spoon full of black pepper in powder, one tea-spoon full of brown sugar, and one table-spoon full of cream; mix them well together, and place them in the room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Another infallible Remedy.—Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia in half a pint of boiling water, and adding a little sugar, or *mintstick, to fly* or *syrup,* pour the mixture on plates.

Linen and Thread from Nettles.—The Irish have recently made experiments upon the floss of nettles, for the manufacture of thread and linen; and the result is said to be, that both these articles are obtained equal, if not superior to the thread and linen from flax.

Newspapers.—The National Intelligencer states, that between 30 and 40 newspapers have been established in different parts of the country during the last eight months.

Paris (France), April 22.

Goats at Marseilles.—The goats are arrived at Marseilles, and are now landing. Out of the 568 destined to that port, 160 have died on the passage; but the loss is in part compensated by young ones dropped in the same period. The 8 males embarked are reduced to 5. M. Ternaux, member from Paris, is the person to whom we owe this boon to our manufacturing industry. Having learned from different travellers, that the schahs of Persia transported with success these animals from Thibet, their native region, to the eastern provinces of Persia, from Grand Bucharia to Kerman, he conceived the idea of importing some of them into France, to furnish the materials for manufacturing shawls, and thus assure to our industry a tribute to European luxury. M. Jaubert, our distinguished Orientalist, and traveller, undertook the execution of this project. The Duke of Richelieu declared himself its protector, and the reverend name of the founder of Odessa awakened, in all the Russian provinces through which M. Jaubert passed, the most lively sentiments of kindness, and procured for him all the succours which he could desire. For a long time M. Ternaux received no intelligence from M. Jaubert, and did not hear of his arrival on the sea of Asoph but by the journals. After having obtained his flock, the difficulty was to carry them home. He lost 200 of them in the Steppens of Ourrl, and was obliged to carry in 17 wagons those that became sickly and diseased from hunger, fatigue, and cold. The hardships endured from the last cause, traversing a region where the thermometer stood at 18 to 22 degrees, and the danger of being devoured by wolves, were not the only difficulties with which this project had to contend. The passage by sea to France was more hazardous, and occasioned the loss above mentioned. M. Jaubert still remains in the Crimea with some of the sickly animals.

Value of English Crowns—new emission.—The English crown, coined since June, 1816, is worth, in coin of the United States, one dollar eight cents, and half of a cent, or more accurately, dollars, 1.08357. The half crown is 54 cents and one quarter of a cent. This estimate is founded on the relative weight of pure silver in each.

The crown weighs 436 4.11 grains, of which 3.40 is alloy.

The dollar weighs 416, of which 10764 parts are alloy.

Buffalo, June 22.

Exports of Ohio.—On Saturday last, there were received in the port of Buffalo Creek, between 1,300 and 1,400 bushels of grain, principally corn and oats. That part of the state of Ohio bordering on lake Erie, has furnished us this season with considerable flour, grain, potatoes, lake fish, *hickory nuts*, (a new article of commerce) some pork, &c. It must materially affect the prosperity of an agricultural people, who are under the necessity of obtaining their bread stuffs from a distance. Should the present prove a propitious season, we hope this imputation may not hereafter rest upon our farmers in this county.

The butchers of New York have resolved to receive no country bank notes that are below par in New York.

Bills of Exchange.—The legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act regulating damages upon inland bills of exchange:—Upon all such bills, payable within the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut or New York, three per cent. on the amount of such bill; if payable within the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, or District of Columbia, five per cent.: if payable within the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia, six per cent.: if payable within any other of the United States or the territories thereof, nine per cent.

Kentucky.—The proposition to petition the legislature of Kentucky to pass a law staying executions, has brought forth in the papers several very good pieces against it. We are glad that speculators are losing their influence.

Darien, (Geo.) June 4.

Oppressing Banks!—A circumstance which happened at the bank in this city two or three days ago, may serve to put the public on their guard against a set of sharpers that are draining the state of its specie. A couple of pedlars, with a professional cart, came to the bank with bills to the amount of two thousand and five dollars, that they had picked up in the country, by retailing jews-harps to the children and tobacco pipes to old women, &c. and drew specie to that amount, which they carried off in their pedling vehicle, to sell it probably at an advance to merchants connected with the East India trade. It is understood that a company of these packmen, who live by imposing on the ignorant, and may be considered as the blood-suckers of society, have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of draining the Darien Bank of its silver, which they intend to pour into that vortex of Mammon, the East Indies. It would be well for the people to defeat that object by giving them the notes of such banks as are not compelled to pay specie. By such a step the metallic medium may be retained in the country, and a set of fellows, who bear no more resemblance to the honest northern merchant and mechanic than a highwayman to an ecclesiastic, be traversed in their speculations, and perhaps compelled to choose some more useful occupation.

Domestic Manufactures.—A gentleman of intelligence, who has made the subject of manufactures a particular study, has lately given us the following statement, which may be regarded as an interesting demonstration that manufactures can well be supported in our country. He states that in the town of Waltham, Massachusetts, there are 300 people employed in the manufacture of cotton cloth, of whom 14 are men, and the remainder women and children. That they spin 450,000 pounds of cotton, which makes 1,250,000 yards of cloth worth 25 cents per yard. Admitting the cotton to cost 18 cents per lb. would leave $231,555 to support the establishment. From this our informant draws the conclusion, that these 300 people earn as much as could be produced by 3000 negroes in the raising of cotton. The subject is well worthy the investigation of those who have access to proper information. [*N. Y. Columbian.*

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, July 10, 1819. NO. 2.

Communications.

On the Cultivation of the Vine in the United States.

(Continued from vol. 1. p. 343.)

The luxuriance with which both foreign and native grapes grow on the high hills of Santee, in South Carolina, and other hilly parts of that state and North Carolina, give reason to think that the vine might be there cultivated with advantage, on a large scale; and that the average profit of a few years would prove equal to that derived from the usual staples of the country. Much of the country mentioned is indeed fit for nothing else. Remoteness from the sea and from rivers and woods, are points essential to the success of the grape, on account of the disposition to rot, which the superabundant moisture thus derived would cause in the fruit, as experience in Pennsylvania has demonstrated.

Various partial improvements made by persons in different parts of the United States, by transplanting native vines from the woods and road sides into gardens, and by cultivating certain foreign grapes, have in addition to the facts already stated, proved beyond all doubt that wine of an excellent quality might be made, provided the knowledge of *general principles*, and of the mode of managing the whole process, was familiar to the cultivator. For want of it, the growth of the grapes has been sometimes partially, or totally unsuccessful; and even where the fruit ripened well, practices have been adopted which were wholly foreign to or inconsistent with the nature of the grape juice, and consequently produced an artificial liquor, which, however palatable, did not deserve the name of wine. This was the error of that original and useful man, the late Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, whose memory it is difficult to refrain from eulogizing, by reason of the important services he rendered his country, as a public character and tiller of the earth, and the example of his private life. A more common error, is to spoil the genuine taste of the wine, by the addition of sugar, and that too of the brown sort; an addition neither required by the austerity of our native grape juice, nor by the climate. Joseph Cooper commonly added cider to his wine;* but he also sometimes made a small quantity without it, and with but little *white sugar*, and competent judges, in whose company I have tasted this wine, have agreed with me in pronouncing it very good, requiring nothing but age to make it excellent. It had the lively taste and good body, and that quality (so called by the trade) of *dryness*, which stamps a high value on the production of Madeira, and of some of the wines of Spain. This fact is so partially known, and the inferiority of common domestic made wines is so notorious, that it may be received with hesitation. It is nevertheless asserted with boldness, because true. The requisite knowledge of the cultivation of the vine, and of the management of the wine, is easily attainable. The latest, and probably the best set of instructions, are given by Chaptal, (whose diversified talents and acquirements have been evinced to the world as a chemical professor at Montpellier, and minister of the

* The malic acid of the apple is injurious to wine; and all those European grapes, in the juice of which it is predominant, yield a bad wine, and means are taken to destroy it. Thus in the wine of Xeres (Sherry), lime is added to neutralize it, and to give it that *dryness*, which is so much approved of.

interior under Napoleon,*) and by his associates. An abridgment of these directions, has been inserted by Tilloch, in his Philosophical Magazine, volumes ix. and x.; and a condensed view of them is given in the Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, article "Wine." In the same work, will be found an abridgment of Mr. Antill's paper on the cultivation of the vine, and a paper on several species and varieties of native grape, by the correct and observant Mr. Bartram, which will well repay the reader the trouble of a perusal.

Taking it for granted, that no doubt can exist from the facts already stated, of the adaptation of the soil and climate of a large portion of the United States to the cultivation of the vine, the only point that remains to be discussed, is the *expediency of the measure.* This can be easily settled. Fashion, acquired taste, or habit, and the low price of foreign wines in common use, but above all the superior profit derived from labour applied to the growth of the staple productions of the soil, and grazing, in the Atlantic states, will prevent the cultivation of the vine from being attempted in them. But the interior states offer the most flattering prospects, and in the present state of public opinion, *arising from the unpatriotic attachment to every foreign production, and the criminal neglect of our own internal and universal resources for every rational want,* the subject is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the enterprising inhabitants of that part of our country. The extravagant prices charged for a bottle of common wine, and its inferiority to what might be made from our own grapes by a little care, together with the certainty of a ready sale for the article, which might be readily calculated on, from superiority in quality and lowness of price, are sufficient inducements to make the experiment at least upon a small scale, so as not to interfere (unless where capital was at command) with the ordinary occupations of a farm. The vines, planted at the usual distances of Indian corn, might be cheaply cultivated with the plough. Care only will be required to secure a speedy passage for the rain, by avoiding a flat spot of ground, and heavy soil. The young shoots of willows, (to multiply which the trees must be regularly trimmed,) the bark of the leather wood, and in the southern states of wahoo, or cork elm, (*Ulmuscalata,*) and the leaves of the swamp calamus, would furnish ample materials for tying the vines to the stakes. Close and annual pruning, *late in the autumn,* to prevent the injurious effect of a loss of sap, by pruning in the spring; and regard to exposure, are the other and chief points to be attended to. Manure, which in common agricultural operations, enters so little into the calculation of the western farmer, is not required. On the subject of exposure, it has been found in the state of Pennsylvania, that an eastern aspect is peculiarly unfavourable, causing the grapes to blast and rot; but in the interior country, the east wind, having lost its cold foggy nature by passing over a great extent of land, a similar exposure might not be objectionable. Experience must determine this point. It is not to be forgotten, that a small portion of apple or rye liquor, *perfectly free from the peculiar flavour of either fruit or grain, and of the still,* will be requisite to prevent the acetous fermentation in the wine, and to insure its subsequent keeping in casks. All the Spanish and Portuguese wines have more or less of alcohol added to them. For Madeira, the common proportion is ten gallons to a pipe; but it is known that less will answer. The cultivators who never think their farms complete without an orchard, should be informed, that a vineyard is not more difficult nor expensive to establish than an apple orchard; that the return of capital is sooner and greater, and the management of the grape juice as easy as that of cider.

To those desirous to make experiments in the cultivation of the vine for the purpose of making wine, it may be important to know the particular species of grapes that have been found or are likely to answer well.

1. In the middle states the blue bunch

* Traité Théorique et Pratique sur la Culture de la Vigne, avec l'Art de faire le Vin, les Eaux-de-vie, &c. Par Chaptal, Parmentier, et Dussieux. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1801. An order given to any bookseller in a seaport, will procure this work in a few months. It may be occasionally bought in Philadelphia, and no doubt also in New York.

grape, the *vitis sylvestris*, which ripens in Pennsylvania the latter end of September, and in all the month of October, has been subjected more than any other to the domestic experiments of our farmers, on account of its lively acido-saccharine taste, the abundance of juice which it yields, and the general prevalence of the species. There are numerous varieties of this species, and it was one of them which Joseph Cooper subjected to his care and operations, and that bears so profusely. Pleased with its superior sensible qualities and early maturity, he transplanted a cutting from it in his garden in the year 1777, where it grew luxuriantly; and having carefully attended to it, by regular pruning, and enlarging the arbour over which it grew, it at last covered a surface of 60 by 40 feet, making 2,400 square feet, and for several years past he produced from 30 to 40 bushels of grapes. Further particulars respecting this vine, it is unnecessary to repeat here, as they are already before the public.* Enough is known of the qualities of this species of grape, and of the liquor which it yields, to warrant the belief, that it is peculiarly worthy of attention, by those who wish to make an experiment of making wine upon a large scale. It abounds with sugar, that essential substance in the manufacture of wine, and on which the strength of all wines depend, since it is from the decomposition of this substance that their alcohol is derived; and with tartar, which greatly contributes to the formation of the alcohol, and to the fermenting power of the juice. Every countrywoman will give her testimony on the first point; and the writer can attest the second fact, having seen a sheet of tartar taken from a cask of J. Cooper's wine, precisely similar to what he knew had been deposited by a pipe of fine Madeira.

2. Tasker's, or Alexander's grape has already been mentioned.

3. In Maryland and Virginia the Bland grape grows abundantly. It passes in the last mentioned state under the name of the Virginia muscadel. It ripens in Philadelphia in the first week of October, and hangs on the vines until December.

4. In the Carolinas and Georgia, the bull, or bullet grape, offers abundant means of making extended experiments. It is universally diffused from the sea coast to the mountains, and is highly deserving attention.

5. A medical gentleman, whose professional avocations called him during the American war to the island of Kewa, near Charleston, and who afterwards ate the grapes at the Constantia vineyard at the Cape of Good Hope, pronounced the grapes of both places to be precisely similar in taste. It is unknown to the writer, whether the vine of the island just named has been described, but the fact was thought worth mentioning.

6. Experiments made in North Carolina with a white grape, called the Scuppernong grape, from the name of a place where it grows abundantly, have proved that it is highly worth attending to.

7. The grapes growing on the island and on the banks of the Ohio, offer additional opportunities to Mr. Dufour, of Vevay, in New Switzerland, and his associates, to diversify the production of their patriotic and useful establishment, so as to suit a variety of tastes, and to ascertain the various merits of the grapes of our country. We sincerely wish he would try an experiment with them. Whether the Ohio vines, which are so plentifully strewed in the vicinity of the "*Belle riviere*," were originally imported from France by the emigrants, who, previously to the peace of 1763, thronged in the Illinois, or whether they are actually natives, cannot now be easily known; but it is an affair of little consequence. We have them in profusion; they have become naturalized to the climate (supposing them imported); and various experiments made with them, as I have been informed, show what a great *national object* their produce might be made (as respects the western states) in the hands of experienced vignerons.

It is disgraceful to the country, and inconsistent with the high spirit that fills the breast of the western patriot, to drink the expensive liquors of France, Spain, or Portugal, when they might quaff the excellent productions of their own soil. Mr. Dufour deserves every encourage-

* Archives of Useful Knowledge, vol. i. p. 276. D. Hogan, 249 High street, Philadelphia. For Mr. Cooper's mode of making wine, see the same volume, p. 278.

ment, and he has our best wishes for his success. J. M.

Erratum.—In vol. i. p. 343, line 4, for "Wabash," read "Ohio."

[*For the National Recorder.*]

Many writers have attempted to invalidate the sacred scriptures, by explaining through natural means, various parts, which are therein detailed as arising from the immediate and miraculous interposition of Heaven. This has been in no instance more frequently attempted, than as it regards the passage of the Red sea, by the Israelites, on their escape from Egypt. Without entering into any disquisition on the subject, I shall barely detail the account that is transmitted to us of this extraordinary event by Moses, and which we find in Exodus, chap. xiv. 16, 21, and subsequent verses:

"16. But lift thou up thy rod, and stretch out thine hand over the sea, and *divide it:* and the children of Israel shall go on *dry ground through the midst of the sea.*"

"21. And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, *and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided.*

" 22. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea, upon the dry ground: and the *waters were a wall unto them, on their right hand, and on their left.*"

"29. But the children of Israel walked upon dry land, in *the midst of the sea;* and the waters were a wall unto them, on their right hand, and on their left."

That no common explanation will subserve the enemies of the Bible to illustrate this passage, must be perfectly evident to every one who considers the circumstances as detailed by Moses. Bruce and others state that part of the sea, over which the Israelites passed, to be about four leagues across, and in depth to be about fourteen fathoms, or eighty-four feet; so that no sophistry can overturn its credibility, in the minds of those who consider it as the work of the Almighty. It is better then, to deny it *in toto,* than to expose our ignorance, by any attempt to explain it by common means.

Much as this part of the sacred writings has staggered the belief of infidels and of weak-minded Christians, it is by no means singular; since we have accounts of the river Jordan being divided no less than three times. And those who disbelieve the passage of the Red sea, must be equally incredulous as to that of the Jordan.

The following are the passages of scripture which detail the division of Jordan:

"7. And the Lord said unto Joshua, This day will I begin to magnify thee in the sight of all Israel, that they may know that as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee.

" 8. And thou shalt command the priests that bear the ark of the covenant, saying, When ye are come to the brink of the water of Jordan, ye shall stand still in Jordan."

"11. Behold the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth over before you into Jordan.

"12. Now therefore take ye twelve men out of the tribes of Israel, out of every tribe a man.

" 13. And it shall come to pass, as soon as the soles of the feet of the priests that bear the ark of the Lord, the Lord of all the earth, shall rest in the waters of Jordan, that the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above; and they shall stand upon an heap.

" 14. And it came to pass, when the people removed from their tents to pass over Jordan, and the priests bearing the ark of the covenant before the people,

" 15. And as they that bare the ark were come unto Jordan, and the feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water, (for Jordan overfloweth all his banks all the time of harvest,)

"16. That the waters which came down from above stood, and rose up upon an heap, very far from the city Adam, that is beside Zaretan: and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, even the salt sea, failed, and were cut off; and the people passed over right against Jericho.

" 17. And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan, and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan."

As the object of this communication extends further than barely an annunciation of what every one may easily read for himself, I shall just state those other passages in which we have an account of the division of Jordan a second and a third time, and then proceed to the point more immediately in view.

In the second book of Kings, chap. ii. we have the particulars of the case mentioned:

"7. And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went, and stood to view afar off: and they two stood by Jordan.

"8. And Elijah took his mantle, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither; so that they two went over on dry ground."

"14. And he (Elisha) took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and smote the waters, and said, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither: and Elisha went over."

As these, respectively, are equally remarkable with that of the division of the Red sea, it is somewhat extraordinary, that attempts have not been made to overturn, or to explain away the miracle, by a reference to natural means. I leave this to the consideration of those who feel interested in denying the power of the Almighty to command the winds and waves, and now proceed to consider the circumstances detailed of the first passage of Jordan by the Israelites, in Joshua, chap. iv:

"1. And it came to pass, when all the people were clean passed over Jordan, that the Lord spake unto Joshua, saying,

"2. Take you twelve men out of the people, out of every tribe a man;

"3. And command you them, saying, Take ye hence out of the midst of Jordan, out of the place where the priests' feet stood firm, twelve stones; and ye shall carry them over with you, and leave them in the lodging-place where ye shall lodge this night.

"4. Then Joshua called the twelve men whom he had prepared of the children of Israel, out of every tribe a man;

"5. And Joshua said unto them, Pass over before the ark of the Lord your God into the midst of Jordan, and take ye up every man of you a stone upon his shoulder, according unto the number of the tribes of the children of Israel;

"6. That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones?

"7. Then ye shall answer them, That the waters of Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the Lord; when it passed over Jordan, the waters of Jordan were cut off: and these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel for ever.

"8. And the children of Israel did so as Joshua commanded, and took up twelve stones out of the midst of Jordan, as the Lord spake unto Joshua, according to the number of the tribes of the children of Israel, and carried them over with them unto the place where they lodged, and laid them down there.

"9. And Joshua set up twelve stones in the midst of Jordan, in the place where the feet of the priests which bare the ark of the covenant stood: and they are there unto this day.

"10. For the priests which bare the ark stood in the midst of Jordan, until every thing was finished that the Lord commanded Joshua to speak unto the people, according to all that Moses commanded Joshua: and the people hasted and passed over.

"11. And it came to pass, when all the people were clean passed over, that the ark of the Lord passed over, and the priests, in the presence of the people."

"15. And the Lord spake unto Joshua, saying,

"16. Command the priests, that bear the ark of the testimony, that they come up out of Jordan.

"17. Joshua therefore commanded the priests, saying, Come ye up out of Jordan.

"18. And it came to pass, when the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord were come up out of the midst of Jordan, and the soles of the priests' feet were lifted up unto the dry land, that the waters of Jordan returned unto their place, and flowed over all his banks, as they did before."

It would appear from this passage of Joshua, that twelve stones were taken from the midst of Jordan, which were set up in Gilgal (*v.* 20.), and that twelve other stones, were likewise set up (v. 9.) in "the *midst of Jordan*, in the place where the feet of the priests which bare the ark of the covenant stood: *and they* (adds the sacred historian) *are there unto this day.*"

Some writers have ventured to suppose only one set of stones were taken, which were deposited in Gilgal, and think the others mentioned are referrible to those; but the sacred text is, I think, too explicit to admit of this construction. I judge only from our common version, having no acquaintance with the original Hebrew.

Assuming our translation then, to be correct, I cannot perceive how a shadow of doubt can be thrown on the subject. And this leads me to observe, that the fact, thus detailed, may probably (God permitting) be a means of confirming the truth of scripture.

If twelve stones were actually deposited, as we are informed, in the midst of Jordan, and if they remained there until the time of Ezra, or whoever else is the

writer of the book of Joshua, and which he would not affirm without a knowledge of the fact; then, there seems little reason why they may not have continued even to the present period.

Certainly some object must have been intended by the Almighty, in thus ordering a memorial of his power to be erected in the midst of this river; and since it is not again adverted to, that I know of, in the scriptures, it appears incredible, that such a memorial should be placed where it never was to be conspicuous to man. I cannot, therefore, but believe it was intended to serve as a reply to the cavillers at scripture, at a future date; when, by due inquiry and observation, this memorial might be shown to be still existing, in a situation wherein nothing short of a miracle could have placed it. Would it not be well worthy of Christianity to endeavour to elucidate this subject, by employing proper persons to investigate it; and if necessary, and in their power, even to divert the waters of Jordan into another channel, for the purpose of verifying so important a desideratum? Certainly, expenses have been acquiesced in, for the furtherance of objects of equal difficulty, though of far inferior utility, than that of endeavouring to substantiate the book of God. It is rather surprising, that of the many meritorious and persevering travellers into Palestine, &c. not one has endeavoured to discover so sacred a memorial of the Almighty power! That such an investigation can be improper, I cannot suppose; for if such a deposit was made by Divine command, it can never excite his displeasure to see his creatures striving to verify what his sacred word has transmitted to us, and therefrom to draw conclusions that may subserve their interests both here and hereafter. CIVIS.

Miscellany.

Distributian of Caloric for May, 1819.

	Lat. N.	Long. W. of Capitol.	Mean for the month.	High-est.	Low-est.
Wooster	40 49	4 50	61 16	84	29
Zanesville	39 59	4 58	64 99	88	42
Cincinnati	39 06	7 31	66 10	86	42
Jeffersonville	38 03	8 34	69 19	88	50
Huntsville	34 36	9 55	69 31	87	42

At Wooster, on the 20th, a severe frost destroyed the beans, the leaves of the oak, &c.

At Zanesville, on the 17th, frost, snow, and hail.

At Cincinnati on the 4th, a sudden rise of the Ohio—more than ten feet in three days.

At Huntsville, on the 18th and 19th, severe frost—cotton killed—farmers alarmed.

It is proper to note, that these late frosts were so nearly at the same time, in places differing about six degrees in latitude, and five degrees in longitude.

In May, 1785, Congress adopted the plan of laying out the public lands in townships, *six miles square*. This plan has been followed in all surveys, excepting that portion of public land in Ohio, which, by act of June 1, 1796, was appropriated for military bounties for the army of the revolution; that tract was divided into townships *five miles square*. The *east* and *west* boundaries of townships being meridians, it is evident that their approximation, though scarcely sensible in a space of *six* miles, would, if not corrected, throw into the form of a *parallelogram* the township which, by law, was to be a *square*. To obviate this, the deputy surveyors are instructed to form a new *base*, or *parallel to the equator*, at every twenty-four or thirty miles. The corners of each section and quarter section are defined by marks on at least *two trees*, whose *species, diameter, distance*, and *bearing*, by the compass, are entered on the *field notes*. The *magnetic variation* at the time of the survey is also noted for each township. Each deputy surveyor deposits his field notes in the office of the surveyor general within whose district the land is. These notes are copied into bound books; he is also, by his contract, obliged to deliver to the surveyor general, *three* copies of a *plat* and *description* of each township and fractional township. Of these *one* copy is transmitted to the Gen. Land Office; *one* to the Register of the Land Office in whose district the land is; and he retains the *other*, which is copied into well bound books, of which he makes out a *duplicate*, one of which is retained, and the other transmitted to the General Land Office. By this multiplication of authentic copies, and their deposition in *three* different and distant places, perfect security is had from fire or other accident. This wise system takes away all temptation to incur the curse pronounced by *Moses* on him "*who removeth his neighbour's landmark.*" The *landmark* is, indeed, *immoveable;* for, though the marked trees at any one corner may be burnt or destroyed, yet at the distance of half a mile *east, west, north*, or *south*, there are *other* marked trees, by which

the true corner may be found. In a single township there are 182 marked trees, which, in the language of the geometer, are *Loci*. Nothing less than the total destruction of all these *Loci* through a widely extended space, can secure effect to the malicious design. Very few disputes as to *limit* or *boundary* can arise. It is a subject of regret, that the spirit of this system was not, at an early day, adopted by *Kentucky, Tennessee*, and several other states. It has been said, that, probably, as much money is annually expended in those states in *land-title litigation*, as would defray their taxes for the support of the severest war. What a contrast between the occupant of land by a doubtful title, and the purchaser from the United States! The latter has a consciousness of security—his labours, his improvements, are for himself and not for *another*—he plants his orchards with a cheerful heart—he knows that *his* posterity will enjoy their fruits.

To furnish the materials for an easy, certain, and precise definition, *five principal meridians* have already been designated and marked.

The *first* commences at the confluence of the *Great Miami* and the *Ohio*. This meridian, extended to the north boundary of the United States, is 450 miles in length.

The *second principal meridian* commences on the *west* bank, at a point *five* miles south-west of the confluence of *Little Blue River* with the *Ohio*. This meridian, extended to the north boundary of the United States, is 580 miles in length: it is crossed, at the distance of 30 miles from its commencement, by a *base* line, or *parallel to the equator*, which has been extended through *Indiana* and *Illinois* to the east bank of the *Mississippi*.

The *third principal meridian* commences at the confluence of the *Ohio* and *Mississippi*. When extended towards the northern boundary of the United States, it will reach the south shore of *Lake Superior*, at the distance of 700 miles from its beginning.

The *fourth principal meridian* was run for the purpose of surveys for military bounties for the soldiers in the late war. It commences at the confluence of the rivers *Illinois* and *Mississippi*.—When extended towards the north boundary, it will strike the *south* shore of *Lake Superior* at the distance of 540 miles from its beginning. This meridian, at the distance of 72 miles from its beginning, is crossed by a *base* line or *parallel* to the *equator*. *Five and a half million* acres between the *Illinois* and *Mississippi* have been surveyed—from which have been selected for bounties, *three and a half million* acres of land "*fit for cultivation*"—the whole of which has been located and patented.

The *fifth principal meridian* begins at the confluence of the *Arkansas* and *Mississippi* rivers—it is crossed by a *parallel* to the *equator*, or a *base* line, at the distance of 60 miles from its beginning. Township 58 north of that base has been surveyed. This meridian, extended to the north boundary, will be 980 miles in length; and, if continued southerly, will strike the coast of the *Mexican Gulf* at 330 miles distance from the mouth of the Arkansas, at a point on the coast of the Gulf, in latitude 29 degrees 30 minutes north, and in longitude 14 degrees west of the Capitol: its whole length will be 1,310 miles, equal to *twice* the length of the kingdom of *France*.

Between the west boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first meridian above described, are

	37	ranges.
Between the first and second	15	do.
Between the second and third	24½	do.
Between the third and fifth	16	do.
Between the fifth and the west boundary of Howard county, in Missouri,	32½	do.
	125	ranges,

or 750 miles.

The principles of this system have governed the public surveys in *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, and *Louisiana*; and will, unquestionably, be adhered to until the public surveys shall reach *Astoria*, at the mouth of *Columbia* river, in longitude 48 degrees west of the Capitol.

It has been said that "man brings down the heavens to the earth, for his convenience." A few geographical positions on the map of the public surveys being accurately determined by astronomical observations, it is obvious that, with very little difficulty, the longitude and latitude of every *farm*, and of every

log-hut and *court-house*, may be ascertained with great precision. This system owes its chief practical excellence to the genius and the labours of a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, colonel Jared Mansfield, now of the Military Academy at West Point, who was surveyor general several years.

About sixty million acres (twice the extent of England) have been surveyed; (59,757,020) of which, in *Michigan*, *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Illinois* and *Missouri*, are 39,564,700 acres; and, in *Louisiana*, *Mississippi* and *Alabama*, 20,192,320 acres.

So wise, beautiful and perfect a system was never before adopted by any government or nation on earth. It is the "*eorte diaseise*," the divided feast of Homer. The government, with a temper and spirit truly *parental*, has divided, for the *children* of the Republic, that patrimony in which they all have a right and an interest. J. MEIGS.

General Land Office, June 29, 1819.

Potomac and Ohio.—The following extract from governor Pownall's Topographical Description of Virginia, is copied into a late number of the Enquirer, and thus meets our eyes. It exhibits strong facts to show the facility and advantages of an interior line of communication between the waters of the Atlantic and the rivers of the west. We should be obliged to some one of our readers for a view of the state of this route, its comparative expensiveness, &c. at the present day. The land carriage hence to Conococheague, (where now stands the town of Williamsport,) is saved by the employment of the partially improved (but yet too much neglected) navigation of the Potomac, instead of more expensive and tedious transportation over land. It would be gratifying to us also to learn, from some one qualified to give the information, what progress has been made in the operations of the Potomac company, under the efficiency supposed more recently to have been imparted to it by giving a new direction. It is no wonder we should feel a little interest on this subject, when we reflect that the future commerce, and of course the future prosperity of the metropolis, is closely connected with the proper improvement of this channel of intercourse with the interior.

THE EXTRACT.—"During the late war (of 1756,) on the Ohio, most of the heavy commodities were landed from England at Georgetown, on Potomac, sent thence in wagons to Conogecheig, there embarked in canoes, and landed at Fort Cumberland—from thence to Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone creek, and thence to Pittsburgh. The distance from Cumberland to Redstone creek is 73 miles, performed in three days, each wagon, with two horses, carrying 22 cwt. and allowed 9 shillings per day. It was afterwards known that a good wagon road might be made from Fort Cumberland to a branch of the Youghionesny, of not more than 40 miles. The garrison of Pittsburgh received large supplies of provisions from the south branch of Potomac, by a wagon road through the mountains to Cheat river, 50 miles above Redstone creek, and thence they went by water to Pittsburgh. The distance from the south branch of the Potomac is only 20 miles.

"Mr. John Ballemene has proved that for less than 40,000 pounds locks might be formed at the Potomac and James river falls, so that large barges might navigate both streams." [*Nat. Int.*

Topography of Vevay, the seat of justice for Switzerland County, Indiana.—This town is about 45 miles from Cincinnati, 64 miles from Louisville, and 48 miles from Frankfort, (the metropolis of Kentucky,) an extensive, high, dry, beautiful, commanding and healthy bottom. It is commodiously laid out with spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles and open squares, reserved for public buildings, convenience and ornament. It is only in the fifth year of its age, and it contains about 400 inhabitants, a court house, jail, market house, school house, circulating library, a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, a printing office, several stores, mechanics of almost every description, about 70 dwelling houses, 8 or 9 new buildings now erecting and unfinished; numerous stables and out houses, together with between 10 and 20 shops of different descriptions.

Immediately below the town of Vevay, is the noted settlement of Europeans, denominated and known by the name of the

Swiss Vineyards;—this settlement commences at the lower edge of the town, and continues without any break or interruption down to the mouth of Indian creek, a distance of about two miles, on a level bottom, about one half mile wide.

In no part of the world does the eye meet with more numerous proofs of industry; the whole settlement is interspersed and checkered over with grapes, apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, corn, grass and buckwheat.

The vine is cultivated with success, and in great abundance;—far beyond the consumption of the adjoining country, and yields a very handsome profit to the cultivator. These vineyards are of great utility to the surrounding country, and a great source of pleasure and amusement to all classes of society, both citizens and travellers.

The houses of the Swiss in this settlement are nearly all built of wood; some, however, are well built and neatly painted. The neatness of the domestic concerns and the people is striking; even the most humble of their houses convey an idea of neatness and simplicity, and impress a pleasing conviction of their happiness. Each have their own lot of ground fronting on the river, and running back for quantity, which they have neatly distributed into a vineyard, a garden, a field, a meadow, a pasture and an orchard, all of which they have skirted with different trees, and supplied with well water. Their chief amusements are singing, instrumental music and dancing. [*Vevay Examiner.*

Survey of the Delaware.—We understand the Select and Common Councils of this city, have appointed David M'Clure, to superintend the surveying of the river Delaware, from a short distance below Chester to a mile or two above Philadelphia.

A survey of the river, particularly in the vicinity of the city, has long been wanted. We believe an accurate survey of that part of the river has never been taken, and we have reason to think that the contemplated bridge has given rise to this undertaking. [*Am. Centinel.*

New Hampshire.—The legislature of New Hampshire have been in session at Concord. They have appropriated 2600 dollars to build a workshop in the State Prison.

A bill to fix the governor's salary at 1200 dollars per ann. passed the House by the casting vote of the Speaker.

This state has a funded and bank capital of 161,472 dollars, and an unexpended balance in the treasury of over 10,000 dollars.

The militia of the state amounts to 25,178; of which 1,753 are cavalry, and 1,119 artillery; the rest infantry, riflemen, &c.

The two Houses have voted that it is inexpedient to have two sessions this year. [*Boston Centinel.*

New Orleans Imports and Exports.—The subjoined statement of the respective value of the imports and exports of this city, during the months of January, February and March last, may be relied on as accurate. It exhibits a balance of trade in our favour, which in the midst of existing embarrassments, bears testimony to the prosperity and rising commercial greatness of New Orleans.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

Value paying 7½		per cent. duty	$ 63,416
Do.	15	do.	466,666
Do.	20	do.	289,189
Do.	25	do.	283,204
Do.	30	do.	107,032
Estimated value, paying specific duty			813,279
Value of merchandise imported first quarter, 1819		- -	2,022,786
Value of American produce exported first quarter, 1819		-	3,537,621
Balance in favour of New Orleans			$1,514,835

State Banks.—A writer in the Baltimore Federal Republican has asserted that all state banks whose charters are of later date than the constitution of the United States, are contrary to it.

The exhibition of West's celebrated picture of *Christ healing the Sick*, produced the sum of $4,133 75 to the Pennsylvania Hospital during the last year; making the number of visiters 16,535.

Solar Spots.—Spots on the sun have this year appeared frequent. We have witnessed them for more than a month past, and some of them appeared exceedingly large. Four were distinctly viewed on the 28th May. They conti-

nued for a number of days successively, and then disappeared. On the 11th of June, one larger than any before seen, appeared conspicuous on the centre of the sun's disk, and seemed to render its rays feeble and obscure, not unlike those occasioned by a partial eclipse. On the 13th it disappeared. The day was cold and windy; thermometer standing at 67. On the succeeding day two others entered upon the eastern, and advanced towards the western limb until the 19th, when three of less magnitude appeared; thermometer rising to 87. From these observations it would seem, that the weather is affected, if at all, by the situation, rather than the number of spots; and that one large spot on the centre of the sun's disk, has more influence in producing cold, than various smaller ones scattered upon its surface. Notwithstanding, however, the number which has been seen this year, the season is unusually fine; and never, perhaps, did the smiles of Heaven seem more gracious, or the beauties of nature "bloom more lavishly," than at the present moment.
Hallowell Gazette.] X. X.

The following piece of humour, is copied from a late New Orleans paper.

Prices current at New Orleans, May 31st, 1819, by Peter Quince & Co.

Cash—3 or 4 pr. ct. p. mo. above par—very scarce—in great demand—and advancing in value.

Credit—Below par; still declining; very little good in market; much wanted.

Confidence—Nominal.

Commission Merchants—Do. do. fluctuating.

Dust—(*fine*)—very plenty; low at present; but will rise the first fair wind.

Duns—Plenty and dull.

Discount at banks—Very scarce and in demand; can be obtained only through favour.

Disease and filth—Plenty at all seasons; witness the hospital and gutters.

Fragrant odours—Plenty, plenty; "*you may note them*" *at every corner* of the streets.

Fleas—Plenty; but lively.

Failures—A bad article; expected to be plenty in August and September.

Long faced gentry—(*not jackasses,*) plenty and dull—daily increasing.

Musquitoes—a great many in market—no sales—Louisiana perhaps produces the finest in the world, but although they make a great noise at home, yet they are never exported.

Notaries Public—plenty—brisk, and in demand.

Promises—plenty, but good for nothing.

Raw Hide—much used—but cheap.

Religion—beginning to get in use—being a new article in this country—the prices nominal and the demand limited—depends in a great measure on the prevalence of the Yellow Fever.

Shaving—brisk—especially just before 3 o'clock, P. M.

Water—(*fresh*)—plenty, but rather muddy, will increase in value as the summer advances—at present,—sales regular at 1 picaion per bucket full.

Bills of Exchange—plenty, a mere drug in market—would scarcely be accepted by any body.

Oration on Dogs.—Sir, As I did not see your face the other day, when the following harangue was made on the commons, perhaps you would like to hear it.

Constable's harangue (*in behalf of the Select and Common Councils,*) *on the death of the Dogs.*

Philadelphians, Citizens, and Sportsmen!

Hear me, for my cause; and be silent, that you may hear. Believe me for mine office, and have respect to mine office, that you may believe. Censure me in your humanity; but consult your physicians, that you may the better judge.—If there be any in this crowd, any dear friend to dogs, to him I say, that Councils' love to dogs was no less than his. If then, that friend demand why Councils rose against dogs, this is my answer; not that they loved dogs less, but that they loved men more. Had you rather dogs were living, and die all mad, than that dogs were dead, and live all safe-folks? As dogs were affectionate, we weep for them; as they were liked, we rejoice at it; as they were faithful we honour them; but as they were nuisances, we slew them. There are tears for their affection, joy for their likeliness, honour for their fidelity, but death for their nuisance. Who's here so silly, that would always be in dread? if any, speak, for him have we offended—Who's here so *mad*, to wish for *Hydrophobia?* If any.

speak, for him have we offended.—Who's here so misanthropical, that would prefer a dog? if any, speak, for him have we offended. I pause for a reply.—None! then none have we offended.—We have done no more to the dead, than you may do to the living. The question of their death is enrolled in the State House; their services not extenuated, wherein they were worthy: but their danger enforced, for which they suffered death. Here come their bodies mourned by their late owners! who, though they had no hand in their death, shall receive the benefit of their dying—Exemption from "dog tax," as which of you shall not?—With this I depart, that as I gave my best services for the good of Philadelphia, I have the same services for my hearers, when it shall please their honours to need my assistance. [*Poulson's Advertiser.*

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.

"*Philadelphia, July 5*, 1776.

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, 'THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.'

The day is passed—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a *memorable epocha* in the history of America. I am apt to believe *it will be celebrated* by succeeding generations, *as the great Anniversary Festival.* It ought to be commemorated as the DAY OF DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with *pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations*—FROM ONE END OF THE CONTINENT TO THE OTHER, *from this time forward for ever!* You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not; I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states: yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means—and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS."

Western Expedition.

A letter from a very respectable source at St. Louis, under date of 7th ult. completely dissipates the rumour in circulation here and elsewhere, for ten days past, of the detention of the boats employed in the western expedition. The writer, who has the best means of information on the subject, thinks the expedition would not move from St. Louis sooner than the 20th of the month; but, notwithstanding the delay anticipated in the necessary inspection of provisions, and proper preparation of the steamboats, he conceives that every thing promises the most favourable issue to the expedition, though it cannot be said, before reaching the Council Bluffs, how much of the plan of the war department can be executed this season. The writer of that letter adds, that he has not the least doubt of the practicability of navigating the Missouri with steam power, notwithstanding the almost universal opinion to the contrary. [*Nat. Int.*

Demerara.—The Demerara Royal Gazette of the 16th February, contains the following statement of produce made in the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo in 1817 and 1818, according to the returns received to the 26th January, together with the number of slaves attached to the estates:

Total produce made during the year 1817. Demerara, 22,787,125 pounds Sugar, 946,106 gallons Rum, 522,988 gallons Molasses, 5,370,418 pounds Coffee, 3,846,889 pounds Cotton. Essequibo, 30,462,555 pounds Sugar, 1,169,161 gallons Rum, 547,151 gallons Molasses, 935,454 pounds Coffee, 536,048 pounds Cotton. Total, 53,249,680 pounds Sugar, 2,115,267 gallons Rum, 1,070,139 gallons Molasses, 6,305,872 lbs. Coffee, 4,382,937 pounds Cotton.

Number of slaves attached to estates:

In Demerara - - -	43,688
Essequibo - - - -	18,725
	62,413
Belonging to individuals -	12,703
Total number of slaves -	75,116

Total produce made during the year 1818. Demerara, 23,900,821 pounds Sugar, 1,017,380 gallons Rum, 446,457 gallons Molasses, 9,673,217 pounds Coffee, 4,494,286 pounds Cotton. Essequibo, 29,063,228 pounds Sugar, 1,226,026

gallons Rum, 421,421 gallons Molasses, 850,834 pounds Coffee, 584,683 pounds Cotton. Total, 52,964,049 pounds Sugar, 2,243,406 gallons Rum, 867,878 gallons Molasses, 10,524,051 pounds Coffee, 5,078,969 pounds Cotton.

Statistics of Europe.—The present population of Europe amounts to 177,221,600 persons, scattered over 154,450 geographical square miles. This population considered in an orthographic point of view, comprehends 53,195,000 Teutonians or Germans, 60,586,400 descendants of the Romans, 45,120,000 Sclavonians, 8,718,000 Caledonians, 3,499,500 Tartars and Bulgarians, 3,070,000 Maggarians, 2,022,000 Greeks, 1,760,000 Finlanders, 1,600,000 Cimmerians, 622,000 Basques, 313,000 Guistes, 294,000 Arnauts, 131,600 Armenians, 88,000 Maltese, &c. There are 1,179,500 Jews, 3,607,500 Mahometans, and 172,132,500 Christians, of whom there are 98,229,000 Catholics and 41,808,500 Protestants. Europe, is now divided politically into 78 sovereign states, nominally independent. Their aggregate forces in peace, are 1,600,000, and on the war establishment 3,600,000. Their maritime forces consist of 400 ships of the line, 88 ships of 50 guns, 348 frigates, and 1563 vessels of an inferior class. [*Christian Observer.*

The valuable Oriental MSS. bequeathed to the University of Cambridge, England by the celebrated African traveller, Burckhardt, consisting of upwards of 300 volumes, have safely arrived, and are now deposited in the public library. The Rev. Samuel Lee, M. A. of Queen's College, has been elected Professor of Arabic, in the room of the Rev. John Palmer, B. D. resigned. Mr. Lee not having been at college the time usual for taking his degree of A. M. requisite to his standing for the chair, a grace passed the senate to supplicate for a mandamus from the Prince Regent, which was graciously granted by his Royal Highness. [*Id.*

Internal Improvement in England.—From a late statement in the House of Commons, it appears that the whole cost of constructing roads in *England* and *Wales*, has amounted to seven millions sterling: that they extend over twenty-five thousand miles: that they are maintained at an annual expense of from twelve to thirteen hundred thousand pounds: and that the advantage resulting to all commercial intercourse from an improvement of the roads, cannot, when joined to the saving in horses and in wear and tear, be estimated at a less sum than five millions sterling.

St. Augustine.—A letter from a gentleman in the south to his friend in this city, gives the following description of the town and fortress of St. Augustine:

As I have just returned from St. Augustine, (on a jaunt of curiosity,) I presume a description of the situation of that place will not be uninteresting to you.

St. Augustine is situated on the Maine, about two miles within the bar, immediately opposite the inlet; it is not passable for vessels drawing over fifteen feet of water. The island of Matanzas runs nearly parallel with the ocean, and forms a point of the south end of St. Augustine inlet. This is principally solid rock, composed of the concretions of shells, and is what is generally made use of for building the city, and is hewn out in large blocks; it is better calculated for the construction of fortifications than any other material I am acquainted with—and, with proper cement, forms a solid mass of rock.

Fort St. Marks is built of this rock, and presents a most formidable appearance upon entering the harbour. It is situated on the northern extremity of the city of St. Augustine, commanding the entrance of the harbour, and is sufficiently elevated to secure the city from an attack on that quarter. In the rear of the city is an impenetrable morass or marsh, nearly encircling it: on the margin of which are erected six redoubts. The fort is twenty feet high, and the walls twelve feet thick; it mounts 36 guns; it is four square, with a bastion at each corner, each mounting eight twenty-four pounders, with a glacis encircling the work.

The city contains about 500 houses, built of the kind of stone before described; has a population of 5000 souls, principally Minorcans and natives of the province. —There are the remains of a convent and government house—the latter occupied by black troops. The Catholic church resembles an old Gothic building. The city exhibits the remains of ancient splendour, but is now evidently going to decay.

The situation of the country contiguous is very low, but exceedingly well

adapted to the cultivation of vegetables of every description in the southern country. The atmosphere is, perhaps, less humid than any country I have been in, and is, I conceive better calculated for northern constitutions than any southern station I have visited.

Fish in great abundance are to be caught in the harbour, but owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, the market is badly supplied. Oranges are indigenous in this section of the country, also many other delicious fruits.

The lands on the river St. Johns, are considered the most fertile, and most advantageously situated for planters: after passing twenty miles up, it changes its direction, and runs parallel with the ocean for 150 miles. I am under the impression that the most of St. Johns will be particularly well calculated for commercial men, and men of enterprise, as the bar is much better, and after passing the bar, vessels may go one hundred and fifty miles without the least impediment. [*Nat. Intel.*

Law.—It is stated that a man lately indicted and tried at Auburn, on a *criminal* charge of *kissing* a woman *once*, was found guilty and fined $5. We should like to see a report of this novel case, and read the arguments of counsel and the charge of the reverend judge; at all events, though not much accustomed to ask favours, we trust his excellency, the governor, will pardon the culprit, because it is not an offence at common law, and certainly there are no provisions in the statute against it. Besides, where so many offenders in like case are permitted to go free, it is rather cruel to select a person for special example, and that, too, from a village where opportunities for the commission of such heinous crimes are, fortunately for the morality of the country, very rare. Nevertheless, to form a true judgment of the case, it is necessary to know particulars, to ascertain the mode and manner in which this offence was committed; the *quo animo* will not be doubted, as the man says in the play, "attitude's all."—In Rymer's Fedora, we have an old black letter account of a duchess, who, being of "marvellous beautie," was "kissed on the lips by the butler, in a moment of phrensie." The butler was only fined two pence and reprimanded, because, smitten with her beauty, and being in a phrenzy, the law considered him as partially *non compos mentis*, which might have been the case with this poor man of Auburn, who, as Dr. Franklin would say, "has paid dear for his whistle."

In the old blue laws of Connecticut, a man was finable for kissing his wife on *Sunday;* there was, however, a special reservation, giving him not only permission to kiss her every other day in the week, but limiting the offence to his wife only, and giving a privilege *ad libitum*, to kiss any body else that would permit him. This law, however, was a species of clerical ordinance, and was considered necessary in a religious point of view. There is no prohibition in the holy bible against this indulgence—on the contrary, we find a sentence running thus: "Jacob kissed Rachel." Here is a palpable admission at once; but, says the learned commentators, Jacob went down to Padan Aram for the special purpose of courting and marrying Rachel if he could get her; and after a toilsome journey, he met her on the plains drawing water, and he "ran and kissed her"—it was a sudden and venial offence, for which we dare say, he subsequently made the *amend honourable.*

I am not so well satisfied with this explanation of the learned Rabbis. Jacob, when he met Rachel at the well, did not accost her in a polite manner, and ask her how she did, and how her father was, and how many sheep she had, and talk of the theatre and the velocipede, and such fashionable things, but he seized her, probably in the same manner as this poor criminal at Auburn did, and kissed her forthwith—there the *manner* constituted the guilt of the offence. Ah! but, says the commentators, he must have repented; for afterwards he "lifted up his eyes and wept." Well, if he did that in the way of sorrow and contrition, it was not very honourable to his gallantry. But he wept with joy; for he not only had found the object of his pursuit, but found her young and handsome; and as there was no person present to give testimony against him, he stole a kiss.

Another question presents itself in this important case: If a man is fined five dollars for one kiss, the sum must be increased according to the number of

repetitions, and a very dear gratification it will be, particularly if the judge has passed his grand climacteric, and is a mortal foe to such indulgences. Again; as this offence is unknown to the common or statute law, and efforts having been made, *per fas aut nefas*, to convict and punish this poor villager, it may be asked, where will it end? If kissing be a criminal offence, then ogling, leering, and insidious glances, must be a species of misdemeanour likewise; and even a long drawn sigh or a tender look may afford good and substantial grounds to a grand jury to find a bill. Laws should be clearly understood, and, in the absence of express authority, a box on the ears from the fair hand of the lady, should be the maximum of punishment for such offences. [*Nat. Advocate.*

Anecdote of Franklin.—The character of Franklin is too well known to require any comments by way of introduction to the following anecdote:—When what is now a very decent, tolerable sort of a road through New Jersey, from the side next the North River, was little less than a most abominable slough, it was the misfortune of Franklin to be travelling through it with the proprietor of the stage coach. When they had passed about half way over it, they overtook a wretched, decrepid old woman, nearly exhausted with wading through the water and mud, which were half leg deep.—Franklin, taking compassion on her miserable appearance, proposed admitting her into the carriage, and paying her fare himself. The proprietor refused; Franklin remonstrated—coaxed—intreated—but all in vain. The rascal was inexorable—he was proprietor, and "burn his buttons, if he'd be nastied by any body." So the old lady was left in the mud.

In the course of their ride, and while the cattle were dragging them through the very worst part of the road, the horses sinking breast deep at every step—the wheels nearly buried, and all hands growling and sweating with vexation, the conversation turned, some how or other, upon mad dogs, hydrophobia, &c.

Franklin was looking at the water—the man observed his eyes fixed very intently upon it, and asked the reason? Franklin shook his head. The man repeated the question—Franklin replied by repeating the shake—at the same time asking, very abruptly, do you dislike to look at water? "I!" said the man, "I? no—*dislike to look at water*, no, indeed, do *you?*" Pray, said Franklin, rivetting his eye upon him, and speaking very quick—pray, have you ever been bit?—don't think he was mad—poor little fellow—oh, no, no, no—only a puppy—couldn't a been mad—no bigger than—*waugh!*—(snapping at the man!—who jumped—smack! through the side of the coach, up to his chin in the mud.)

Drive on coachee, said Franklin—drive on! The man obeyed; the symptoms of hydrophobia all disappeared from Franklin, and the stage proprietor was left to plough his way home, as the poor old woman had been ploughing before him. [*Fed. Rep.*

The Lady and Tom the Barber.—A widow, who had been taught by the declarations of her deceased husband to believe he would make a will much in her favour, after his death, found upon opening his testament that he had acted very different, and excluded her from the property she expected to possess. She made known her disappointment to her female servant, who cheered her spirits, by assuring her that the effect of the will might be avoided, and a new one easily framed. The mistress desired to know by what means. The maid answered that there was a poor fellow named Tom, the barber, in the neighbourhood, who much resembled her late master, and that for a small sum he would feign himself a dying man. If therefore an attorney was provided and proper witnesses, a will subsequent to the date of the true one, which consequently would supersede it, might be made.

Tom was sent for accordingly, and agreed to play his part. The parties were summoned, the attorney attended, and the expiring husband dictated his last testament to be framed according to the wishes and interests of his imaginary wife for some time; but at length he proposed, that as he had till then complied with her desires, he might leave one legacy according to his own wish, which was five hundred pounds, to Tom the barber! To prevent a discovery of the fraud, the lady was obliged to consent

to the proposal, and faithfully pay the money to the proposer, in order to insure his secrecy. [*Bost. Yankee.*

Poetry.

Verses to an Indian Gold Coin.

BY DR. LYDEN.

[These lines need no eulogium; they are warm from the heart, and must come home powerfully to the feelings of every reader. The author, a native of Scotland, had gone as an adventurer to India in search of fortune. When at last it was within his grasp, he found that he had gained his prize too late—health had for ever fled. He died a few years ago, a victim to the peculiar diseases of that climate.]—*Analectic Magazine.*

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,
What vanity hath brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
The tent rope's flapping lone I hear,
For twilight converse, arm in arm;
The Jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear,
Whom mirth and music wont to charm.

By Chericul's dark wandering stream,
Where cane tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot loved while still a child;
Of castled rocks stupendous piled,
By Esk, or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smiled,
Uncursed by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade day dreams sweet, from mem'ry fade!
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy played,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts that soared sublime
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tombfire drear—
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely, widowed heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave!
I left a heart that loved me true;
I crossed the tedious ocean wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new.
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart—the grave,
Dark and untimely, met my view;
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! com'st thou now, so late to mock
A wanderer's banish'd heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun rays tipt with death, has borne.
From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey?
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn;
Go, mix thee with thy kindred clay.

The celebrated song of "*Miss Bailey,*" was admirably hit off in French a few years ago, in all the spirit of the original. In turning over an old Critical Review, we find the following translation of the same song into monkish Latin, by a reverend preacher of England. As a number of our readers are classical scholars, we consider that we are "labouring in our vocation," when we offer them an occasional treat of this kind, although some of our brother editors seem to think that the columns of a newspaper ought to be exclusively appropriated to the reception of dull essays, editorial dogmas, or personal invective.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

'——nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,'
Sed misera ante diem.'
Seduxit miles Virginem, receptus in hybernis,
Præcipitem quæ laqueo se transtulit avernis;
Impransus ille restitit, sed acrius potabat:
Et conscius facinoris—per vina clamitabat,—
'Miseram Baliam! unfortunatam Baliam.
'Proditam, traditam, miserimam-que Baliam!'

Ardente demum sanguine, dum repsit ad cubile,
'Ah, belle proditorcule, patrasti factum vile!'
Nocturnæ candant lampades.—Quid Multa?
Imago dira
Anteora stabat militis, dixitque fumans ira,
'Aspice Baliam! infortunatam, &c.

'Abito!—cur me corporis pallore exanimasti?
'Perfidius munusculum mi vir administrasti;
'Pererro ripas Stygias, recusat justa Pontifex,
'Suicidam Quæstor nuncupat, sed tua culpa carnifex.
'Tua culpa carnifex, qui voliasti Baliam
'Proditam, &c.

'Sunt mi bis deni Solidi, quam nitidi, quam pulchri!
'Hos accipe et honores cauponabere sepulchri.'
Tum lemuris non facies, ut antea, iracundior
Argentum videns numerat fit ipsa vox jocundior
'Salve mihi corculum, lusisti satis Baliam,
'Vale mihi corculum—Nunc lude si vis aliam.'

Science.

Perpetual Weather Table, by Dr. Herschel.—The following table, constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschel, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

If it be a new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last quarter, at the hour of	SUMMER.	WINTER.
12 at noon—or between the hours of 2 and 4	Very rainy.	Snow or Rain.
4 to 6	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
6 to 8	Fair, if wind N. W.—Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair. Fair and Frosty if N. or N. E.—Rain or Snow, if S. or S. W.
8 to 10	Ditto.	Ditto.
10 to midnight	Ditto.	Fair and frosty.
Midnight to 2	Fair.	Hard frost, unless wind S. or W.
Forenoon. 2 to 4	Cold, with frequent showers.	Snow and stormy.
4 to 6	Rain.	Ditto.
6 to 8	Wind and Rain.	Stormy.
8 to 10	Changeable.	Cold rain if W. —Snow if E.
10 to 12	Frequent showers.	Cold High Wind.

From the above table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either of the moon's periodical changes (i. e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer; while the nearer to noon that the change takes place, the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz. from four to ten, but this is mostly dependent on the wind. The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavourable to fair weather. The like may nearly be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interests, while in no case could it disturb his prospects or destroy his hopes.

Valuable Political Work.—The Essays of "Novanglus," (Hon. John Adams) and "Massachusettensis," (Jonathan Sewell, esq.) written in 1774 and 1775, have issued from the press of Messrs. Hews and Goss. Several letters of President Adams are added. Every one ignorant of the great principles on which the American revolution was bottomed, and every friend to the independence of his country, ought immediately to peruse this volume, and place it into the hands of his children. [*Boston Centinel.*

Iron Boat.—There is now building at Glasgow, on a plan of Mr. Creighton's, a vessel of malleable iron, intended as a passage boat for the Great Canal Company. This boat, though composed of iron, will be, it is computed, from four to five tons lighter than one of the same dimensions in wood, as well as much superior in strength.

A patent has been obtained in England for an *Iron coffin.*

Married, July 1, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey, Elihu Spencer Sergeant, esq. to Miss Elizabeth F. Norris, daughter of Joseph P. Norris, esq.

Mr. Herman Canfield to Miss Mary Josephine Delamar.

Died, of hydrophobia, aged nineteen, Miss Eliza Frame, of the District of Southwark.

Miss Catherine Burn, aged 23 years, daughter of the late John and Helen Burn.

Mrs. Margaret Grant.

Mr. Henry O'Niel, a highly respectable merchant of this city, in the 38th year of his age.

Mr. Nathan Eyre, of this city, aged 53 years.

Mr. John Yeager, aged 65 years.

Mr. Jacob Peiffer, in the 26th year of his age.

At Baltimore, Levin Winder, esq. late governor of Maryland, and grand master of the grand lodge of Maryland.

At his residence, Charleston, (S. C.) aged 57, Dr. James Findley, late president of the Medical Society. He was the son of President Findley.

At Marietta (Ohio,) on the 27th May, in the 86th year of his age, commodore Abraham Whipple, a native of Rhode Island. He was the man who fired the first shot on the water, in defiance of the British flag, which he ventured to do, on the 25th of June, 1775.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

S. Potter & Co.—Mississippian Scenery, a Poem, descriptive of the interior, by Charles Mead, 12mo. pp. 111, $1.00.

M. Thomas—Salmagundi, new series, No. 1.

Kirk & Mercein, N. Y.—Greenland and other Poems, by James Montgomery, 18mo. pp. 207, 75 cts.

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Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, July 17, 1819. No. 3.

Communications.

[*For the National Recorder.*]

Gentlemen—I have read with much pleasure the essay you have published on the cultivation of the vine in the United States, and also the letters of Mr. Rafinesque upon the introduction of the tea plant into this country. Those who may be active in increasing our industry by enlarging the number of our profitable productions, must be actuated by a better motive than the love of gain. Years generally elapse before a profit is produced, and the cultivator of *tea*, like the planter of *oaks*, must look more to the benefit of others than to his own advantage. Yet if our climate be suited to the production of the "Indian Weed," it is probable that success would be unexpectedly rapid and great. When once naturalized, it would increase with an accelerating velocity, and it is no idle dream, to suppose, that we would be able to share with China the market of Europe. How soon has cotton become a staple product of our soil! "In 1789, a member from South Carolina stated in the House of Representatives of the United States, that the people of the southern states intended to cultivate cotton; and added '*if good seed could be procured he hoped they might succeed.*' Prior to 1802, the cotton wool exported from the United States was blended with that of other countries; no discrimination was made of its origin. On the average of the five years from 1802 to 1806, that of American growth annually exported, amounted to 42,147,653 lbs.; from 1807 to 1811, the annual exportation was 49,165,553 lbs, and in 1817, 85,649,328 lbs. In 1814 there was 97.67 per centum more of American cotton wool exported, than in 1802."*

This instance affords us good reason to expect success in our endeavours to cultivate any plant which can thrive in our climate, and for which there is a great demand.

The cultivation of the vine is especially desirable, for it would not only increase industry by multiplying the objects to which it could be successfully directed, but by lessening that palsy *drunkenness*. It would not only animate industry, but would improve our moral condition by removing the greatest of all temptations to vice. There is now, I believe, no doubt that the fertile regions of the south-west are capable of producing vines of a good quality, and there is good reason to hope that they will soon be applied to this object, for the planter may easily make the experiment on a small scale, and is sure of an agreeable recompense for his labour in the pleasant shade and delicious fruit, that will be his least production.

Whether it be expedient to promote domestic manufactures by imposing high duties on importations, is a question that may admit of some doubt; but there can be but one opinion as to the propriety of exerting ourselves to multiply the productions of our soil, especially at this time, when the demand for cotton and flour has so much diminished. By the pursuits of agriculture, more rapidly than by any other mode of industry, our population will be extended and increased, and perhaps our true policy, is, to appropriate the vast tracts of uncultivated land that are within our borders, before we force the establishment of manufactures.

With a view to point out to the enterprising and the patriotic, the particular

* Seybert's Statistics, p. 84.

articles to which their attention may probably be directed with most advantage, I have extracted, from Dr. Seybert's Statistics, a statement of the amount of our imports of a few principal articles. I think it probable that they may all be cultivated here, but am not qualified to judge. I have chosen the year from October 1810, to October 1811, as affording a more correct statement of our imports than the succeeding years of war. The amount (22 millions) is sufficient to turn the balance of trade in our favour, even if we should continue to import the European manufactures, and would early and entirely free us from the embarrassments that a deficiency of money has occasioned.

The man whose exertions shall introduce the cultivation of any important article of consumption, will long receive in the gratitude of his countrymen, the purest recompense of human virtue.

Imported from October, 1810, to October, 1811.

Wine, 1,890,044 gals. costing (I suppose,*) 70 cts., about	$1,300,000
Spirits,† 4,142,886 gals. at 60 .	2,500,000
Sugar, 85,425,357 lbs. at 8 . .	7,000,000
Molasses, 8,634,418 gals. at 40	3,500,000
Teas, 2,651,385 lbs. at 60 . .	1,700,000
Coffee, 30,062,336 at 20 . . .	6,000,000
	$22,000,000

* I am not much acquainted with the costs of the articles mentioned, but believe I have not rated them too high.

† I notice this as an important article which we might cease to import; but I hope its place might be supplied by wine of our own manufacture, and not that it should be distilled in our own country.

AMERICUS.

For the National Recorder.

It is the distinguishing excellency and happiness of man, that he is formed for the knowledge and adoration of Divinity. He surveys the stupendous fabric of creation spread out before his view, and every where beholds a God. In every part of the physical and moral system he finds an evidence of his being, and the glorious perfections of his nature. The thousand worlds that hold their mighty courses o'er his head, fill his heart with awe of that power at whose almighty word, they all were "launched along the illimitable void," and when, through all nature above, around, below him, he beholds the admirable order, beauty, and utility that every where prevail, his heart in concert with the "music of the spheres, attests in wisdom thou hast made them all." But sometimes, alas! the splendour of this scene is darkened by an interposing cloud, which the weak sight of human intellect cannot penetrate. The throb of distrust arrests the rapture of admiration, and the eye that but now was suffused with the tear of delight, looks anxiously around for the hand of Divinity to stay the progress of disorder. When the warring elements shake all nature to the centre, when the inflamed passions of corrupt humanity boldly stalk abroad and whelm the earth in blood and tears, when to the joyous shouts of victory respond the dying groans of its thousand bleeding victims; to the loud laugh of pleasure that bursts from one half the human race, the shrieks that the agony of pain force from the other; and to the imperious call of luxury for new supplies to the gratification of its pampered appetites; the vain cry of cold, naked, famished poverty for the little that the necessities of nature demand: when this aspect of the world meets the eye of contemplation, then it is that proud philosophy would wrest the sceptre of dominion from the impotent hand of Deity; or, poor human nature suspends her confidence in a being who seems unable or unwilling to prevent the disorganization of the fair system he had formed.

This prevalence of disorders in nature and society has in all ages perplexed the investigations of philosophy, encouraged the presumptions of scepticism, and saddened the meditations of piety. It is not material to enter into the intricacies of the argument that has divided human opinion on the origin of good and evil. It may be well, to remark, however, that without adopting the bold presumption of some inquiries that 'twas not possible for the Deity to have excluded evil from his works, as well as the impious absurdity of others, who have made good and evil the separate provinces of opposing principles equally concerned in the production of the universe, one reflection at least is sufficient, to reconcile the observation on experience of evil with an un-

disturbed confidence in our station as the dependents of perfect benevolence.

(*To be continued.*)

Political Economy.

The Paper System.—One mode, by which many of the political economists of the day propose to relieve the present difficulties, is by resorting to a more complete paper system: that is to say, they propose with great gravity to remove the effect by increasing its principal cause!

The proposition is so strange, that nothing but the seriousness with which it is advocated by many respectable and influential persons, could render it worthy of the least consideration. It is admitted on all hands, that excessive banking, by producing high prices, fostering speculation, and extending the import trade, has been the chief source of these difficulties; and by way of relief, it is proposed to adopt such measures as will enable the banks to put out more paper than they ever did before. This is a full match for the project of expelling the branch banks from this state, for the purpose of relieving the citizens from the pressure of their debts, by bringing demands upon them tenfold greater in amount and urgency.

The advocates of the paper system, agree neither in the mode of managing it, nor in the extent to which they would carry it. Some of them tell us, they merely want a *temporary* suspension of specie payments by the existing banks; while others insist, that specie will no longer answer the purposes of a circulating medium, neither directly, nor as the basis of a paper currency; and therefore that it must be wholly abandoned, and a permanent paper currency adopted! This doctrine has many and powerful supporters in all parts of the United States.

I consider the difference between these schemes as not very material; for the result will ultimately be the same in either case, *a permanent paper currency*, not convertible into specie. If the banks now stop payment, and issue paper to relieve present difficulties, high prices will be thereby kept up, and business will continue to be done in conformity with such prices: and when specie payments are resumed, and the currency reduced, the same pressure will again be felt which is now experienced. If we have not firmness enough to bear it now, shall we acquire that firmness by being longer accustomed to the paper system? Certainly not. The consequence then must be, that the suspension will be permanent, giving us a permanent paper currency of the worst description, as it will depend on the caprice of hundreds or even thousands of little, dispersed, petty, irresponsible banks, without control either of law, conscience, or interest. They would literally and certainly produce an immense swarm of *rag-barons*, who would overspread the country, like the locusts of Egypt, and utterly blight and destroy the pleasing prospects of the industrious husbandman.

The scheme, therefore, of those who are for going at once and openly into a permanent paper currency *under the control of Congress*, is much to be preferred. The objection to it is, that it will entail upon us many and not inconsiderable evils, for the sake of being relieved from the present *temporary* embarrassments of the merchants and speculators. Let us briefly review the effects it must produce—and first, as to our foreign commerce.

The object of the paper system, is to secure us a greater circulating medium than we are entitled to possess as a part of the commercial world. As long as we trade with the rest of the world, the precious metals will come into our country and remain here, in proportion to the demand or use for them, as certainly as air rushes into a vacuum and fills it, when there is nothing to obstruct its progress. As a part of the commercial world, we shall thus constantly have our share of the circulating medium of commerce in specie; for which we may substitute, if we choose, the paper of specie paying banks, even to an amount somewhat greater. There can hence be no rational motive for resorting wholly to a paper currency not convertible into specie, but to obtain a greater currency than our share of specie, together with the paper it would keep in circulation. Suppose then we have adopted the paper system, and have supplied ourselves with more money than we ought to have in

comparison with other commercial nations: what will be its immediate effects?

In the first place, the price of every thing to be paid for with this paper money, will be higher than it ought to be, in proportion as we have more money than we ought to have. Foreign goods will therefore be imported and sold rapidly, because they will be comparatively very cheap; but the export trade will languish, because produce will command as high a price here as in Europe, or even higher: a heavy balance of trade against us, bankruptcies, embarrassments, stagnation of trade; in short, every circumstance of the present hard times will soon follow, except the scarcity of money, which will not be so great, because our paper will not bear exportation to any great amount.

But these effects will gradually disappear, and commerce will ultimately settle down at what it would be, if we had still adhered to the specie standard. The exchange with Europe will be nominally as much against us, as our amount of money exceeds what it should be. If we have increased at fifty per cent. bills of exchange on Europe will average fifty per cent. above par. Every thing will be sold here at a price proportionally high. The importing merchants will demand high prices in our paper money for their goods, in order that they may be able to buy bills at a great advance to pay for them in Europe, and still make a profit upon them. The exporting merchants will buy produce at a high price, although they will be obliged to sell it nominally for less in Europe; because they will be able to save themselves, and make a profit, by selling bills, at a great advance, on the funds thus acquired abroad. Or we may suppose the whole to be done by the same person, without the aid of bills of exchange.—This person, we will suppose, buys a thousand dollars worth of goods in England on credit, and brings them to America, where he sells them for two thousand dollars in our paper money; with this he buys cotton, tobacco, or flour, which he carries to England and sells at fifty per cent. lower than first cost, that is, for $ 1,500, with which he pays for the goods, and clears fifty per cent. or five hundred dollars, leaving expenses out of the calculation. And thus the only effect ultimately produced by the paper system and increase of our money, as to foreign commerce, would be, that the merchants would have to use more money in all their dealings at home; and in all their calculations they would have constantly to keep in view the difference between the value of our paper and the circulating medium of other countries.

And here we discover a fruitful source of difficulties, embarrassments, and bankruptcies. As the amount of our money would have no connexion with our commerce, or the amount of property in the country, but depend on the arbitrary will of Congress, or on their opinion and caprices, it follows, that no man would be able to know, when he creates a debt, what will be the value of money when it is to be paid. If a session of Congress should intervene, the amount of money may be increased 20, or 30, or even 50 per cent. before the debt is paid, and make it in the same proportion less valuable to the creditor. This is an evil which would affect all classes of the community; and it is one that would frequently occur; for the increase of wealth and population would occasionally require an increase of money; and the imaginary wants of the noisy speculators would require it still more; so that new emissions of paper by the government would certainly be frequent and extensive. Mutual distrust and gambling speculations must be the consequence.

In addition to all this, the absolute and unlimited power of the general government over the circulating medium, which the management of this paper system would give it, would render it almost as absolute and despotic as the parliament of Great Britain. Nor would it be possible with all this power, to inspire the people with full confidence in its paper. Every new emission would create alarms and shake its credit. The people would feel instinctively, that the power of creating money at pleasure, is too great a temptation to be resisted by any body of men; and the very fear of its being abused would produce by anticipation the effects of such abuse.

The evils of the present banking system are sufficiently great, without plunging deeper into the abyss of paper credit. That the banks produce benefits to the country is not to be denied; they afford

convenient and safe places for the deposit of money; they are sources from which those who want to borrow money can obtain it conveniently, and at a low rate of interest; and their notes are more convenient to be carried about and counted, than the dollars they represent, especially in large transactions. Their evils are, that they force too much money into circulation, and thus encourage overtrading, speculation, and extravagance of every kind; their notes are more easily counterfeited than coin, and thus produce great perplexity to the people; and they levy an immense tax on the community. The latter is an item of great importance, though seldom noticed in discussions of this subject. Let us give it our attention for a moment.

The banks collect the specie of the country into their vaults, and issue their paper in lieu of it: and for every dollar thus issued, they receive interest at the rate of more than 6 per cent.; that is, for collecting the specie and converting it into paper, they receive from the community more than 6 per cent. per annum for ever! As the greater part of the coin in the country is thus collected, and paper substituted for it, by the banks, it follows, that the people are actually paying a revenue of more than 6 per cent. per annum on nearly the whole of their circulating medium, for the great benefit of having it converted into suspicious and depreciating bank paper!—for the blessed privilege of handling such paper in place of hard dollars! This is no exaggeration—it is plain matter of fact. The borrowers from the banks are the immediate payers of the interest; but it ultimately comes out of those who circulate the money; just as the tax on imported goods, which is paid in the first instance by the importer, comes ultimately out of the consumers. It is well worth the consideration of the people, whether the benefits derived from the banks are worth 6 per cent. per annum on the whole of their circulating medium? Let us make an estimate of the amount of this tax.

Before the present scarcity of money was produced by the balance of trade against us, and the speculations in the public lands, the amount of paper circulating in Kentucky was at least two millions. The interest on that amount at 6 per cent. only, is *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars!* which exceeds the whole amount of taxes paid to the state government. Such is the sum paid to the bank owners for the great benefits rendered by them to the community, and chiefly for the blessed privilege of having their excellent paper instead of specie. Is it not a cheap purchase?—a great bargain? But we are told, they have not merely converted specie into paper, but have increased the amount of our money, by issuing more paper than they have dollars in their vaults. So much the worse. We pay the same interest on this fictitious money; and have beside, to suffer all the evils produced by an excess of fictitious capital. I repeat, it is well worthy of consideration, whether the benefits of banking are worth one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum to the people of Kentucky.

Ken. Rep.] A MERCHANT.

Statistics.

Amount of Inspections in the City of Baltimore, for the Quarter ending the 30th of June, 1819.

73957	barrels wheat Flour
2982	half barrels do.
591	barrels Rye do.
533	casks Indian Meal
4158	barrels Pork
668	do. Beef
8	half bbls. do.
42112	barrels Herrings
14	half do. do.
11207	barrels Shad
171	half bbls. do.
104	barrels Mackerel
24	half bbls. do.
439	kegs Butter
599	do. Lard
9988	small casks Domestic Spirits
1736	large do. do.
457	casks Foreign Spirits
390	small casks Oil and Molasses
80	large do. do.
602	Ullages.

JOHN HARGROVE, Reg. C. B.

Connecticut School Fund.—Extract from a Report made to the Legislature of Connecticut.

Your committee have judged proper to present, as far as practicable, the nominal value and distribution of the school fund; and for this purpose they have prepared the following exhibit—viz.

State of Connecticut -		$579,227 99
In the state of New York -		568,297 63
Massachusetts,		271,582 30
Vermont -		17,444 63
Ohio - -		47,279 33
Amount of bonds -		1,483,831 88
Stock—576 shares in Hartford Bank - - -		57,600 00
New lands in the state of New York -	$38,000	
In the state of Ohio -	5,560	
Amount of new lands -		40,560 00
Cultivated farms in Connecticut -	$7,617 60	
In Massachusetts -	59,675 94	
Amount of farms - -		67,193 54
Total amount		$1,649,185 42

Science.

Spontaneous Combustion of Cotton Goods.—It is well known that cotton goods, either intentionally, or accidentally, imbued with linseed oil, are liable to take fire spontaneously. Two instances of the latter accident have occurred within the writer's knowledge, by which the danger of dreadful fires was incurred. Many fires in cotton mills are probably owing to this accident; and this reflection should suggest a particular caution on the part of the owners and insurers of these manufactories.

It has also occurred to the writer, to see the spontaneous inflammation of the oiled cotton itself, and to examine the heap of oiled cotton before and after the combustion had begun and had been arrested. The centre of this heap, even when far from the state of combustion, was many degrees higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere.

The rationale of this phenomenon appears to be the following; the oil absorbs the oxygen from the contiguous atmosphere. This may be readily seen by enclosing a portion of cotton moistened with linseed oil in an inverted glass jar; the enclosed gas is in the course of a short time diminished in bulk and deprived of its oxygen. In large heaps, a degree of increased temperature is induced by the consolidation of the oxygen gas. This in time augments, so as to induce that species of combustion, which consists in the propagation of sparks, but is unattended with flame. At length complete inflammation is induced.

The transition from the slow combination of oxygen, to the state of combustion without flame, and from this latter to inflammation, is worthy the particular attention of chemists.

[*Journal of Science.*

Phalaena Devastator—Description of the Phalaena Devastator, (the insect that produces the Cut-worm,) communicated for the American Journal of Science, &c. by Mr. John P. Brace, of Litchfield, Conn.

This moth, whose larva is one of our most destructive enemies, belongs to the Linnæan family noctua, in the genus phalaena. Its specific characters are as follow: Wings incumbent and horizontal, when at rest; body long and thin; thorax thick, but not crested; head small; eyes prominent and black; antennæ setaceous, gradually lessening towards extremities, and slightly ciliated; palpi two, flat, broad in the middle, and very hairy; tongue rolled up between them, not very prominent; clypeus small, legs long, small and hairy; wings long as body; under wings shortest; colour a dark silvery gray, with transverse dotted bands of black on upper wings. The insect lays its eggs in the commencement of autumn, at the roots of trees and near the ground: they are hatched early in May. The habits of the cut-worm have been often and fully detailed. They eat almost all kinds of vegetables, preferring beans, cabbages, and corn. They continue in this state about four weeks; they then cast their skin and enter the *pupa* state, under ground. This is a crustaceous covering, fitted to the parts of the future insect. In this they continue for four weeks longer, and come out in the fly, or insect state, about the middle of July. All those chrysalids that I exposed to the sun, died; and all those that were kept cool under earth, produced an insect: hence I infer, that the heat of the sun will kill the chrysalids. If, then, the ground be ploughed about the first of July, many of those insects might be destroyed, and the destruction of the productions of the next year prevented; for the *pupa* is never more than a few inches under ground.

The phalaena devastator is never seen during the day; it conceals itself in the

crevices of buildings, and beneath the bark of trees. About sun-down it leaves its hiding-place, is constantly on the wing, and very troublesome about the candles in houses. It flies very rapidly, and is not easily taken.

Such is the description of this formidable enemy to vegetation. No efficacious method has yet been taken to prevent its ravages, but the one who could accomplish it, would do the cause of agriculture an essential service.

[*Silliman's Journal.*

Comets.—The following Essay on Comets was inserted in a periodical publication in London, in the year 1811, at the time the comet of that year was seen.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space,
Returning with accelerated course,
The rushing comet to the sun descends,
With awful train projected o'er the heavens;
The guilty nations tremble; but above
These superstitious horrors that enslave
The fond sequacious herd, th' enlighten'd few,
Whose godlike minds philosophy exalts,
The glorious stranger hail!

The astronomy of comets may be said to be in its infancy, scarcely any knowledge having been gained of them before the seventeenth century. The ancients, it seems, knew very little of their nature. Seneca relates his having seen three; but they were merely considered, both by him and his contemporaries, as wandering stars or fiery meteors, generated of bituminous exhalations from the earth, which, being raised into the higher regions of the air, were set on fire, and there continued till they were consumed. They were also believed to be ominous phenomena, displayed by the Deity to terrify mankind, and give warning of some dreadful calamity; and the same opinion has prevailed from the time of the Roman empire till the illustrious Newton, extending his discoveries beyond even the confines of our system, in his aerial researches through the regions of space, discovered the periodical return of these (till then) awful strangers; and though in many instances his calculations were erroneous, yet, like the first circumnavigator, he led the way to unknown regions; and if great things may be compared to less, like Columbus, who discovered the West Indies and the vast continent of America, and left to future navigators to correct his calculations of their extent, and to obtain a more exact knowledge of the interior, the followers of Newton, guided by his tract, and standing as it were on his shoulders, launch farther into the stellar regions, and obtain a more accurate knowledge of the distances of the planets.

Comets, according to sir Isaac Newton, are compact durable bodies; that is, a kind of planets which move in very oblique elliptical orbits every way with the greatest freedom, persevering in their motions even against the course of the planets; and their tails are very thin and slender vapours emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited or heated by the sun. From the great discoveries which this illustrious philosopher has made in this part of astronomy, there is reason to think succeeding astronomers will in time carry it to much greater perfection; but the length of time in which they are performing their revolutions, and the short stay they make within sight of our planet must long render their history dark and obscure. Although to sir Isaac Newton we are indebted for the true theory of the motions of comets, yet his opinion of the cause of the rays that surround them has been controverted by some philosophers, who have asserted, that the matter which constitutes the tail is not an illuminated vapour but a self-shining substance, which, in all positions of the comets, and whatever the directions of their motions, whether to or from the sun, is thrown off from its dark atmosphere in a direction opposite the sun a short time before or after its perihelion.

And here it may be necessary to inform his young readers, that the perihelion of a comet or planet is the point of its orbit nearest the sun; the aphelion is the reverse: and the orbit of a comet, unlike that of a planet which is supposed to perform its revolution in that of a circle, is called elliptical, that is, in the tendency of an oval; or as it is called in astronomy, in the periphery of an ellipsis. But to return to the opinions which are held respecting their tail; others have shown that there is a perfect analogy between their tails and the aurora borealis, and suppose that they are both formed from the emanation of the electric fluid from their respective bodies, although it was the opinion of sir Isaac Newton that they

were planetary bodies, most likely inhabited. Yet others have differed from him, and have supposed that they were formed

From their huge vap'ry train, perhaps to shake
Reviving moisture on the numerous orbs
Through which their long ellipsis winds.
Thomson.

Others again, have supposed that they were fiery bodies designed perhaps,

To lend new fuel to declining suns,
To light up worlds, and feed the eternal fire.
Thomson.

Some have supposed them to be worlds, which, having performed their office in creation, are in a state of fusion. But the still more prevailing opinion than either that has been mentioned is, that one of them is intended to burn up this earth. This opinion, which seems to have been almost coeval with time itself, is supposed to have its foundation in the sacred writings; but as this is not the province of the admirer of nature, he will leave it for others to refute; and with the utmost deference to the judgment of his superiors, either in knowledge or understanding, he must doubt its probability.

The comet of 1681, is supposed to be the one intended to perform this dreadful operation: the period of its return is 575 years, and its distance from the sun is 13 millions of miles. This comet passed by the earth's orbit in the year of the universal deluge, and by its attraction, is supposed to have assisted in elevating the waters, and drawing them over the surfaces. In the year 1680, it passed very near the earth's orbit, but she was then in a distant part. It approached the sun within one-sixth part of his diameter from his surface, moved with the velocity of 880,000 miles an hour, and was heated to a degree of intensity 2000 times greater than the heat of red-hot iron. It will return in the year 2225.

The number of comets is supposed to be no less than 450. There are comets of much shorter periods than that of 1680. The comet *Halley*, appeared in 1759, its period is 75 years; and it will again return in 1834 or 1835.

And here the admirer of nature will take his leave on the subject of comets, after having laid before his young readers a few of the several opinions that we hear concerning them, hoping they will remember that the great end of every science, and particularly astronomy, is that we may learn to reverence the Almighty in his works, which are so eminently displayed in the stellar regions.

An undevout astronomer is mad!—*Young.*

[*Union.*

The Electricity of the Human Body.—Dr. Hartmann, of Frankfort on the Oder, has published in a German medical journal, a statement, according to which he is able to produce at pleasure an efflux of electrical matter from his body towards other persons. You hear the crackling, see the sparks, and feel the electric shock. He has now acquired this faculty to so high a degree, that it depends solely on his own pleasure to make an electric spark issue from his fingers, or draw it from any other part of his body. Thus in this electrical man, the will has an influence on the development of the electricity, which had not hitherto been observed, except in the electrical eel.

Miscellany.

THE TWO COUSINS.

A Pennsylvania Tale.

Frederic and William went to school together—they were sons of two brothers, both of whom died while the boys were at school, and each left a widow, but no children except these two sons.

There was the same similarity in the circumstances of the two brothers. Their industry and prudence had enabled them to preserve a decent exterior, and the excellent economy of their respective wives had given them comfortable homes, and preserved them from the pressure of debt.

The two young men, after their education was said to be completed, that is, after they had passed an examination and received diplomas, constituting them bachelors of arts, paid a short visit to Philadelphia, on their return to their parents. Frederic, the most lively and ardent of the two, soon became acquainted with some young men in commercial employments: he was struck with their genteel appearance and fashionable manners. Their conversation sometimes turned upon the great sums of money that were made by different houses. Judging from the external appearance of the dwelling houses, equipages, servants, &c. of the merchants' establishments, Frederic concluded that trade was not only a ready but a certain road to wealth, and soon made up his mind to become a merchant.

William, less rapid in his conclusions, advised his friend to postpone his final determination, at least till he consulted his mother, and Frederic, who was always dutiful and affectionate, agreed to do so.

Their respective homes were not far asunder. They arrived, embraced their mothers, who received them with admiration at their improvements, and strong dispositions to agree to any reasonable plan for their future lives. Both the mothers, however, entertained strong hopes that their sons would continue to cultivate their paternal farms; that as soon as they were old enough, they would form matrimonial connexions in the neigbourhood, and be content to raise their future families in the modest, but certain and happy pursuits of agriculture.

William wanted little encouragement to induce him to adopt this plan. He had already began to think that wealth alone did not ensure felicity. He had noticed, even during his short visit to Philadelphia, that many of those flourishing men, whose splendour seemed to have dazzled the eyes of his cousin, gave occasional indications of solicitude and discontent. He had noticed their anxieties in respect to their adventures on the ocean—their fears, if losses happened, that they should have difficulties with underwriters—their complaints, if they did not sell their goods, that they were doing no business—and their disappointments, when they had sold them, at the procrastination, and sometimes the failures, of their debtors. William was more of a silent observer than Frederic: he had asked nobody for explanations, but on his return home, he represented his suspicions to Frederic. Frederic was generally ready with his answers, and endeavoured partly to reason and partly to ridicule his friend out of these strange notions. In return he asked William, whether there was a more anxious state of being than a mere farmer, dependent on the weather—suffering loss, if at particular seasons it is too dry or too wet—when crops are plentiful, obliged to sell his grain for almost nothing, and when good prices can be obtained having little to sell—disappointed after all his labour by the mildew or the red rust—defeated even by the contemptible little insect, the Hessian fly—his sheep destroyed by dogs—his cattle diminished by epidemic diseases—his fences decaying—his neighbours trespassing on him, or compelling him to pay damages for his involuntary trespasses on them: add to these evils, which could not be denied to exist, the want of polished society, the deprivation of the elegancies, and even of many of the solid comforts of life, &c., he grew eloquent, and William became more thoughtful and silent.

These debates were continued at home—they saw each other frequently—their mothers were taken into council. They were both inclined to the safest course, whatever it might be—various plans were suggested—to continue on the old farms—to sell them, and buy land in the state of Ohio—to move down the Mississippi and cultivate cotton, which began at that time to be talked of by a few—to try some sort of domestic manufacture, in case the war then threatened should actually break out, and other schemes presented themselves to view, and were fully discussed. The Louisiana plan was rejected, because it would require slaves. The ladies did not like to go to Ohio, because they should be too near the Indians: and, after much deliberation, Frederic adhered to his mercantile plan, and William determined to stay on the paternal estate.

An order of Orphan's Court was in due time obtained for the sale of Frederic's farm, which his minority rendered it impossible to make a good title for in any other manner. A good price was obtained, part of the payment was produced in cash, and satisfactory security given for the balance.

Frederic, about to set off for Philadelphia with the money payment in his pocket, strongly urged his good mother to accompany him; but she, who knew nothing of city life and city manners, preferred boarding with a neighbour, promising, however, that as soon as her beloved son should be married and settled she would come up, and if she liked it, would remain with him, but reserving a right to return when she pleased to her native air.

This reasonable compromise having been effected, Frederic took an affectionate leave of her, his friend William, and his aunt, and set off in the highest spirits, loaded with the good wishes of them all.

On his arrival in town, he in the first place made a purchase in bank stock, in order to secure a moderate income for the purpose of paying expenses, until he should be able to do business on his own account, and by the help of one of his young friends, he soon obtained admission into a first rate counting house, where he was kindly treated.

Although fond of fashionable life, he kept clear of the extremes of fashionable follies: he was introduced into some respectable families, and the general propriety of his demeanour, united with his active and well informed mind and lively conversation, procured him many friends.

He kept up a regular correspondence with his mother, and at the expiration of his noviciate, which took place at the close of the war, he had the pleasure of informing her, that his late master had conferred on him a profitable supercargoship to Canton.

He regretted that he could not visit his relations before he embarked, and bid them the most affectionate adieu.

Shortly after he sailed, a reverse of fortune took place with his friend William. The father of the latter was supposed to have died clear of debts; but a letter from the county commissioners, addressed to the widow as administratrix, apprised her that her husband had been one of the sureties of a certain contractor, for building, and insuring the continuance of a bridge for a certain number of

years; but the bridge, which had been slightly constructed, had given way—the contractor had left the country—the other sureties were insufficient, and his estate was alone looked to for the damage sustained. On this distressing intelligence, William flew to the treasurer's office, examined the bond, and found it was actually signed by his father.

William's resolution was soon taken. After examining the fallen structure, and convincing himself that it might be replaced for a sum considerably short of the penalty of the bond, he convened the commissioners, and made his proposals to them. After some deliberation they were accepted, provided he could find security for the performance of them. Although this was difficult, yet his good character, founded on his known industry and integrity, at length enabled him to obtain two sufficient bondsmen, and the work was speedily undertaken. William watched its progress with anxiety; but his architect proved incompetent, and in a matter which generally appears so plain to a common mason, that none of them hesitates to undertake the construction of an arch, even of very large diameter. Some error was committed, which occasioned it, shortly after the centre pieces were knocked away, to sink under its own weight a second time, into the stream below.

There was now no remedy—his bondsmen were become his creditors and his enemies: and the original obligation was enforced against his father's estate. A sale took place, and after payment of the debt to the county, with the attendant charges, about fifteen hundred dollars remained.

His filial love and reverence were not abated by this reduction of his circumstances. His mother, although she thought it was unkind in her husband to have concealed from her that he had executed such a bond, was soon induced by her son to believe that it was the effect of his supposing it was a mere form, in which no unpleasant results could possibly attend, and therefore without dividing their attention by unmerited complaints or unavailing regrets, they seriously began to consider the best mode of employing the little remnant of fortune which belonged to them, Exclusive of the sales of the estate, William had a handsome saddle horse, and his mother two cows and some sheep.

Let us buy a tract of vacant land, not in the Ohio or the Illinois, but in one of the interior counties of our own state, cried William, after a long silence. I can manage, I think, to build a comfortable log house and a barn, and to clear ground enough to support us.

To give us at least the necessaries of life, replied his mother, and if I see you contented and happy, that will be the luxury of it.

My dear mother! was his only answer; and he very soon mounted his horse, to inquire of a storekeeper, who resided at a town a few miles distant, who he knew owned some vacant land, what would be the price of one of his four hundred acre tracts on the waters of ——.

The owner was a man of sense and liberality—he knew the value of fixing an active young settler on the land, and at once made a bargain with him. In consideration of his building a dwelling house, and clearing and cultivating ten acres of ground in one year's time, he bound himself to give him a deed for twenty-five acres, and a conveyance, subject to a mortgage on the whole 400 acres, for the remaining 375 acres, at three dollars an acre, payable by annual instalments within the term of seven years.

Elated with his contract, William returned to his mother, and after fixing her in comfortable lodgings as near as possible to the scene of his intended operations, he had his tract marked off by the deputy surveyor, fixed on the most favourable spot for the site of his house, near to a copious spring, engaged after some difficulty a couple of stout assistants, and with the united efforts of the three soon had trees felled, hewn into logs, and prepared to build a house of 16 feet by 20, and a barn of nearly the same size. The neighbours, according to the benevolent custom of the country, assembled on his invitation at an appointed time, to erect his buildings; and at the rustic entertainment which he gave them, his affable manners and evident good sense sent them home with the most favourable impressions of his character.

To roof his buildings, add a chimney to his dwelling house, and construct such little internal conveniences as the simplicity of his intended life required, was his next care. He then proceeded to destroy by fire, as many trees around his house, as, in his calculation, would clear 15 acres, and having borrowed a plough, and hired another horse, he turned up a part of his cleared ground ready to receive the seed as soon as the season should be sufficiently advanced. The next process was to open a way through the woods to the nearest road, and to proceed to the residence of his mother, for the purpose of installing her in their new possessions. Two beds, some plain chairs and tables, kitchen utensils, and such other domestic articles as were indispensable, and a stock of provisions sufficient for three or four months, their two cows, some hogs and their sheep, six in number, formed the caravan which he had the pleasure of conducting, with his beloved mother, to their selected residence. She viewed with pleasure the humble cottage, situated on the side of an agreeable hill, near to the spring which discharged an abundant flow of water into a stream that run between the trees till it eluded their sight, anticipating a fine meadow that might hereafter be made on its banks. The view, it is true, was somewhat confined: the forest met the eye in every direction, at a short distance from the house, but the imagination opening future avenues, and clearing future fields, cheered the mind by the prospect of hereafter enjoy-

ing plenty and content. These are your own, cried the mother, affectionately embracing her son. They will be, when, with the blessing of God on my labours, I shall have fully paid for the land; in the meanwhile, let us diligently employ ourselves. I will put Indian corn and potatoes, and a few early turnips into the ground; and you, my dear mother, will manage our household concerns—they will not be so numerous as to fatigue you, after you have got over the first arrangements. Cheerfully dividing their tasks, the son had soon the satisfaction of seeing his cleared spot surrounded by a competent fence, a place partitioned off near his barn, to secure his horse, and the cows and sheep at night, on their return from the woods; some poultry, which the provident mother had purchased and brought with her, supplied them with eggs, and they sat down in health and peace to their daily meals, unassailed by duns, and unannoyed by dyspepsia; it is true, they had very little society, that is, no neighbours came to gather or collect scandal, to show their own finery, or recommend with sarcastic kindness, the purchase of articles which they knew were beyond the means of the persons they visited—but sometimes one of the nearest inhabitants stopped with them, as he was traversing the woods with his rifle, or hunting for his strayed cattle. Their conversation would then turn on the topics most interesting to them both—the best mode of promoting the improvement of the country, the shortest way to clear off the heavy timber, and similar subjects. The advice and information thus given, was carefully remembered, and in general successfully followed; but in one respect, William's good sense induced him at once to reject the counsel and shun the example afforded him. Although there seemed many leisure hours on his hands, he never could be persuaded to employ himself in hunting. He saw in some of his neighbours, the evil effects of this fascinating amusement; he found their families and their farming neglected, while they remained whole days and nights in the woods, from which they sometimes returned with the carcase of a deer, or part of a bear, the residue of which, however carefully they attempted to secure it, often disappeared before they could get back to the spot; but they returned as frequently without success, fatigued and discontented, and for a time averse to regular labour. He procured and kept a rifle, but used it only to drive off or destroy a prowling wolf or bear, which sometimes approached his dwelling. From habits of intemperance, the recollection of his father's excellent example, and his own firmness, always secured him. He soon found that the pure water of his spring gave him more satisfaction than when contaminated by the vile infusion of whiskey—and he was speedily convinced that the muscular strength of the water drinker, necessarily exceeded that of the toper of ardent spirits. He gathered in a good crop of corn and potatoes. A little garden, which afforded his chief relaxation, supplied their table with turnips, cabbages, and a few other vegetables, proper for the winter. They killed and salted down pork, and some of their sheep, the latter being to him an experiment, which he found to answer well—and being thus prepared, they contemplated their winter stock with the highest satisfaction, and presented their daily and fervent thanks to the Giver of all good, for his bountiful dispensation to them. During the milder days in winter, he employed himself in cutting down some more of the surrounding trees, in deadening others, so as to render their combustion more easy, strengthening his fences, and making new ones round the additional clearing, taking care of his cattle, and other out-door occupations; in severer weather he repaired and improved the interior of his dwelling, secured his barn as much as possible from the cold, repaired his tools, and still found in every occupation something that interested him, because every thing promoted present comfort, and promised future success. His mother, equally cheerful and happy, in the intervals of meals and culinary operations, was busy with her needle or her spinning wheel, and the length of the winter evenings was rendered almost imperceptible, by the aid of a few excellent books, which he had brought with him, and chiefly his father's Bible, which one of the county commissioners, at the time of the sale, had purchased, and presented to him.

Every evening he read aloud to his mother while she sat at work, a certain number of pages out of the holy volume, and their mutual observations, while they reciprocally improved their minds, gradually rendered the study so delightful, that they closed the book with reluctance, when nature required them to retire to rest. In the ensuing spring more land was cleared, the crop of course was increased, William enlarged his barn to double its original size, and made several improvements in his family establishments. The extra produce of his crop enabled him to sell some hundred weight of bacon—he raised wheat, the greatest part of which he carried on his horse to a mill, about seven miles off, and received cash for it; and at the beginning of the third year, he enlarged his household by the addition of a healthy young married couple, who were wandering through the country without money, in search of a settlement or some employment. William soon convinced the young man of the dishonesty as well as danger of fixing himself on other people's lands without their license, and they both agreed to stay with him on moderate terms, for one year, and longer if they agreed together. With this aid, William in the first place built an addition to his house, to serve for a kitchen with a lodging room over it; he cleared several more acres of ground, procured another horse, and the productions of his fields, as well as the increase of his stock, enabled him to lay by double the amount of

the preceding year. His new assistants proved industrious and frugal, cleanly in their habits and decent in their manners—they all sat together at the same table, and William sometimes thought that during his short stay at Philadelphia, he had been in company with young men rather more unseemly and unpleasant in their conversation than this modest though uninformed man of the woods. The young woman sometimes took her share in the labours of the field and the barn yard, she milked the cows and relieved his mother from the fatigue of making butter, and the only dissatisfaction of the old lady was that she was now less occupied than she used to be.

At the close of his third year he had collected enough of the fruits of his own labour, to pay an instalment of the purchase money, for which purpose he repaired to where the person of whom he had purchased resided: this gentleman, who had from time to time made inquiries into his mode of proceeding, received him kindly, and after settling the first payment, he offered him more of his lands on the same terms; but William was unwilling to embarrass himself, and declined enlarging his domains: he proposed however, and the other readily agreed, that before parting with them to any other person on the same terms, William should have notice. Before they parted, it occurred to him to inquire of this gentleman, who had lately been in Philadelphia, whether he had heard any thing of his cousin Frederic: he said that he knew him perfectly well, had bought some teas of him at a reduced price for cash, and considered him as a man of fortune. William felt no small pleasure at this information, and proceeding to interrogate him more closely, he learned that on his return from Canton, his employers had expressed great approbation at the propriety of his conduct, and although the voyage did not turn out very profitably to them, Frederic's commissions had yielded him a handsome sum—that he had opened a store, and shortly afterwards married an amiable and accomplished young lady, had a handsome though small house in a genteel part of the city, very elegantly furnished, and this gentleman had the pleasure of dining with him, and only regretted that he had gone to so much expense to entertain him.

Did he appear happy, asked William—why yes, answered the old gentleman, when we sat down to dinner, which was an hour later than I liked. He made some apology to me when he came in, which I did not exactly understand, and told his wife, with some appearance of discontent, that somebody had disappointed him; but his brow, which appeared at entrance a little ruffled, soon cleared off, and after resisting their importunities, I left them about six o'clock, soon after which I saw them drive by my lodgings in a handsome gig, talking and laughing, with all the appearance of perfect happiness.

William, who had had only one short letter from his cousin since his return from Canton, which he had immediately announced, determined to write to him again; and before leaving the village, transmitted him by post a long epistle, in which he faithfully related his own fortunes, and kindly inquired into those of his cousin.

An answer, from which the following extracts are faithfully taken, was shortly afterwards left at the post office of —— town, in another county, where it lay several months, and was advertised in the newspaper before it came to William's knowledge.

"All that —— has told you is literally true. I made a fortunate voyage, opened a store, married a lovely young woman, and at that time seemed to have the world at my own command; but my dear William, business has lately opened quite a different aspect, money has grown very, very scarce—I cannot get in what is due to me; some who owe me considerable sums, are as bad off as I am—there have been two or three failures lately, by which I have been a loser—the banks are cutting us down, which has thrown me into the market, and I am sorry to tell you that I have been horribly shaved—I scarcely suppose that you have much cash at your own command, but if you know of any friend who has two or three thousand dollars or more to spare, I will cheerfully pay one per cent. per month, and give them a good endorser.

"Pray let me hear from you—if your friends or yourself would make a consignment of flour to me, it would answer as well as sending cash. I would allow the highest market price, and date the notes from the moment the flour arrived."

Some of these expressions were not very intelligible to the receiver of the letter. He showed it to his mother, who concurred with him in regretting that fortune appeared so soon to frown on the young merchant—but neither of them comprehended exactly how the banks cut down, nor why Frederic was thrown into the market; the good old lady, taking literally the phrase "horribly shaved," could not refrain from observing, that it was a very trifling circumstance to introduce in a letter, and she could not suppose the state of his beard had much to do with the state of his circumstances.

William, though equally at a loss with her in respect to this kind of language, thought it his duty to write immediately, and after explaining the cause of his delay, which he attributed to his cousin's omission to add the name of the proper county to the superscription of his letter, there being, as frequently happens in these United States, two small towns of the same name, not far from each other—he declared his regret at being unable to lend or procure for Frederic the money he so much wanted—concluded with kindly inviting him, if circumstances should still prove adverse, to come out to his farm, the way to which he carefully described, and there partake with him of the simple but abundant blessings he enjoyed.

In the fourth year of his settlement, Wil-

liam made good another payment, and being again pressed, consented to take the residue of the land, amounting altogether to sixteen hundred acres, on nearly the same terms, though at a longer credit. The next year he formed two distinct settlements, and shortly afterwards sold one to an emigrant from New Jersey, at double the price he had contracted to give.

It is a wild notion, said he to his mother, but perhaps my cousin Frederic may one day like to occupy the other. He might be willing, she answered, but do you suppose that a delicate young lady, bred up to a city life, could submit to it—a loud call from the woods interrupted them. William started up, and perceived a cart with some persons in it, outside of the fence in front of the house: he ran to the spot, leaped the fence, and in a moment had Frederic in his arms. Let me introduce you to my wife, said Frederic.—William, apologizing for his transport, beheld a fine young woman, whose beauty was but slightly obscured by plain and fine white dirty apparel. We have just now been overset, and my two little ones with my wife half buried in the mud, but nobody has been hurt. No, papa, cried a fine little boy, but I am very hungry. Oh, we have had no food all day, observed Frederic; my money has quite run out, and I supposed myself nearer to your house than I really was.

The heart of William was uneasy by these little incidents; he hastened to open the gate, and conduct them to his dwelling. His mother received them at the threshold in the kindest manner; a repast of bacon and eggs, milk, Indian cakes and maple sugar, was soon prepared; the children, when their appetites were gratified, and their persons cleansed from the mud, were put to bed, and the two cousins, with the wife of one, and mother of the other, entered into full and unreserved discourse. Frederic related the continual decline of his affairs, till he could no longer keep up his credit; his anxious endeavours to conceal their desperate situation from his wife, who had however constant suspicions that things were going wrong, and was constantly urging retrenchment, and in all she could practising economy; finally, his being protested by one of his shavers, a term which he was obliged to explain, and the result a general assignment, to which most of his creditors assented; but the one who protested him, although he had made a considerable profit out of his necessities, affecting to consider his account of his affairs untrue, threw him into jail, from which, after a close examination, he had just been discharged, without the slightest imputation of his integrity. The gentleman with whom he served his apprenticeship, had lent him thirty dollars, with which he embarked his family in the stage, and with great exertions had been able to keep up with it on foot, at least so as to lodge the first and second nights at the same house, when the driver had compassionately allowed him to take a seat alongside of him till they reached the town, where he had procured the sorry horse and cart that brought him to the gate, on leaving his great coat as a pledge for their being duly returned.

William's feelings were deeply affected, and neither he nor his mother could at times withhold their tears; but when in conclusion his cousin observed, and now I have no friend living but yourself—my mother you know is dead—what she left me was soon expended in paying discounts and usurious interest. I tried in vain to obtain employment as a clerk in town. The last cent I possessed was advanced to the cautious owner of the vehicle that brought me here, and nothing but dreariness and desolation appear before me.—Could you put me into the humblest way of earning a morsel of bread for supporting my angelic wife, who never even by a look has upbraided me for my follies, of maintaining those helpless babes——Oh my cousin, cried William interrupting him, say no more; every thing is provided for you—to-morrow we will see—it is time that you retire to rest.

The next morning, after a plain and plentiful breakfast, William invited Frederic to walk—he took him round his farm—into his barn—showed him all his improvements, his stock, and implements of husbandry, then conducting him through a small piece of wood, he led him up to a new log house, with a barn near to it—such, said he, was my beginning; in five years you see me in comfortable, why may not I say, in affluent circumstances—what does affluence yield but the supply of all one wants—all my wants, nay all my wishes, except one, have been supplied; one wish, the only wish which till now remained ungratified, was to have you near me—there is your house, your barn, your field—the entire tract of land is yours—I will supply you with some furniture and stock, and till you raise enough for yourself, with provisions—Jacob and I will instruct you in farming, and if your wife should not be equal to the labour of the house, Jacob's wife shall relieve her from the burdensome part. Generous benefactor, said Frederic's wife, who, guided by the old lady, had pursued their footsteps, and heard the greatest part of his discourse, I will endeavour to merit your goodness. I have not yet had much experience of these duties—but the dream of luxury is over—and you shall all find me, I hope, a faithful student and a hard worker.

In a few days they entered on their farm. Frederic subdued every difficulty—his wife performed all her tasks—they are healthy and happy, and truly regret that they had so long been strangers to real independence and content. [*Poulson's Adv.*

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, have elected Dr. Philip S. Physick, Professor of Anatomy in that institution, in the place of Dr. Dorsey, deceased.

Literary Intelligence.—The fourth volume of M. De Humboldt's Travels, is announced in the London Courier of the 27th of May.

Leslie's Painting.—A London paper of May 11th, noticing the exhibition of paintings by the Royal Academy, observes, "Sir Roger de Coverly, surrounded by his tenants in the church yard, by Mr. Leslie, an American student, is full of interest; and a Scene at the door of a Post Office, with the groups receiving and reading their letters, is dexterously managed."

IMPROVEMENTS.

Columbia River.—We have heard, as our readers will have seen, of the arrival of Judge *Provost*, an agent of the United States, at Valparaiso, on his return home from the mouth of Columbia river. It is said that our government has received from him a highly interesting report of that part of his mission. We do not know whether it is intended to be published; but, if it were, we are persuaded it would be very generally acceptable. We want such a document, to make us acquainted with that most important, though remote, scion of the republic.—We even hope that Mr. *Provost* will bring back with him materials to furnish a volume on the subject, instead of a letter of a few pages, and that he will not withhold from his countrymen the fruits of his inquiries and observations. It will not be in the power, if it were the wish of the Atlantic states, to prevent the growth of a powerful commercial state at the mouth and on the banks of the Columbia. All the information respecting the country, which we can obtain, is therefore desirable. [*Nat. Intel.*

Steam-Boat on the Missouri.—With no ordinary sensations of pride and pleasure, we announce the arrival, this morning, at this place, of the elegant steamboat *Independence*, captain Nelson, in seven *sailing* days (but thirteen from the time of her departure,) from St. Louis, with passengers, and a cargo of flour, whiskey, sugar, iron, castings, &c. being the first steam-boat that ever attempted ascending the Missouri. She was joyfully met by the inhabitants of Franklin, and saluted by the firing of cannon, which was returned by the Independence.

The grand desideratum, the important fact is now ascertained, that steam-boats can safely navigate the Missouri river.

A respectable gentleman, a passenger in the Independence, who has, for a number of years navigated the great western waters, informs us that it is his opinion, with a little precaution in keeping clear of sand bars, the Missouri may be navigated with as much facility as the Mississippi or Ohio.

Missourians may hail this era, from which to date the growing importance of this section of the country, when they view with what facility (by the aid of steam) boats may ascend the turbulent waters of the Missouri, to bring to this part of the country the articles requisite to its supply, and return laden with the various products of this fertile region. At no distant period may we see the industrious cultivator making his way as high as the Yellow Stone, and offering to the enterprising merchant and trader, a surplus worthy of the fertile banks of the Missouri, yielding wealth to industry and enterprise. [*Franklin (Miss.) Intel.*

Improvements on Lake Erie.—"The works in our harbour (says a letter from Buffalo,) will be commenced the present season. It is contemplated to build out a pier or wharf, about 1000 feet into that bay, to prevent the sand from accumulating at the mouth of Buffalo creek. When this is done, any number of vessels may ride in perfect safety in the creek, and a great expense will be saved in loading and unloading. Several warehouses, on an extensive scale, are to be erected the ensuing summer, and, notwithstanding the general depression felt by all men in business, improvement is making giant strides."

Savings Bank.—We are happy to announce, that agreeable to public notice, the New York Savings Bank was opened on Saturday evening, in the spacious and convenient room in the basement story of the New York Institution in Chamber street.

In addition to Messrs J. Pintard, J. E. Hyde, and D. P. Campbell, the attending committee for the present month, the following trustees were present on the oc-

casion—Wm. Bayard, Esq. President, Col. Wm. Few, V. P. and Messrs. J. Eastburn, T. Eddy, Z. Lewis. J. Mason, J. Sherred, W. Wilson, and J. Thomson.

The deposits of the first evening far exceeded in number and amount, the most sanguine hopes of the trustees. The sum of *two thousand eight hundred* and *seven dollars* was received from *eighty* depositors. The largest deposit was *three hundred dollars*, and the smallest *two dollars*.

On Monday, notwithstanding it was a day of national festivity, the Directors devoted three hours, (from 11 to 2 o'clock,) to the Savings Bank, and had the pleasure to receive $1269 from 37 depositors—making on the first week of its operations, a total deposit of $4076.

We were particularly gratified to see lads, and young men from 16 to 20 years of age, principally clerks, bringing in their little deposits of from two to six and ten dollars. Let this description of youth, as well as others, be persuaded to relinquish the extravagance of dress and the indulgence in idle amusements, and put their savings at interest, and when they commence business for themselves, they will start in life, not only with a little capital, but also with habits of the most honourable and salutary kind.

As this is the commencement, and a very auspicious commencement, of the operations of the Savings Bank in this city, we have deemed it proper, on our own editorial responsibility, to detail to the public these interesting particulars. And believing as we do, that this institution, if suitably encouraged, will prove a distinguished blessing to the poor, and, in its effects, an incalculable benefit to the moral state of the community, we cannot omit again to request our fellow citizens in general, to urge upon their domestics and their poor neighbours, the importance of placing as much as possible of the fruits of their industry and economy at compound interest in the Savings Bank. [*Com. Adv.*

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Mitchill, dated June 22, 1819.

"I congratulate you on the success of the effort to naturalize the *Date-bearing Palm* (*Phœnix dactylifera*) in the United States. Two gentlemen of South Carolina, one of whom was a planter near St. Mary's, in Georgia, assured me, a few evenings ago, that the great object was secure. The seeds of the dates brought from *Arabia Felix*, by captain *Henry Austin*, and forwarded from New York to Mr. *Sinclair*, have vegetated as readily as black walnuts or peach kernels. The greater part of those he planted are now growing, and are found to measure, already, the height of *four inches*. His expectations of complete success are founded on the fact, that a fine tree of this species, *eighteen* years old, is now growing, in full vigour, on *Cumberland Island*. That tree is a *female*, and produces a profusion of blossoms annually; but, having no associate, she produces no perfect fruit.

"Of the seeds of the *Muscat date*, the principal part has vegetated, notwithstanding the stories propagated that the selfishness of the *Arabs*, or the inclemency of the voyage, had, by some means, destroyed their vitality. On receiving the thankful acknowledgments of these worthy citizens for my instrumentality in giving the *Date Palm* to America, I assured them that the praise and honour were due to captain *Henry Austin* only."

[To this may be added a fact, within the knowledge of the Editors, that a plant, five or six inches high, has been produced in this city from the date seed. When about that height, it was killed by an attempt to transplant it.] *Nat. Intel.*

Poetry.

SONG.

To * * * *

Air—'*Shannon Side.*'

The world is bright before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine,
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,
Thy bosom, Pleasure's shrine;
And thine the sunbeam given
To Nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm, as when from heaven
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow,
The death-dirge of the gay,
That tells, ere dawn of morrow,
These charms may melt away,
That sun's bright beam be shaded,
That sky be blue no more,

The summer flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not—though lonely
Thy evening home may be,
Though Beauty's bark can only
Float on a summer's sea,
Though Time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild flower wreath of feeling,
The sunbeam of the heart!

CROAKER & CO.

New York Evening Post.]

Era of Good Feelings.—There is a society in London, composed mostly of Christians, of which the British duke of Sussex, one of the king's sons, is president, for the relief and education of poor Jews and their children! At their late anniversary, a little Hebrew girl not seven years old, was placed on the table by his royal highness, when she recited the following beautiful ode:

O ye, whose comprehensive claims
In one condens'd affection blend,
All that endears the hallow'd names
Of parent, guardian, guide and friend;
Redeem'd by your paternal love,
From hopeless poverty and sloth,
Once more your children come to prove,
Their mind and body's happy growth.

Here in our blooming cheeks, behold
The blossoms of industrious health:
Here, in our hearts, do we enfold
The future fruits of moral wealth.
For those I plead who hither come,
Too young to make their own appeal;
And ah! I supplicate for some,
Almost too old your care to feel.

By all the griefs that ye assuage,
By orphan's eyes uprais'd to bless;
By the grey head of childless age,
Bow'd to the earth in thankfulness,
O freely, still, your aid bestow,
Help *us* to live—the old to die,
And blessing others here below,
Yourselves be doubly bless'd on high!

But the best part of the account is, that the collection on the occasion amounted to between 7 and 8000 dollars! Two or three centuries ago, the Jews were considered the outcasts of the world, and that it was serving God to persecute them. America is the only Christian country in the world, whose annals do not record some persecution of the descendants of Abraham.

[*Centinel.*

THE SENTINEL ISLE.

Bermudas! thou land of the rock and the deep,
Of the sunshine, the wind, and the rain;
Of the islet, the harbour, the bay, and the steep—
Thou sentinel isle of the main!
Thou land of romance! with thy woods and thy caves,
Where the secrets of nature are seen,
With thy wild-rugged shores that the blue water laves,
And thy cedar clad hills ever green.

Thou land of the lemon, the orange, the vine,
Where flowers ever varying vie,
And the tints of the earth, with the sun's golden shine,
In beauty contrast with the sky;
When the pleasure sail skims o'er the transparent flood,
When sketched on whose bosom are seen
The sun, the blue sky, and the rock, and the wood,
And the islands of spring ever green.

Thou land where the castle frowns over the wave,
That lashes the fabric below!
Thou land of the breakers, the shoal, or the grave
Of a proud or a vain boasting foe!
Should a foe from abroad, or a tyrant at home,
Ever stain with dishonour thy name,
Thy sons must prevail, or at bravery's tomb,
Lie stretch'd on the death bed of fame.

[*Bermuda paper.*

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. Benjamin Louderback, to Miss Hannah Cromly, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 14th instant, William Leedom, merchant.
Miss Ellenor Gallagher, daughter of Bernard Gallagher.
At Germantown, at the advanced age of eighty-six, Mrs. Margaret Kelter.
On the 6th instant, at Camden, New Jersey, Mr. Thomas Wright, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.
In New York, Mr. Robert Hurst, of Philadelphia, aged twenty-one.
Mrs. Susannah Gleason, wife of Mr. Simeon Gleason, aged thirty-seven.

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Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, July 24, 1819. No. 4.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Some of our newspapers have republished from a Liverpool paper, a letter from an English agent resident in Philadelphia to his employers in England, upon the subject of our insolvent laws, and we wish heartily that it had been printed more generally. The disgusting scenes that take place at our courts during the operation of discharging debtors, are stated with as much truth as severity, and the subjects of Great Britain are informed that the creditor is entirely at the mercy of his debtor; that the law affords scarely any protection to property *not in possession* of the owner, and that fraud and perjury walk abroad unmolested. Such a picture is calculated to move our pride and our virtue.

The present is an era of considerable importance in the mercantile world.—Failures have become so common, that we know not whom to trust, and the bankruptcy of the best established houses excites but a momentary feeling of surprise. In the devastation that has arisen from the great changes which have taken place, the upright and prudent have experienced the same fate as the scheming and unprincipled. At such a season a favourable opportunity offers for the establishment of a national bankrupt law. Trade is about to be restored to a greater degree of regularity, and creditors and *honest debtors* unite in their wishes for the relief which Congress possesses the power of granting. The existing laws concerning insolvents are of but little use to the latter. To exempt the body from imprisonment is to do but little. It is to the advantage of the dishonest trader and the perjured villain that they principally tend, and it may perhaps be truly said, that we should be better without any laws on the subject than with such as we now have.

During the time that yet remains before the meeting of Congress, the friends of good order may do much to enlighten the public mind on this important subject, and to produce a strong feeling in favour of a general law. Such a sentiment has been gaining ground, since the exertions of the distinguished member from our city in the last Congress, and we have a strong hope that the measure will be carried into effect before the end of the next winter. We cannot avoid in this place, the expression of our regret, that the gentleman alluded to, will not then be in the legislative chamber to advocate his motion.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

No. 2.—The Ways of Divine Providence vindicated.

(Continued from p. 35.)

The universe was formed and is governed by a God. The idea of God implies in it all perfection. Therefore the world was formed and is governed by a perfect being. But the works of a being absolutely perfect must themselves be perfect. Therefore the whole system of creation, the operations of those laws by which the material world is governed, with their apparent occasional interruptions, as well as the whole moral government of the world, with that partial evil which is sometimes suffered to appear, must constitute a perfect whole, the work no less of infinite wisdom and benevolence than of almighty power. Let man then "cease to call imperfection

what he fancies such." Let him cease to call that system defective, which is the production of infinite and perfect intelligence, because his finite and imperfect intelligence cannot thoroughly pervade it, or comprehend in one view the extent of those relations and dependencies which it belongs only to the immeasurable ken of that omniscient eye, that sees from eternity to eternity to behold. Let his *proud reason* humbly concede, what religion explicitly makes known, that the communication of good is the grand principle into which all the divine operations are ultimately to be resolved; that the universe is under the constant government of wise and righteous laws, originally instituted by its eternal Author; that in all the evil and disorder that may confound the understanding of man, and fill his breast with terror, there is the permission of that celestial wisdom, before which, though he cannot comprehend its councils, it is his best wisdom to be silent and adore. In the thunder that shakes the heavens o'er his head, let him then hear the voice of God. In the lightning that wraps the whole atmosphere in flame, let him be astonished at the glittering of his spear. In the earthquake that makes the nations tremble and the mighty monuments of human art to totter, let him feel his hand shaking terribly the earth. In the devastating ravages of the human monster thirsting for blood, and prowling the earth seeking whom he may devour, let him behold the executioner of purposes, as wise in God, as inscrutable to man, and in the varied circumstances of his temporal condition, let him confess the perfect arrangements of his unerring providence.

(*To be continued.*)

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Gentlemen—I have perused with the greatest pleasure, the judicious remarks of the "Observer," on the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, and cannot but applaud the zeal and efforts of that writer, to remove an evil, so obviously detrimental to the real interests of our beloved country, so highly injurious to domestic tranquillity, and pernicious to individual utility.

Spirituous, and perhaps all fermented intoxicating liquors, says Dr. Reid, must be *wholly prohibited*, or they will be abused; because the stimulus which they create at one time is sought at another, and the oftener it is repeated the oftener it is desired; till at length it becomes necessary to the sense of well being, or apparently essential to the power of sustaining the fatigues of life. Such an entire prohibition has been frequently recommended to the British parliament, but without effect; and it is to be feared we have but little reason to suppose Congress would take any more effectual measures for the entire suppression of this vice, were the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of spirits recommended to them, as suggested by the "Observer."

From what source then can we look for any amelioration of this "crying evil?" I would respectfully propose that those who professedly have the care of souls at heart—the ministers of our holy religion, of every denomination—should unite their efforts to suppress the influence of inebriation. Let them not only set the example, by wholly abstaining from all intoxicating liquids themselves, but let them inculcate the necessity of such abstinence from the pulpit, on the authority of scripture; let them impose it upon the members of their respective churches, by making such abstinence essential to their admission to membership or church communion. Such a measure, if adopted, would be more really beneficial to society, than all that could be advanced on the subject by them, whilst they continue to take it themselves, and suffer their members to take it, in what they call *moderation*.

The beneficial effects of such an opposition to this bewitching sin, would soon be visible; for though the ministers of religion might meet with opposition in this system of reformation for a season, yet they would not long stand alone: many of their hearers, on experimental conviction of the utility of such abstinence, would become powerful auxiliaries in stemming the torrent of drunkenness; and ultimately, few men would be found not completely ashamed of showing any propensity to so sensual, irrational and immoral a practice.

PHILO OBSERVER.

Improvements.

The Cumberland Road.—The Ohio Inquisitor enters with a natural and generous zeal into the consideration of the importance of this first and only national road, which it thus speaks of:

"The *completion* of this splendid public highway is evidently a leading feature in the national policy. But, much as government may desire to see this great object of its enlightened views fully and speedily accomplished, we venture to say, that the people west of the mountains are still more alive to the interesting subject than even the government itself. And we cannot forbear reiterating our fervent wish—and in this we feel persuaded we express the sentiments of every intelligent and candid mind—that this new ligament to our union may receive such *further extension* as the real dignity and spirit of the government seem to require; and which the convenience, comfort, and prosperity of the whole western section of our empire so imperiously call for. But the extension of this great road, for instance, to St. Louis, would not confer benefits on the western people only; every seaport town in the middle states has a deep interest in it, and none more so than the seat of empire itself. Whoever lives to see the undertaking completed, will witness the transportation to tide water, of infinite quantities of produce from the fertile and almost boundless regions of the west. Nor do we, indeed, entertain a doubt with respect to the course the government will finally adopt in relation to this matter. The wisdom of the measure seems too self-evident even to admit of hesitation or question."

The *further extension* of this chain of intercourse and of union, is an object worthy of the attention of our statesmen, and will, in due time, present itself for consideration. When it does, we hope no local or contracted considerations will interpose to defeat the execution of this project. In the mean time, however, our attention is directed to the proper *completion* of that which was wisely begun. It will give pleasure to our readers, as it gave to us, to learn that, although there has been a good deal of unnecessary, if not wasteful, expenditure on parts of the road, the business of making the road has been so much facilitated by practice and experience, that there is a probability that the road will be finished for a sum *less, by one hundred thousand dollars, than the amount already appropriated for that object.* This shows that Congress, so far from looking with coldness on this undertaking, have acted in a spirit of liberality towards it, which we are sure the people of the west will duly appreciate. [*Nat. Int.*

Darien, Geo. July 5.

Dates.—Some time ago Dr. Mitchill published a letter on the utility of the date tree, and recommended its introduction into the southern states. A person, who believed our climate to be genial to its growth, advised some farmers to try the experiment, and planted a quantity of seed in a yard in Darien himself. They soon appeared above the surface of the ground, but were destroyed by a servant who took them for sprouts of the palmeto, in clearing out the yard. Fortunately, however, many were in a few days after discovered in the front of two stores, where dried dates had been kept for sale, and the seeds swept into the streets. They have since been transplanted and promise well. Indeed, no doubt is entertained of their success, when planted in high grounds, as it is well known that, when the English had possession of East Florida, they were introduced into that province, and flourished as much as they do in any part of the shores of the Levant, until the cession of Florida to Spain, since which time they have been neglected and disappeared. There is no difficulty in raising them. By dropping the seed taken from the dried date in the ground, with no more care than is usually observed in planting corn, the plant will shortly show itself, and thrive in the most barren soil. [*Nat. Int.*

Horse Chesnut.—The devastation occasioned by the caterpillar at this season, among the trees in this city, is seriously to be lamented, as it occasions a general destruction of the poplar trees, and a proportional diminution of shade in the streets.

The caterpillar attacks not merely the poplar, but the willow, the elm, the cherry, the lilac, &c. A fact, however, pre-

sents itself, which, if attended to, may be of real importance hereafter.

In the garden of the house, No. 27, Park Place, is a fine horse chesnut tree; a branch of this tree actually rests upon a lilac, which is completely overrun by the worm; its leaves are in contact with the nests of the insect, yet the tree is not at all affected by them, but remains in perfect luxuriance of foliage.

Is it not to be desired that the poplars which are cut down should be replaced as soon as possible by these beautiful trees? CIVIS.

N. Y. Ev. Post.]

Hydraulic Orrery.—Description of the Patent Hydraulic Orrery, now exhibiting at No. 216, Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New York.

This new and singularly original invention exhibits the motion of the Earth round the Sun, and of the Moon round the Earth and the Sun. The axis of the Earth preserves a uniform parallel obliquity to the ecliptic (or plane of its motion,) and the plane of the Moon's course has its due inclination to that of the earth. The causes of the seasons are shown by the first, and of eclipses by the second. The movements take place with the most harmonious regularity, and the display is of a nature to captivate every one duly sensible to the order, beauty, and magnificence displayed in the great creation.

But not the least interesting part of this invention consists in the "*modus operandi*," or manner of imitating the natural evolutions of the spheres, in the total absence of wheel-work. A circular reservoir, five feet diameter and 7 inches deep, is filled with water; in the centre, a small shaft supports the Sun (a ball 9 inches diameter). Towards the circumference, but connected by an arbour to the centre, floats a circular vessel, sixteen inches diameter and four inches deep, with a double rim; the inner circle being filled with water admitted through small apertures provided near the centre for that purpose: above the centre of this vessel, the Earth (a ball 4 inches in diameter,) is raised about two feet, and placed with its axis inclined in an angle of 23° 30′. Upon the water received into the inner rim floats a second vessel, connected also by an arbour to the centre, from the circumference of which the Moon, (a ball one inch in diameter,) is erected. The bottom of this vessel is pierced and a small siphon, or crane, is fixed in the aperture, while its longer leg, closed at the bottom, but having a lateral aperture, depends in the circular vacuous zone between the double rims of the first described floating vessel, and discharges water laterally therein; while in consequence of the vacated lateral aquatic pressure within the siphon, resulting from this very aperture, the vessel sustaining the Moon travels in a direction contrary to that of the diminution, and the Moon is borne rapidly round the Earth. The obliquity of the orbit is produced by elevating the lunar sphere upon the summit of a small sliding rod, from the lower extremity of which a thread is extended to a small crank in the central shaft supporting the Earth. —This eccentricity produces an alternate elevation and depression at each revolution; and thus, in combination with the horizontal circle, the proper orbicular inclination is constantly preserved. The parallelism of the Earth's axis is maintained by carrying its shaft through the larger floating vessel, and affixing a pulley to its lower extremity, while a small twine, acting as a band, is carried round it, and an equal but fixed pulley attached to the centre of the reservoir. The Earth is carried through its orbit by attaching a second siphon, with a lateral aperture, to the larger floating vessel; this siphon carries off the water emitted into the circular zone between the rims, by the siphon first described, and the vacated pressure consequently upon its lateral discharge releases an equal opposite pressure, which becoming active, propels the Earth and the Moon round the Sun conjunctively. The water discharged by the last siphon is conducted into a box containing one cubic foot, and, when the box is filled, the water is returned in any convenient manner to the reservoir. But this quantity (*i. e.* one cubic foot) is sufficient to work the whole apparatus for half an hour. By providing a receptacle of sufficient magnitude, an uninterrupted duration of three hours may be attained.

There are many curious and beautiful phenomena attending the operation of this machine, quite unattainable by wheel work. Each motion is independent of

the other; the Moon's revolution may be stopped without delaying the Earth, and *vice versa*—and when the Hydraulic Orrery is first put in a condition for action, by exhausting the siphons, it displays those initial and gradually accelerating movements, which would actually take place with the mighty system itself if, AS IN THE BEGINNING, the centrifugal and centripetal forces be supposed coeval with the inertia of matter.

Projects.—Among the projects furnished in the last number of the American Farmer, an agricultural work, published at Baltimore, are two of great novelty, and we doubt not of utility: one is a long essay to show the uncommon advantages that would result, in procuring a breed of the Bactrian camels from central Asia, for various uses; but particularly for transporting the mail, on distant and mountainous routes, which the writer avers could be performed at the extraordinary rate of 100 miles in 24 hours, and go across to the Pacific ocean and back, in 60 days from Washington. The other is a recommendation to planters, to commence the cultivation of poppies, for the manufacture of opium, which is said to be perfectly practicable, and might form a most lucrative source of wealth, to those who would engage in it. We merely mention these hints from memory (not having the sheet before us) for the purpose of contributing our best wishes towards a more general attention to matters of national concern, and that men of money and leisure may be induced to make the experiment.

[*Washington Gazette.*

Swartwout's Meadows.—Mr. Editor, Much is said and much is done at this time, to promote our agricultural interests. It is of great importance that all great improvements should be known.

A few days since, I visited Swartwout's meadows, at Hoboken and Newark, and was much gratified to find nearly four thousand acres in a way of being completely reclaimed from a sunken salt meadow. Thirteen hundred acres are dry, luxuriant, and in a state of flourishing cultivation. I found corn, rye, oats, wheat, grass, garden vegetables, &c. growing in abundance. I deem the improvement of these meadows one of the greatest works on this continent. Here are seven or eight miles of stupendous embankments, sixteen feet wide at the bottom and five or six feet high. I am informed that the proprietors have made more than one hundred miles of ditch. Nothing like this has ever been done in the United States. Nearly 100 cows are now kept upon these meadows, which, five years ago, were sunken, dreary marshes, so soft and spongy, that a man could not stand upon them. Three hundred cows could be kept here, and the milk daily brought to this city.

When the Messrs. Swartwouts commenced draining these marshes, their great scheme was ridiculed by the public. They have completely triumphed over public prejudice, and shown their judgment was sound, and all their views practicable. If credit be due to great efforts, whose result is intimately connected with public utility—if praise be due to years of perseverance, toil and vexation, for the accomplishment of a noble purpose—the proprietors of these reclaimed meadows have a fair claim upon public gratitude. OBSERVER.

N. Y. Columbian.]

Miscellany.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

A proposed Memorial to the Congress of the United States.—The following proposed memorial is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the freemen of the United States, with a desire that its object may receive that share of attention which its importance demands, that men of intelligence and philanthropy may exert their influence to extend the circulation of the memorial throughout the country, and to obtain, in one form or another, a general expression of public sentiment, to be presented to Congress in the course of their next session.

It is not necessary, and perhaps not desirable, that this should be the only form of memorial relating to the same object. Such a form as shall be preferred, may be signed by any number of individuals; or by town officers, where the consent of the town can be properly obtained; and, on the same condition, it might be subscribed by the officers of any benevolent institution, any ecclesiastical body, or any legislature which shall

approve the design. It is believed that there is now light and virtue enough in this country to consign to its proper place *one* atrocious "remnant of the ancient piracy."

Memorial.—To the honourable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully represents, that while they have rejoiced in the privileges of a free people, they have been deeply affected with the multiplied instances of criminal prosecutions, imprisonments, capital convictions, and public executions. Your memorialists are far from imputing to defects in the government of their country all the crimes of their fellow citizens, and as far from a disposition to attribute the defects of government to base and criminal intentions on the part of legislatures or magistrates. They believe that the best informed men are but partially enlightened, and that men of the best hearts are necessarily liable to the influence of hereditary opinions, prejudices, and customs. But while crimes of the deepest die abound in the land—while our courts of justice and our prisons are thronged with malefactors—your memorialists conceive it to be the duty of all well informed men to search out the causes of these evils, and, when discovered, to represent them for the consideration of their legislators. They also regard it as the duty of legislators to seek the virtue and welfare of their fellow citizens, and to do all in their power to prevent crimes—not merely by providing for the punishment of criminals, but by the abolition of those customs or practices by which men are naturally led into the paths of vice and ruin. Among the many atrocious offences of the present day, highway robbery, piracy, and murder, frequently occur. The melancholy scene of public executions, which have been witnessed in several of the United States, have justly excited reflection and inquiry; and in searching for the causes of those crimes, for which so many fellow beings have been sentenced to the gallows, your memorialists have been impressed with a belief, that much may justly be imputed to the *practice of privateering in time of war.** They are aware that this practice has long been sanctioned by all the maritime powers of Christendom; but they cannot on that account regard it as the less to be deplored, or the less to be abhorred. It is in their view of the same character with the practice of the states of Barbary, for which the people of those regions are reproached as piratical barbarians.

In the course of the late war between Great Britain and the United States, many thousands of people were licensed by the two governments to commit just such acts of injustice, depredation, and violence, as those for which pirates are hanged in time of peace. They were commissioned to capture, rob, or destroy the property of innocent merchants; and in case of resistance, to maim or murder innocent seamen, while pursuing their lawful occupations. In this way hundreds of merchants in the two countries were unjustly despoiled of their property—many of them ruined, and their families reduced to poverty, wretchedness and despair. The number of seamen, who lost their lives in consequence of these licensed depredations was doubtless very considerable.

It is impossible for your memorialists to conceive how such deeds of rapine and violence can be reconciled to the principles of justice or humanity, when done by privateersmen, any more than when done by unauthorized pirates. The injustice and injury to the innocent sufferers are the same in both cases; and in both the motives and dispositions of the perpetrators may be the same.

As in the business of privateering all the odious passions of human nature are licensed—as the youth of our country become associated with desperate and unprincipled men, let loose from every moral restraint—what better can reasonably be expected, than that many of them will, after the close of a war, follow the trade to which they have been educated? When *thousands* of our citizens have served an apprenticeship in such an employment, can it be wonderful if *hun-*

* If we may credit the narratives of the four pirates, who were executed in Boston, Feb. 18, 1819, they had all been concerned in privateering, or *state piracy;* not all, however, by license from our government.

dreds of them become pirates or highway robbers? And if they become hardened in iniquity, inured to crime, and ruined by the education which they thus receive, at whose hands will their blood be required? This is a question which, in the opinion of your memorialists, deserves the serious consideration of every legislator, every magistrate, and every citizen of the United States. However necessary it may be, in the present state of society, to inflict capital punishments on piratical offenders, still philanthropy must weep and humanity recoil at the thought of taking the lives of men for crimes to which they have been trained up by the government, and by the authorized customs of their country.

In this age of improvement it will generally be admitted in theory, that rulers should ever exercise a tender and parental care towards their subjects—do all in their power to cause them to be educated in the paths of benevolence and virtue, and to preserve them from the snares of vice and the influence of contaminating customs. Punishments are not the only, nor the most effectual, means of preventing crimes, or saving men from vice. A virtuous education is infinitely preferable to sanguinary laws, as a means of preserving men from those crimes which are usually punished with death; and no laws, however severe, can reasonably be expected to prevent crimes, while such schools of depravity and licentiousness, as those of privateering, are sanctioned by public authority. It is, therefore, believed by your memorialists, that the principles of justice, humanity, religion and sound policy, all unite in demanding the abolition of such seminaries of crime.

It is a gratifying fact, that in the infancy of the American government, an attempt was made by our rulers to effect by treaties the very object of the present memorial. As early as 1785, the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Franklin, in a letter to a friend,* observed,—that "the United States—though better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering—are as far as in them lies endeavouring to abolish the practice, by offering in all their treaties with other powers an article engaging solemnly that in case of a future war, no privateer shall be commissioned on either side, and that unarmed merchant ships on both sides shall pursue their voyage unmolested." This humane effort on the part of the American government at so early a period, affords encouragement to your memorialists, that Congress will listen with pleasure to a proposition for abolishing a practice, which has justly been termed "a remnant of the ancient piracy,"—and which has for ages been a disgrace to civilized nations, and the abhorrence of good men.

Though the magnanimous proposition formerly made was not generally adopted by other governments, yet your memorialists are of opinion that the people of Europe are more enlightened than they were thirty-five years ago, and that there is much reason to believe, that a similar proposition at this period would meet the approbation of nearly all the powers of Christendom. To repeat or renew a proposition so philanthropic and humane, will not, by enlightened men, be regarded as beneath the dignity of any government on earth; and as the proposition probably originated in the United States, your memorialists have a strong desire that their own government should have the honour of reviving it, and of pursuing the object till it shall have been completely accomplished.

Barbarians and unprincipled politicians might find a motive for continuing the practice in the circumstance mentioned by Dr. Franklin—that "the United States are better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering." But can the enlightened legislators of this country deem it proper to "do evil that good may come?" Can any considerations of profit induce them to continue a practice so palpably unjust in its nature and operations, so ruinous to the morals of their fellow citizens, and which furnishes such a multitude of convicts for state prisons and the gallows?

During a time of general peace, it may naturally be expected that the rulers of Christendom will more impartially examine the subject, if proposed to them, than in a time when their passions are excited by war. The present state of the world is therefore deemed favourable for accomplishing the object of this memorial.

* Benjamin Vaughan, esq.

In regard to the best course for abolishing the practice in question, your memorialists would not undertake to prescribe, but confide in the wisdom of their representatives in Congress. They have no fear that any method will be adopted to effect the abolition of privateering, which can more endanger the best interests of the country, than a continuance of the custom. They however most respectfully and most fervently pray, that Congress would devise and adopt some plan which shall free our nation from the reproach of being supporters of a practice which every enlightened mind must deprecate and abhor.

The undersigned beg leave to close their memorial to the honourable legislature of the United States in the words of Dr. Franklin on the same subject—"This will be a happy improvement in the laws of nations. The humane and the just cannot but wish success to the proposition." [*Boston Gazette.*

THE SPECULATOR.

Having, while working in the garden, been thinking pretty intensely upon a number of projects which are before the public, particularly upon a few which I deem both proper and practicable, I seated myself on the bench beneath the old willow, and fell fast asleep.

Methought that time had rolled five more years into the fathomless abyss of eternity, and ushered to the world the million of events with which they were pregnant. I cannot remember all I heard and saw, but it is fresh in my mind that I heard a great cry of hard times, and the scarcity of money; and yet every body had enough to eat and drink; and plenty (far beyond what we were grateful for,) was scattered over the face of a smiling land. The papers still contained the accounts that A. was dead, B. and C. married, and that the things of this world went on pretty cheerily.

But some things impressed my mind more distinctly. Methought I took up the Village Record, vol. vii. and read as follows:

From the National Intelligencer, May 10, 1824.

The first day of this month completed two years since the law for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia went into operation. The measure at first was considered by many as impolitic and unjust, but experience has shown that it was founded in wisdom, as it was certainly in humanity. Slavery has very considerably diminished, and indeed the black population of the District is reduced to one-tenth of its former number. The consequence of the change is not more benevolent to the coloured people, than propitious to our own prosperity. Numerous families of white people have settled throughout our vicinity; hundreds of gardens are highly cultivated, and present to the eye a most delightful appearance; our markets are abundantly supplied; and there are not two reflecting persons in the district who do not now unite in opinion, that the measure has been highly beneficial to us.

These facts will doubtless, accelerate the measures adopting in Virginia, for the gradual but total abolition of slavery, in that large, highly respectable and republican state.

Thank God! this dark stain upon our country is almost entirely extinguished north of the Potomac, and is rapidly disappearing in the south.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1824.

The steam-boat Kaleidoscope, named from the rapidity with which she presents new and beautiful views to her passengers, in her rapid voyage through Lancaster and Chester, arrived yesterday at four o'clock, with 97 passengers. She left the Susquehanna at four in the morning; took in twenty passengers at Lancaster city; ten more at Downingtown, and performed her voyage of 80 miles in 12 hours, passing all the locks and being detained one hour on the way.

The produce descending from the Susquehanna, surpasses in quantity the expectation of the most sanguine, and business is unusually brisk.

Wilmington, May 14, 1824.

Every day's experience confirms the wisdom of the measures adopted for the protection and encouragement of our domestic manufactures, in wool, cotton, leather, and iron. Instead of raising the price to the consumer, the prohibition of importation of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, has had the effect to cause the investment of the capital employed in that trade, in manufactures—competition has been excited—goods are abundant and cheap; and we

have the pleasure to say, that the numerous manufactories along the Brandywine have full employment and are highly prosperous. Wilmington sensibly feels the benefits of this state of things, and is even surpassing her ancient flourishing condition.

The President arrived here last evening in the steam-boat Rittenhouse; which now plies, passing through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, between Philadelphia and Baltimore. He is going to the eastward on a visit to his family. We are happy to say that he looks remarkably well.

Pittsburg, April 30, 1824.

The rapidity with which this city and the adjacent country improves, surpasses the fondest anticipations of its friends. One principal reason is known to be the facilities which have been so liberally afforded to aid the transportation of goods, &c. between Philadelphia and this place.

We learn that the friends of Mr. Ross have received a letter from him, of a late date from London; and as he had accomplished, to the entire satisfaction of the President, the objects of his mission, he intended, after making a tour into France, to return home early in the summer.

Harrisburg, May 9, 1824.

The Supreme Court have just concluded their session in this city. Present, judges Tilghman, Duncan, and Sitgreaves. A number of highly important causes were decided by them. It is proper to say that the law is now settled by the court, under a late act of Assembly, that as a man may not directly convey away his estate, and deprive his wife of the right of dower; so he shall not, by incurring debts, suffering judgment to be obtained against him, and the property to be sold by execution, destroy her right; in other words, the dower of the wife is now protected as well against sales under execution by the sheriff, as against sales directly by the husband."

[*Village Record.*

THE REFLECTOR.

I am not aware of any diabolical acts that have disgraced my life or goaded my conscience, that my slumbers should of late be interrupted with dreams calculated "to harrow up the soul." I can only attribute it to so frequently hearing the sad recital of tales of infamy and wo. I am not superstitious by any means, but really more appears to mark these nocturnal visitors than is generally attendant on dreams. Why may not the visiting angel disclose his important message when we are locked in the arms of sleep? I shall without farther preface proceed to relate, that after a fatiguing journey last week, I retired to my chamber at an early hour. During my slumbers, methought I was in a city that appeared near to Baltimore, where the din and bustle of active commerce and its concomitant attendants could not fail to attract my attention. I admired the parade and pomp which surrounded me; my eyes were feasted with the display of beauty, passing before me. Among the costly palaces which attracted my attention, I could not fail to observe one more splendid than the rest. Whilst admiring the taste of the builder, the chasteness of the architect, methought the proprietor advanced to me, and said, sir, you are a stranger, I perceive, be pleased to enter and partake the hospitalities which my house afford. I gladly accepted an invitation, apparently given with so much sincerity and so cordial a welcome. I entered this costly mansion with feelings of delight and astonishment. I could not be insensible to the elegance of the furniture which surrounded me. Whilst my eye roved from object to object, I could not help secretly wishing these were mine. A little monitor, in the form of an angel, perched on my shoulder, and whispered me—what you admire was purchased by the liberty of your brother man. I started with astonishment, which I was apprehensive my host would discover, but I saw his eye fixed with a vacant stare on the wainscotting. I thought I traced anguish in that look. I had hardly recovered from a reverie into which the reflections caused by the monitor's remark had thrown me, when dinner was announced. The folding doors were thrown open and I was ushered into the dining room, where I was introduced to the amiable wife, surrounded by an interesting group of innocent children. The table was crowded with the richest viands. The *tout-ensemble* superb and elegant. I dined sumptuously. The cloth was removed—the choicest fruits and most delicious wines followed. When I saw

the gold and silver plate, sparkling richly on the table, forgetful of the feelings which had agitated me before dinner, I could not help again secretly desiring such a display for my humble board. The little monitor was again at my ear. He startled me with—Mistaken man! thank thy God, for the station in which he has placed thee. Seest thou that sparkling goblet of silver, it was purchased by tearing the widowed mother from the embraces of her children. Seest thou the richness of the lustres which surround you, many an eye has been dimmed to support their brilliancy: for the continuance of these luxuries, the heaviest pangs that ever throbbed in human breast have been occasioned—for these the dearest ties of nature have been torn asunder. Chains and fetters have galled the limbs of others, that this man might repose his on down! Thousands of human beings have been destined to exhaust the bitter cup of anguish, that his might mantle with the intoxicating draught! That he may educate his children, thousands of the children of others have been doomed to languish under the driver's lash! That his wife might be supported in fashion and extravagance, hundreds of the wives of his fellow men, are left to barely subsist, upon food, that his dogs would loathe.

For him has blood flowed, for him has wretchedness been extended in every shape, and woes unnumbered fixed on Afric's sons! Cease then to covet—learn to be content.

I rejoiced that the hour of retirement was at hand—but could not leave my kind host without some observations which were done with delicacy, and I was gratified to find had not offended. He appeared thankful, pressed me to repeat my visit, of which I gave him my promise, but not having an opportunity of fulfilling it as shortly as I intended, in about three weeks I received a message from him, earnestly soliciting me to repair to him immediately.—I lost no time in obeying his summons.—But, Oh! how changed was the scene now.—The eye which lately sparkled over pleasure's cup was now to be shortly closed, to open no more this side the grave! The limbs which shortly since were actively engaged in the toils of business and pursuit of wealth, were now stretched feeble on the bed of death!

The cheek, once flushed with healthful bloom, was now pale and languid! What were my feelings when the dying man extended his palsied hand, saying, Oh my friend—repentance! repentance comes too late! Seeing his wife and children in grief inconsolable, I prevailed on them to leave the chamber while I should converse with the father and the husband, alas! how soon to be torn from them forever! When alone, he told me the anguish of his mind and horror of his feelings beggared all description. Oh! exclaimed he, methinks I hear the cries of the poor African writhing under the savage driver's lash! Methinks I see his countenance of sorrow and despair fixed on me, as the author of his misery; methinks I see the blood flowing from his lacerated sides to the earth.—I hear a voice saying, *Sinner, this blood cries for revenge!* Oh! that my life were spared and the ability furnished me to repair the distress I have occasioned—Oh! that I could bring back murdered innocence to life; that I could restore the enslaved wife to a husband's arms; that I could bring back the child of misery to its mother's embraces!—But no! these and ten thousand other crimes hang on my conscience—I see the eye of an insulted Redeemer, flashing indignation on me, as a wretch, who has sacrificed the earthly happiness of those, for whose salvation the son of God expired!—In a few hours at most I must appear before the bar of an incensed but just Creator, to hear my irrevocable fate. Oh, anguish, horror! horror! I have abused mercies innumerable—I have rejected offered salvations; I have drowned the voice of conscience; and now I see what it is forever too late to remedy or avert! I endeavoured to appease these feelings, and pointed him to the cross of Jesus, where there was "salvation for the chief of sinners." With a faltering tongue and quivering lips, and a heart agonizing with despair, he replied, oh no! no! it is too late, I have too long disregarded the offers of mercy; oh! that I could live but to warn those of my companions, who are still engaged in the accursed traffic! Oh, that they could witness my dying anguish, or for one minute experience the viper

gnawing at my heart! But I die, cast away and rejected—my wife and children —here an awful peal of thunder burst over our heads, a blaze of lightning flashed before our eyes, penetrating a dark recess where gloom was overspread, but in legible characters we read, *Eternity!*—I looked at my friend, but he was gone! His eyes were closed forever.

The agitation of my feelings was so great I awaked. I began to reflect, and to inquire if it were possible such things could be? Oh how much do I fear, scenes fraught with so much iniquity are not novel. How desirable is it, that the perpetrators of such acts would view this as otherwise than fiction, ere they themselves experience the awful *reality!*

Fed. Rep.] AMICUS.

Bedford Springs.—Extract of a letter from Dr. W. Watson, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, to George Hebb, esq. of Baltimore, dated July 5, 1819.

The Bedford Mineral Springs, celebrated as one of the principal watering places of the United States, are situated on the Great Western Turnpike, which passes through Pennsylvania from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. They are a short distance from Bedford, a neat and active village, having a beautiful situation, in the mountainous region east of the chief elevation of the Allegheny. The country around is calcareous and silicious, abounding in various minerals, interspersed with hills and vallies, blessed with delightful streams of the purest water, and a fertile soil. In this region the air is very pure; bilious and intermitting fevers being quite unknown. In summer it is generally cool and animating, the nights never uncomfortably warm.

The Great Western Turnpike, now finished through the mountains, furnishes an easy access to those springs, which comprising in their active properties, the cheering temperature of a pure atmosphere, and the elevation of the country, may be considered a healthful and pleasant summer retreat, from the heats and diseases of the cities and warmer regions.

The public houses in the village, and those at the springs, are large and airy, and well fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of visiters.

The water itself contains salutary and medicinal qualities of the highest order. It has been found so beneficial, in the cure of diseases, that it is carried away, almost daily, at a great expense, to the cities and neighbouring states.

It furnishes by an analysis, made by one of the first chemists of the nation, (Dr. De Butts,) the following results:

1. Carbonate of lime, with excess of acid.
2. Sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts.
3. Sulphate of lime, small quantity.
4. Muriate of Magnesia.
5. Carbonated oxyd of iron.

To which may be added sulphuretted hydrogen, as a property of one of the springs; this gas having escaped in the transportation of the water, to the place in which it was analysed.

The gentleman who made the analysis observes, that "in relation to the salts of these waters, they are rich," and adds, "I feel much interested on this subject, as I think that the Bedford waters are entitled to stand high in the public estimation."

From the chemical results given, it is plain that those waters must be laxative and tonic, and experience has amply proved, that they possess these effects in a high degree. They will also excite full purging, and when the first passages are charged with bilious or other acrid materials, the water will remove them, with as much activity as the most powerful purgatives. The water also excites the kidnies and skin, causing a very liberal secretion of urine and perspiration.

The intimate connexion subsisting between the stomach and bowels, and the other portions of the animal body, gives to laxatives and purgatives a very extensive influence, in the practice of the medical profession. The alimentary canal being considered the centre of sympathy, all impressions made there, readily communicate themselves to the most distant parts of the system, and effects are, in consequence, produced, much more important than the simple act of purging.

In chronic diseases, those only, in which mineral waters have salutary powers, the morbid sympathies are often so complicated as to baffle the best efforts of the physician. A long course of purgatives is disgusting, the patient becomes

inattentive, and his tastes and his feelings conspire to render the wisest plans ineffectual. Mineral waters, change of air, and exercise, are, therefore, applied with the most salutary results.

The sulphates and muriates of magnesia, with which the Bedford water is highly charged, are decidedly purgative, while the carbonates of lime and iron are as decidedly tonic. This combination of purgative and tonic powers, forming the basis of this mineral water, happily imparts no unpleasant taste to the palates of most persons, and all, after a short experience, find the impression agreeable.

The Bedford waters, drank with proper precaution respecting quantity, temperature, diet and exercise, accompanied with the judicious use of the baths, are found to be salutary in most states of chronic disease. In hepatic affections, in diseases of the stomach and intestines, in dyspeptic and hypochondriacal derangements, in hæmorrhoids, and in all the varieties of intestinal worms, the water has effected numberless cures. In secondary diseases of the lungs, originating in the sympathies of those organs with the stomach and liver, the cures have been equally certain. This class of disease is marked by the general symptoms of pulmonary consumption, asthma, &c.; but when those diseases have their primary seat in the lungs, these waters have been found to be useless, excepting in the forming state of primary consumption, in which they have done well. In the diseases of the skin and of the kidnies, and especially in calculous and gravelly affections, they have been found very efficacious. In rheumatism of weak excitement, in anasarca, and the various uterine diseases, as obstructions of the menstrual flux, its excess, the fluor albus, painful menstruation, &c. many cures have been effected, whilst its use has been generally beneficial. In diabetic and gouty complaints, it has been used with great profit. In the debility following the cure of the acute diseases, or the remedies necessary to remove them, and in the weakness consequent on the cure of syphilis by mercury or otherwise, the Bedford waters have been found to be good restoratives.

The experience and observation of ten seasons have established the above facts, on which the public may rely with confidence. [*Balt. Chron.*

Geology of Monroe.—Extract of a letter, dated Monroe, (formerly Fort Miro, on the Ouachita,) June 7, 1819.

"The physical geography of this point of the union has, I think, never been well explored, and is but superficially known. Some years ago, while on a journey to New Orleans, in my boat, I was stopped by head winds about five miles below a place called Prairie des Cotes, 70 or 80 miles, by water, below Monroe. According to my custom, I took a survey of the country about me, and, while walking in a deep gully, among pine hills, I discovered a great quantity of sea shells, some of which had been so hardened by lapidific juices, that they were absolutely petrified. Some of the oyster shells were changed into a *silex*, which would make fire with steel. They all belonged to their analogies, now found in the sea—such as *pectinitæ*, *madreporæ*, &c. I could not, although I searched with great attention, find any of those shells which belonged to another epoch of the earth, such as *ammonitæ*, *gryphitæ*, *belemnitæ*, &c. The shells I found were not disposed in banks, as I have observed them in some of the Appenines in Italy, or in the Lower Alps in Switzerland. They were scattered and promiscuously mixed, generally well preserving their shapes, and easily known. This certainly denotes land belonging to the *third* age of the earth, and even not far distant, *many ages*, indeed; but, what are ages to the great works of Nature? We, poor, short lived beings, are obliged to divide time; but Nature's giant steps and divisions are such as it will probably be ever impossible for us to calculate.

"We can see the *first epoch* in those immense masses of *granite* which form the highest Alps, and which appear to have been always above the level of the ocean. The *second epoch* is well marked by the vast quantities of calcareous stones, in all their varieties, which cover the *primitive* earth, and even some kinds of granite, which appear to be of *secondary* formation. The *third epoch* has put our globe in its actual present position. But, who can say how many ages each *epoch* contains?"

"HARDE TYMES."

Harde tymes, be whenne poore menne get noughte to eate;
Harde tymes, be whenne poore menne canne get no worke;
Harde tymes, be whenne ye colde wyndes bravelye beate,
Ande babes ynne fyreless chymnye corners lurke.

Butte shame onne them, whoe harde tymes idlie plaine,
Whenne pamper'd plentie laughes hymme through ye lande,
And wheaten loaves be halfe as bigge againe,
And poore menne thanke theyre starres wythe uprays'd hande.

Instead of repressing that spendthrift spirit, which has grown up of late years in this country, where the extravagance of the people has more than doubled the speed with which wealth has been acquired, every body seems to think that legislative aid can remedy his wants, and cure every evil, moral and political. Experience, however, will teach its lesson at last. When all the temporizing expedients shall have failed, and when the final effect of each, is found only to sooth for a moment the disease, which soon returns with aggravated malignity, it will then be discovered, that the way to make business flourish, and money plenty, is simply to spend less than we earn. In short, we shall then arrive at the important truth, that political regulations are not the best possible specifics for moral evil —that acts of congress can neither change the direction, nor mitigate the force of habit; and that what depends solely on ourselves, cannot be performed by others. We have not delegated to our government the power of passing sumptuary laws repressing the extravagance of our citizens, nor is it in the power of congress, I fear, to enable those to pay their debts, who are without money or credit. They cannot pave the streets with precious stones, nor roof our houses with plates of gold. Extravagance is the disease, economy is the remedy.

[*Salmagundi*, No. II. p. 92.

Antiquity of Vaccination.—The Madras Courier of the 12th ult. contains a long account of the *Spasmodic Cholera*, and of the remedies applicable to it, taken from works in general use among Hindoo medical practitioners. We shall only, however, transcribe an extract from the Journal, from which it appears that vaccination was known to the old Hindoo medical writers.

As my examination of the Vaidya Sastras has been casual, and may never be repeated, I shall here notice a fact, which will add another to the many proofs of the truth of the wise's man's adage, that "there is nothing new under the sun." It is, that the inoculation for the cow pox was known of old time to the Hindoo medical writers. To substantiate this statement, it is necessary only to refer to the *Sacteya Grantham*, attributed to Dhanwantari, and therefore, undoubtedly an ancient composition. In this work, after describing nine several species of the small pox, of which three (one, A labhi, being the confluent kind,) are declared incurable, the author proceeds to lay down the rules for the practice of inoculation. From this part the following extracts are taken.

TRANSLATION—"Take the fluid of the pock on the udder of a cow, or on the arm between the shoulder and elbow of a human subject, on the point of a lancet, and lance with it the arms between the shoulders and elbow until the blood appears; then mixing the fluid with the blood, the fever of the small pox will be produced.

"The small pox produced by the fluid from the udder of a cow (Gostany odacam) will be of the same gentle nature as the original disease, not attended by fear nor requiring medicine; the diet may be according to the pleasure of the patient, who may be inoculated once only, or two, three, four, five or six times. The pock, when perfect, should be of a good colour, filled with a clear liquid, and surrounded by a circle of red. There will then be no fear of the small pox as long as life endures. When inoculated with the fluid from the udder of a cow, some will have a slight fever for one day, two, or three days, and with the fever there will sometimes be a slight cold fit. The fever will also be attended by a round swelling in the arm pits, and the other symptoms of the small pox, but of a very mild nature. There will be no danger, and the whole will disappear in three days." [*Calcutta Pa.*

Sea Clamm.—Among the contributions to general knowledge, made by the his-

torian of the expedition to Baffin's bay, (Captain Ross,) not the least in value, is his account of the instrument invented by himself, for taking soundings at any fathomable depth. The following is a description of the structure and operation of this machine, the *Sea Clamm*, as it has been called by its inventor.

"A hollow parallelogram of cast iron, (1 cwt.) 18 inches long, six by six, and four by five inches wide. A spindle passes through it, to a joint of which the forceps are attached and kept extended by a joint bolt:—when the bolt touches the ground the forceps act, and are closed by a cast iron weight slipping down the spindle, and keeping fast the contents till brought up for examination."

By this instrument the deepest soundings ever reached in Baffin's bay, were taken at 1050 fathoms! and it was ascertained that the bottom of the sea, like the land, was very mountainous. The mud was extremely soft: latitude 72, 23.

"The instrument came up completely full, containing about six pounds of mud, mixed with a few stones and some sand. Although this mud was a substance to appearance much coarser than that which we had before obtained, it was also of a much looser nature, and had in it no insects or organic remains; but a small star-fish was found attached to the line below the point marking 800 fathoms. The instrument took 27 minutes to descend the whole distance. When at 500 fathoms, it descended at the rate of one fathom per second, and when near 1000 fathoms down, it took one second and a half per fathom."

It took an hour "for all hands" to get it up again from this prodigious depth, and the result of the experiments, by the self-registering thermometer, which it took down, proved that the water was colder in proportion as it became deeper. The temperature at 660 fathoms was 25½ degrees; at 400, 28 degrees; at 200, 29 degrees; and at 100, 39 degrees.

Indians.—The Hon. Morris S. Miller, arrived at this village on Friday last.—Judge Miller is a commissioner on the part of government, to treat with the Indians, for the cession of certain lands in this vicinity and at Saganaw Bay, in the Michigan territory. A council was yesterday held with the Indians, at the Indian village, about eight miles from this place, on the subject of the lands in this county, but we have not yet learnt the result. We are sorry to state, however, that, from appearances, there is little or no probability of success.

We regret to learn, that the remnant of the Six Nations of Indians, residing within this state, during the last week, in full council, solemnly resolved not to encourage the introduction of the Christian religion among them. We understand that the debates on the subject were long and violent.—*Buffalo, July* 6.

Modern Libraries.—Germany possesses, in about 150 of her cities, libraries open to the public. We believe it will be gratifying to our readers to present them from the Ephemerides of Weimar, with an estimate of the number of works contained in some of the principal of these.

Vienna has eight public libraries, of which three only contain 438,000 volumes; viz. the imperial library, 300,000 printed books, exclusive of 70,000 tracts and dissertations, and 15,000 manuscripts: the university library, 108,000 volumes: and the Theresianum, 30,000. The number contained in the other five are not exactly known.

The royal library at Munich possesses 400,000 volumes; the library at Gottingen (one of the most select,) presents 280,000 works or numbers, 110,000 academical dissertations, and 5,000 manuscripts; Dresden, 250,000 printed books, 100,000 dissertations, and 4000 MSS.; Wolfenbuttel, 190,000 printed books (chiefly ancient), 40,000 dissertations, and 4000 MSS.; Stuttgard, 170,000 volumes, and 12,000 Bibles. Berlin has seven public libraries, of which the royal library contains 160,000 volumes, and that of the academy, 30,000; Prague, 110,000 volumes; Gratz, 105,000 volumes; Frankfort on the Maine, 100,000; Hamburgh, 100,000; Breslau, 100,000; Weimar, 95,000; Mentz, 90,000; Darmstadt, 85,000; Cassel, 60,000; Gotha, 60,000; Marbourg, 55,000; Mell, in Austria, 35,000; Heidelberg, 30,000; Werningerode, 30,000; Kremsmunster, 25,000; Augsburgh, 29,000; Meiningen, 24,000; New Strelitz, 22,000; Saltzburg, 20,000; Magdeburgh, 20,000; Halle, 20,000; Landshut, 20,000.

Thus it appears that thirty cities of Germany possess in their principal libraries, greatly beyond three millions, either of works or printed volumes, without taking into account the academical dissertations, detached memoirs, pamphlets, or the manuscripts. It is to be observed, likewise, that these numbers are taken at the very lowest estimate.

A similar *apergu* of the state of the public libraries in France, is given at the end of a curious volume, lately published by M. Petit Radel, entitled, "Recherches sur les Bibliotheques anciennes et modernes," &c. In

Paris there are five public libraries, besides about forty special ones. The royal library contains about 350,000 volumes of printed books, besides the same number of tracts, collected into volumes, and about 50,000 MSS.; the library of the arsenal, about 150,000 volumes, and 5000 MSS.; the library of St. Genevieve, about 110,000 volumes, and 2000 MSS.; the magazine library, about 90,000 volumes, and 3437 MSS.; and the city library, about 15,000 volumes. In the provinces, the most considerable are those of Lyons, 106,000; Bordeaux, 105,000; Aix, 72,670; Besancon, 53,000; Toulouse, (2) 50,000; Grenoble, 42,000; Tours, 30,000; Metz, 31,000; Arras, 34,000; Le Mans, 41,000; Colmar, 30,000; Versailles, 40,000; Amiens, 40,000. The total number of these libraries in France amounts to 273; of above 80, the quantity of volumes they contain is not known. From the data given in this work, it appears that the general total of those which are known, amounts to 3,345,287, of which there are 1,125,347 in Paris alone.

Several of the libraries in the departments are useless, from not being open to the public, and some others nearly so from a sufficient time each day not being allowed for their admission. But the time is arrived, (says the editor,) when all these establishments must cease to be useless; and probably the time is not far distant, when every chief town of a *sous-prefecture* will have a library really public. [*Eng. Mag.*

The Massachusetts Peace Society have elected the following named gentlemen honorary members, in consideration of the services which they have severally rendered, in the cause of humanity and peace:

Hon. Elias Boudinot, New Jersey; Rev. J. Heckewelder, Roberts Vaux, esq. Pennsylvania; Samuel Rodman, William Rotch, junior, Massachusetts; Thomas Clarkson, esq. Great Britain; J. N. Mooyaart, esq. Jaffnapatam, India; William Wiltshire, esq. British consul, Mogadore.

Poetry.

The following beautiful lines (says the N. Y. American,) which originally appeared in the English newspapers, have not been before republished in this country. We insert them in the belief that they cannot be too much admired.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE,

Who fell at the Battle of Corunna, in 1808.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharg'd his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moon beam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet, nor in shroud, we bound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gaz'd on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollow'd his narrow bed,
And smooth'd down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
But nothing he'll reck, if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where a Briton hath laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring;
And we heard by the distant random gun,
That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carv'd not a line, we rais'd not a stone,
But left him alone with his glory.

[FROM THE RURAL VISITER.]

When I look round and see the love, the care
Of boundless goodness fill the smiling land—
Existence spread thro' ocean, earth, and air,
And *beauty* lavish'd with exhaustless hand—
Can I pass on "with brute unconscious gaze?"
Nor with one faultering accent whisper praise?

From those bright orbs that thro' the realms of space
Pursue majestic their unvarying way—
Down thro' creation, far as man may trace
Of power almighty the sublime display;
All that we see and feel, combine to prove
That *power* is governed by unbounded *love*.

What vivid hues the floral tribes adorn!
What fragrance floats upon the gales of even!
What floods of radiance gild the unfolding morn!
And dazzling splendor gems the midnight heaven!

What glorious scenes on every hand, impart
A glow of transport to th' untainted heart.

How sweet, tho' transient! man, thy tarriance here,
If *peace* around thee spread her cheering rays,
If *conscience* whisper in thy trembling ear,
No tale unpleasing of departed days;
Then smile exulting at the lapse of time,
Which wafts thee gently to an happier clime.

Saw'st thou the worm his humble path pursue?
To varied dangers, doubts, and fears a prey;
Joy in his cup some sweet ingredients threw,
But darkness snatch'd him from the treat away.
The poor chrysalis in his lonely grave,
Seem'd sinking hopeless in oblivion's wave.

But lo! what magic bursts the dreary tomb!
What voice angelic, bids the sleeper, rise!
He wakes array'd in beauty's living bloom,
His new-born plumage ting'd with rainbow dyes;
In air gay floating, while the sunbeam flings
A blaze of splendor o'er his glossy wings.

Thy emblem this!—for death must quickly hide
This fair creation from *thy* raptur'd eye:
Thy fragile form, to the poor worm ally'd,
Cold and unconscious in the grave must lie.
But can the shackles of the tomb control
This active spirit, this aspiring soul?

No—there are worlds in bloom immortal drest,
Where love divine in full effulgence glows;
Where safely center'd in eternal rest,
Departed spirits of the good, repose—
With powers enlarg'd their maker's works explore,
And find thro' endless years, new cause to wonder and adore.

A LOOKER-ON.

THE BOY AND THE BUTTERFLY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

'Twas in a garden sweet and gay,
A beauteous boy rov'd with delight;
Before him, in a rich display
Of colours, glittering in the ray,
A butterfly attracts his sight.

From flower to flower the fickle thing
In many a sportive ringlet flies,
And seems so lovely on the wing,
No weariness the chase can bring,
Though vainly the pursuit he tries.

Now on a pink in balmy rest,
He strives to make the prize his own;
Now on a rose's fragrant breast,
He thinks its flight he shall arrest,
But lo! again the wanton's flown.

And still the chase no toil can bring,
Though vainly the pursuit he tries;
So tempting seems the loving thing,
Thus seen at distance on the wing,
Still glittering in his ardent eyes.

And now he hopes to tantalize,
Behold it on a myrtle near!
Next on a violet bank it lies—
He steals, and with his hat he tries
To cover the gay flutterer here.

But all in vain each art and wile
To catch the beauteous playful thing;
Yet still he disregards his toil,
Its beauties still his pains beguile,
Thus seen before him on the wing.

At last the flutterer he espies,
Half buried in a tulip's bell,
He grasps the flower in glad surprise—
Within his grasp the insect dies;—
His vain regrets, his tears now tell.

Thus Pleasure, that gay butterfly,
In prospect cheers the mind;
But if too eagerly we clasp,
It perishes within our grasp,
And leaves a sting behind.

Atheneum.]

DIED.

At Westchester, on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, Col. Dennis Whelen, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

At Bath, Dr. Solomon, of Liverpool.

"At Penn Yan, Ontario county, N. Y. July 6th, Jemima Wilkinson, commonly called the "Universal Friend."—Her complaint, we learn, was the dropsy—aged 66 years. She a few moments previous to her death, placed herself in her chapel, and called in her disciples one by one, and gave each a solemn admonition, then raised her hands—closed her eyes, and gave up the ghost. Thus the second wonder of the western country has made her final exit. We have not as yet learnt whether she will have a successor to speak to her people, or whether, after having lost their religious head, will continue united or not. Much curiosity has been excited since her departure. The roads leading to her mansion were for a few days after her death literally filled with crowds of people, who had been, or who were going to see the *Friend!* Her mansion stands on a barren heath, amidst the solitudes of the wilderness, at some distance from this settlement."

On the 14th instant, George W. Hicks, upholsterer, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

On the 16th instant, Mr. William Summeral.

On the 20th instant, Joshua Harlan, jr. in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

On the 17th instant, Samuel Sutter, son of Daniel Sutter, in the thirty-third year of his age.

At Pittsfield, Vermont, in June last, general Israel Keith, aged about 70. In the war of the revolution he was an aid to major-general Heath, and an assistant adjutant-general.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, July 31, 1819. No. 5.

Statistics.

TOBACCO TRADE.

A table, showing the exports of Tobacco from the United States, and current prices of Virginia tobacco, from 1800 to 1818, inclusively.

Year ending Sept. 30.	Hhds. exported to foreign ports.	Prices in Liverpool in October	
		Leaf.	Stemmed.
1800	78,680	3 to 7d	5 to 9d
1801	103,758	2½ 6	5 7
1802	77,721	3½ 6½	4½ 6½
1803	86,291	3½ 7½	5½ 8
1804	83,343	3½ 6½	6 8
1805	71,152	3½ 6½	6 8
1806	83,186	3 6½	6 7½
1807	62,232	3½ 7	6 8¾
1808	embargo	11½ 15½	14 16½
1809	53,921	6 14	12 14
1810	84,134	2 7	5 7
1811	35,828	2 8	5 8
1812	War	3 10	5 9
1813	do.	5 20	11 17
1814	do.	24 48	42 48
1815	85,198	8 16½	13 16½
1816	69,721	5½ 13	9 13
1817	64,891	5 9	8½ 10
1818	84,337	6½ 12	10 12½

☞ For the eleven years preceding the war of 1812, (excluding the year 1808,) the average annual export was 74,567 hhds.; the average price in Liverpool for leaf, 3½ to 7*d.* and in London 4 to 7½*d.* per lb. For the four years since the war, the average annual export has been 76,037 hhds.; and prices in England, as well as other markets, have been unsettled and extremely fluctuating; owing to the interruption occasioned by the war to the regular course of trade, the deranged state of the currency of Europe and this country, and other causes, which time only will correct.—The trade in these four years has consequently been hazardous.

The exports of Tobacco from the United States, in the years ending 30th Sept. 1817 and 1818, were:

	Year 1817.	Year 1818.
From New Hampshire	26 hhds.	12
Vermont	22	3
Massachusetts	3,690	3,416
Rhode Island	995	202
Connecticut	76	23
New York	9,921	7,764
Pennsylvania	3,050	2,269
Maryland	8,988	12,681
District Columbia	1,987	2,813
Virginia	16,979	24,736
North Carolina	1,349	1,235
South Carolina	1,323	1,973
Georgia	2,034	3,070
Louisiana	14,451	24,138
Michigan	none	2
	64,891	84,337

Whence Exported.

	1817.	1818.
To England, Ireland, Scotland, &c.	18,454	33,501
Holland, Hansetowns, and Germany	16,510	31,465
France	9,892	6,569
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar	10,200	7,921
W. Indies, Dutch, Spanish, French, and American colonies	6,206	2,042
All other parts	3,629	2,839
Total	64,891	84,337

Virginia Pat.]

SUSQUEHANNA.

The following is a statement of the property which came down the north branch of the Susquehanna river, in the spring of 1819. The number and value of the arks, &c. were ascertained by Mr. Jacob Albright, gatekeeper of the Northumberland Bridge, who has spared no attention in the accomplishment of his object. The public may rely upon the statement as authentic.

2	Arks with hoop-poles at		$ 200	$ 400
34	do.	stone coal,	300	11,200
11	do.	boards,	400	4,400
47	do.	staves,	320	15,040
19	do.	shingles,	600	11,400
38	do.	plaister,	490	18,620
2	do.	whiskey and gin,	2400	4,800
7	do.	flour,	1500	10,500
7	do.	wheat,	1000	7,000
516	bbls of salt, at $ 5 per bbl.			2,580

40 Arks with pork.	15	600
1085 Rafts with different loadings, viz. boards, rails, shingles, staves, hoop-poles, wooden dishes, grindstones, cheese, &c.	400	434,000
Whole amount,		520,540

It is supposed that the property which came down the west branch, amounted to about the same as that from the north branch; the whole, therefore, amounted to about one million of dollars. [*Times.*

Miscellany.

We recommend the following essay, on a question affecting the very existence of society, to the serious attention of our readers. It is rather longer than newspaper essays usually are, but it is also much better.

ON DIVORCE.

Maryland, July, 1819.

The state of Maryland has no statute investing its judicial tribunals with powers to adjudge and decree upon the subject of divorce, total or partial. In virtue of common law attributes, they pronounce in questions of validity of alleged marriage; but this includes no power to adjudge or decree a dissolution of a valid marriage, or a suspension or modification of the exercise of those legal rights and powers acquired over each other's bodies and goods, by virtue of an intermarriage. The legislative bodies have themselves hitherto exercised the power, upon petition of one of the parties, of annulling marriages, by special acts: undertaking, in the plenitude of their supposed power, to disseize the citizen, sometimes without a knowledge of what is going on, or against his or her consent, of his or her acquired matrimonial rights and powers, by acting at once in the triple capacity of jurors, judges, and legislators. As jurors, they hear the testimony and find the facts; as judges, they pronounce that the occurrence of the facts works a forfeiture of matrimonial civil rights; but as there is no law of the land declaring such forfeiture upon the occurrence of any facts whatever, they, as legislators, expressly enact a law for the case; that is, they declare the particular marriage null and void, which amounts to a legislative inhibition to the exercise of matrimonial civil right. Is not this, strictly and literally, passing a law, after the act is committed, declaring the punishment for the act? If this be not, in its nature and consequences, an ex post facto law, forbidden by the bill of rights, it is too difficult to conceive the meaning of the term ex post facto.

It may be laid down, as a general position, that the only proper sphere of action of the legislature is, to prescribe rules for the citizens to operate prospectively, and not to sit in judgment upon the past immoral acts of individuals, except in the cases expressly fixed by the constitution, where the removal of judges, by the joint address of both houses, is in question; or except in cases where the House of Delegates *only* may act as the grand inquest of the state; or always excepting extreme cases, that cannot be defined beforehand in a constitution, where the safety, or some mighty interest of the state, is involved. It will not be contended, it is presumed, that the conjugal misconduct of individuals can come within any exceptions that can be laid down.

The subject of divorce is considered an important one, and, notwithstanding the innumerable precedents of such acts of assembly, it is here wished to excite investigation and discussion of the constitutionality of those summary legislative interdictions to the exercise of matrimonial rights and privileges, acquired by anterior laws, and never forfeited by any known rule of anterior law. The following questions are submitted:—In what part of the constitution of the state is the power given to the legislature, either expressly or by obvious implication, to divorce, in the manner it has done? Has the legislature an abstract right or power to divorce, without the knowledge, or contrary to the consent, of both the parties? Does the consent of the parties confer a power upon the legislature that it did not possess without such consent? Does the application or expressed wish for the divorce, by one of the parties only, confer a power on the legislature to deprive the other party of all matrimonial civil rights? What is the legal effect of a divorcing act of assembly, with respect to the property then possessed by the parties, or the property that either of them may subsequently possess by gain, or purchase, or inheritance?

Whatever doubts there may be upon the constitutionality of the legislature itself exercising this species of judicial power in the direct manner it has done, there can be no doubt but that every body politic has the right and the power, through its legislative organ, to specify the causes or facts that shall operate a forfeiture of matrimonial civil rights, and to invest its judicial tribunals with the authority to apply the law to the facts. But the forfeiture of matrimonial civil rights is one thing, and the complete dissolution of a good and valid marriage is another thing. Has the legislature a right or power itself to dissolve a good and valid marriage, (a vinculo matrimonii,) or to invest its tribunals with that power? This is a question that involves serious considerations and difficulties. In the first place, is such a legislative procedure, or would such a law to invest the tribunals, be subordinate to, and compatible with, the precepts of Christianity, which we all profess to acknowledge as the paramount law upon the subject? This is a question for divines. Montesquieu has said, in his Spirit of the Laws,

that "it is for the law of religion to decide whether the bond (of marriage) shall be indissoluble or not; for, if the laws of religion have established the bond indissoluble, and the civil laws have enacted that it may be broken, this would be two contradictory things."

If the Christian law forbids the dissolution of a good and valid marriage, no Christian authorities can dissolve it in reality, whatever they may affect to be doing. Religiously speaking, human legislatures cannot repeal divine laws. Marriage is both a civil and religious contract. "All that regards the character of the marriage, its form, the manner of contracting it; all that is of the jurisdiction of religion. The consequences of this union, with relation to property, the reciprocal advantages, all which has a relation to the new family, to that from which it has gone out, to that which may be born; all that regards the civil laws." *Montesquieu.* So far, then, as marriage is a civil contract, the civil laws may modify, restrain, or annihilate the civil rights. But what can civil laws effect with regard to the religious part of the contract—with regard to that vow of adherence mutually given and accepted, made in the presence of the All Powerful, called on to witness it, without other reserves, expressed or implied, than death? It is this solemn vow, made in such awful presence, and with the intervention of the minister of religion, that takes the contract out of the class of ordinary civil conventions—that renders it indissoluble at the will and pleasure of the parties themselves, or, as is conceived, by any human authorities. The moral obligation to fulfil it must remain to the death of one. If these propositions be sustainable, it may be asked, are not those acts of assembly that purport to divorce from the bond of matrimony, "a vinculo matrimonii," mere delusions upon the unreflecting?—purporting to dissolve that, which, religiously speaking, is incapable of being dissolved.

The writer of this has no intention of disguising his knowledge that different interpretations of scripture are made, by different denominations of Christians of Maryland, as to the durable and obligatory nature of the marriage bond.* Upon that point he intends no further discussion. But, admitting that the precepts of Christianity are not adverse to a dissolution of the marriage bond, and that legislatures are competent to dissolve, or to authorize its judicial authorities to declare a dissolution in defined cases, it remains to consider the moral effects of such a system, and whether a due regard for the preservation of the purity of public morals, so essential for the conservation of republican institutions, does not forcibly forbid the exercise of this power, under either form. Its exercise can only be predicated upon the view of assuaging wounded sensibilities; of alleviating indivi-

* It is believed (perhaps erroneously) that the doctrine of no denomination of Christians known in Maryland goes farther than to maintain, from the New Testament, that the absolute divorce is allowable in any other case, than in that of adultery of the wife.—Of what denomination of Christians are those, who, disregarding the most extensive interpretation of scripture as a rule, vote for the divorce bills in cases where adultery is not alleged against the wife, or even the husband? Some (perhaps all) find a salvo for their conscience, in saying "that they consider themselves as voting for nothing more than a dissolution of the civil contract, or the civil part of the contract of marriage; and that they leave the parties free to judge and act for themselves, as to the moral obligation or religious part of the contract." If this is their understanding, it is by no means clearly inferrible from the phraseology of their bills, which have all had one formula for many years past. "Be it enacted, &c. That the marriage of A. and B. heretofore solemnized, be and the same is hereby declared to be absolutely, to all intents and purposes, null and void; and the said A. and B. are declared to be divorced, *a vinculo matrimonii.*" And it then provides, that the children born of the said A. and B. shall not be construed to be illegitimate. These positive, broad, and comprehensive words and terms, especially the fascinating Latin, are apt to lead the good divorced folks into a mistake of its meaning. They are not aware of the mental reservations and distinctions of their good legislators, but simple enough to believe the bill means what it says; and that the omnipotent power of freeing them absolutely, to all intents and purposes, and *a vinculo*, and moral obligation in the bargain, resides where it seems to be assumed. It never enters into their simple conceptions, that the constitutionally presumed most sensible, wise, and discreet men of the state, pass laws with smiles and pleasantry, (as is usually the case when these sort of bills are put to their passage,) one effect and consequence of which laws is, *to legalize* moral wrongs, moral bigamy, and perjury. Those good, simple, divorced people suppose, very naturally, and in good faith, that the moral wrong, too, of a second marriage, is completely done away by the intrinsic force of the dispensing power of a previous act of assembly. If this is not the case—if legislators make no pretensions to the right and power of previously dispensing with morality, it would be but an act of charity and justice, as well as more honourable, to tell the people so, in plainer words and terms, to convey the intention and meaning, than have hitherto been used in the divorcing bills. It certainly behoves honest intention to put the people clearly and explicitly on their guard, as to the moral predicament in which they stand, after the divorcing bill is passed. This course alone might greatly reduce the number of applications that might otherwise be made.

dual conjugal misfortunes; and, even where it appears the most just and humane, must it not always draw after it grave and certain evils? The scandal of morals; the danger of example; the division of families; the education and fate of offspring jeopardised; and often a propensity to libertinism favoured and encouraged. These are but a small portion of the consequences, more or less slow, more or less visible, that must inevitably flow out of a system of the absolute divorce. Such is the destiny of the laws and tolerations which the depravation of morals seems to render expedient, that each particular remedy only increases the public evil; and the legislature, for having once yielded, soon becomes forced to yield still more, and in some sort to legislate corruptly, in order to keep pace with the corruptions of man. The ancient Romans experienced these consequences and evils upon the same occasion of divorce. From the earliest times the husband had the privilege of repudiating the wife; but, virtuous manners counteracting and controlling the passions, ages rolled on before a single husband ventured to use his privilege of repudiation. —No sooner was one husband found bold enough to hazard this dangerous example, than imitators multiplied, and the abuse became propagated to such a degree, that, to establish a balance, they were obliged to grant to the wives the reciprocal liberty of quitting their husbands. Instead of arresting the torrent of depravity, this was opening two passages for the inundation. The wives, in their turn, so abused their new right that, in a short lapse of time, they would refer to past years by the names of the husbands they had then had, instead of the names of the consuls for the year referred to. Rome lost her liberty through corruption, and dissoluteness continued to make such progress, that the emperor Theodosius was obliged to fix and specify, in a law, the particular causes and cases in which alone the divorce could be authorized. This example of the Romans, so remarkable, will serve as a conclusive answer to the pretended advantages of admitting, extending, and favouring the rupture of the marriage bond. An opinion, a conviction of the indissoluble nature of the marriage bond, is a necessary curb, an useful counterpoise to that proneness to change and novelty too inherent in the imperfect nature of man.

Is it not the wiser and safer course to let a few individuals suffer under the chagrins incident to the conjugal state, than to hazard the opening of the flood-gates to depravity? Take mankind, such as they are, and hold out the prospect that the marriage bond may be severed in consequence of one's own acts, and experience teaches that it will give birth to a spirit of restlessness in the conjugal state, that never would have been generated without that prospect held out. Make cruelty a cause for the absolute divorce, and it is to be feared that cruelties will multiply. Make adultery the cause, and adulteries will multiply; even collisions will be resorted to, to impose upon and obtain this end, when desired by both the parties. An attempt to cure the evils incident to the conjugal state, by opening the door of the absolute divorce, is like casting oil upon the conflagration; it infallibly increases the evil intended to be remedied. The experience of the state of Maryland itself proves the truth of this: annually there is a progressive increase of applications for divorce, and the facility with which they have been granted seems to make marriages dissolvable at the will and pleasure of the parties, and almost at the pleasure of one of the parties. They are rarely refused if any genteel interest is exerted in their favour; they are often granted upon nothing but ex parte representations, unaccompanied with any thing like the shadow of what can be called legal testimony of the facts alleged; sometimes upon the simple allegation of incompatibility of tempers (or what in substance amounts to no more,) as they were granted by the civil magistrates in France during the phrenzy of the revolution. The Congress of the United States, having exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, have set their faces against the applications for divorce made to them; the consequence is, that a party in the district wishing for a divorce, comes across the line into Maryland, pays board at some house for a month or two, for which a receipt is sent to the legislature of Maryland, as evidence of residence in Maryland, and the application is granted. Judging from the past, the causes for divorce seem to be unlimited. There is no rule upon the subject promulgated to the citizens. The rule is locked up in the breast of a legislature, ever varying in its component parts, and the divorce is granted or refused at its momentary and arbitrary will and pleasure. It is time for this state of things to cease; it is time to oppose some barriers to this too great facility of divorce, or, judging from the rapid strides a laxity of principles has already made, we may soon expect scenes that will cast opprobrium upon the marriage state, and sully the dignity of the most sacred and honourable of human engagements. Have we not already seen the new marriage of a divorced party take place under the very eyes of the legislature, as it were, almost before the ink was dry that endorsed the passage of the divorcing bill?

If, then, there is now no hope of halting—no hopes of retracing back our steps to the only safe and simple principle, "that a marriage, once good and valid, ought always to remain unbroken," it would be infinitely preferable to the present system, to have a code upon the subject, specifying and defining with precision the causes upon which the complete rupture of the marriage chain may be decreed by the judicial authorities, which, from their nature and rules of procedure, and fixed principles by which they are governed, must be so much more competent to ascer-

tain the truth of the facts alleged, and detect attempts at collusion of the parties, than it is possible for a legislative body to be.

The proposal of a law to be passed to invest the courts with the authority of completely annulling good and valid marriages in defined cases, is here made *only* as an alternative far preferable to the present system. But, objections have been made to any system at all of annulling, upon two grounds; first, that it is at least doubtful whether the annulling is not contradictory to that paramount law of religion, to which we all acknowledge subjection, second, that, considering the corruptibility of man, the examples and practice of annulling will prodigiously accelerate the corruption of public morals, and proportionally endanger the public liberty. This cannot be considered a mere speculative opinion. It is confirmed by all history, that a corrupt people soon lose their liberties—and how can we flatter ourselves that our country will form an exception?

It is now submitted, whether the supposed difficulties and dangers, comprised in the two objections, may not be avoided, and all the ends of a prudent and wise legislation better attained, by *only slackening*, not breaking, the nuptial band? Whether it would not be a much more rational and efficacious system to repress conjugal waywardness, delinquencies, and disorders, and to alleviate the sufferings of the matrimonially unfortunate, and without the danger of opening the door to corruption, for the legislature to specify and define the causes on which the courts may adjudge the *partial divorce only*, "a mensa et thoro," a separation of bodies and goods?

It is but too true, that the marriage bond, destined to form the sweetest charm of human life, often fills it with bitterness and wo. It must be confessed, that man is too weak, too imperfect, too changeable, for the laws which govern him always to remain inflexible. In all times the torrent of morals forces on the laws: necessarily they must follow man in his starts and wanderings, with the hope of reclaiming him. What law ought somewhat to relax from its rigour, and suffer temperaments and exceptions, more than that which imposes a yoke for life upon two unequal beings, the one of whom has in his favour strength and authority, which he may abuse against the weakness of the other? Ought not the unfortunate victim to be lamented and succoured, who, instead of finding a friend in a husband, finds only an odious tyrant, whose angry transports every moment threaten her life; or who, by a slow and meditated cruelty, makes of her life a torture more frightful than death? So long as man may deceive himself, may change in his temper and habits, and grow corrupt; so long as a thousand interests, all different from mutual love and esteem, may determine to matrimonial unions; so long as the authority of parents may cross the choice of the heart, may chain virtue to vice, may bind together incompatible humours and characters: thus long it will be not only just, it will be necessary, not to reject the complaint of the oppressed—to lend attention to the recital of her woes; and if they are found grave, if they revolt humanity, to wrest her from the power of her oppressor. To leave her for ever in the grievous subjection to an unfeeling tyrant, would be a rigour insulting to humanity —would be crushing oppressed innocence—would change grief into despair.

But, neither, should light causes suffice to slacken the nuptial bond, even to authorize the judgment of separation of bodies and goods. There ought to be weighty causes; excesses that revolt, misfortunes that there is ground to dread, and which it is essential to the order of society to prevent. If the husband have insulted by his licentiousness under the very eyes, as it were, of his wife; if he have beaten her as a slave; if he have publicly defamed her character in an important point; if he have an odious and disgusting habitude of intemperance that continually rends the heart, that unceasingly causes the eye of meekness to overflow, and threatens family penury and beggary—these are causes that do occur; these are causes sufficient to alarm and interest society, and loudly call for a system of legal regulations to succour the victim; for it then becomes time to withdraw her from the turpitude and furies of an unprincipled tyrant. Let the tribunals be vested with an almost unlimited discretion in the separation of the property, and one example of some rigour towards the depraved would be of some efficacy in society.

It would rarely happen that he might not make his peace, and be substantially reinstated, upon satisfactory evidence of returning reason and virtue. But, in such cases of depravity, totally to rend asunder the nuptial band, as in the annulling system—to leave him free, with all his advantages of fortune, to prowl again in society for fresh victims, would be nothing less than giving a premium to depravity—that reward to vice, which perhaps had been the mainspring of its action—to approve the violation of civil and moral obligation, instead of punishing it. If such courses of procedure as the annulling system fail sooner or later to demoralize a people, all history must be fable. What must be the feelings of a youth of sensibility, arrived to the period of reason and reflection, to find his mother and father the wife and husband of different persons? Mortification and shame must overwhelm him, unless the generality of the case may keep him in countenance. And what the feelings of the second lot of offspring of one of these ruptured marriages, at the dishonour in which they find themselves born? It behoves legislators to respect the feelings and guard the honour of the unborn generations; to take care, as far as in them lies, that the coming generations be born in honour.

The formation of a system upon this subject of legislation, ought to be the offspring of the meditations of profound jurists. A le-

gislature of Maryland once had a diffidence of its own capacities, and called on one of its great law luminaries to report a testamentary system, which was adopted.

Nat. Intel.] ANTI-BIGAMIST.

CONFUSION OF CHARACTERS.

What is left of Lord Mansfield's politics? Nothing that is worthy an historian's notice, but his absurd and strained interpretation of the law of libel; a proof that the best intellect may be overshadowed by the meanest interests. Yet his general opinions afford abundant materials to illustrate the history of English jurisprudence, and to mark the period in which the commercial law of that country began to assume a scientific form.

What have we now of the many shifts and devices, the plots and contrivances, the oppressions and resistances, of Sir Edward Coke? Little that can interest the friends of liberty, except his noble stand in the affair of the Commerdams. The mean malignity with which he pursued the innocence and insulted the distress of Raleigh, is an ingrained stain on his character, and an infamous proof of the pliancy of his principles to the views and politics of his day: yet his comment on Littleton will be the fertile mine of the English lawyer as long as, and wherever, that peculiar system of artificial jurisprudence may prevail.

What have we of Lord Bacon's politics, but the corrupting effect and the disgraceful issue? And surely, if ever the highest powers, united to a capacity enlarged by deep and varied learning, could have saved a man from the contempt that dogs the heels of corruption, Lord Bacon might have claimed the privilege of exemption: but not his professional knowledge, and it was profound; not his philosophical speculations, the fruitful parent of wonderful discovery; not his oratorical powers, and no man has excelled him; not the ornate graces of his captivating delivery, and the effect is said to have been magical, could rescue him from the misery of a degraded life, and the bitter curse of a tainted fame.

There is an affecting anecdote told of the last illness of this great man, in the State Trials, and the simplicity of the narration nowise injures the story. Bacon in poverty, and declining and shunned by the world, came to London in extreme ill health; the only drink he could afford himself was the worst ale of the country; it evidently increased his disease. The steward of Lord Foley ventured to furnish daily to the degraded statesman a bottle of more healthy liquor: when his lordship was informed of the fact, he forbade the allowance, and a few days afterwards the once mighty chancellor of England died:—a melancholy instance of the instability of human nature, and of the uncertainty of human greatness.

There is then something radically vicious in this confusion of the duties of a minister of justice and of an ordinary politician. Like the confusion of characters in the civil law, the stronger destroys the weaker, and the functions of the judge are forgotten, perverted, or moulded to suit the views and interests of the changing politician. In a republic this confounding of discordant pursuits is peculiarly dangerous, and ought to be pre-eminently obnoxious; but in any form of government the suitor is never safe when the judge's feelings are embittered towards the advocate. A political judge in a free country (where all power is elective) must see with regret, and for obvious reasons, the success of his enemy, (for such is the language) and he will struggle to save from failure and defeat his warm partizan. It is vain to prattle of the superiority of some men to prejudice or power: human nature is unequal to such temptation; we know this *a priori*, and the consonance of fact to theory is a lamentable truth. We have noted a country where this eating worm has been gnawing through the wood towards the sap and the life-blood of the body politic; we know a country where the absurd and childish fear, that plain speaking may endanger the stability of juridical institutions, has shut the mouths and closed the eyes of those who will not therefore see and dare not speak: the danger, however, lies not in boldness, in fairness, and in candour, but in timid endurance, in that cowardice which shrinks from the performance of a public duty, because of an imagined and uncertain consequence, nowise connected with its fanciful cause. In a free country, this policy, or this prudence, or this crouching at the feet

of authority, or this unwise distrust of the people's good sense and better feeling, is of all things the most insane and dangerous. By concealment and delay the disease is confirmed, a sudden discovery awakens a burst of indignation, imagination lends her wings to reality, and multiplies the evil, the wrath of popular violence may then in one sweep of fury overwhelm what, if foreseen, reason would have distinguished, and what, if forewarned, prudence would have separated and yielded to the winds and to the waves the unsound and rotten, to establish more firmly in the land the sound, the vigorous, and the healthful. —Cave lector amice et nota.

[*American.*

FOTHERGILL'S LETTER.

Mr. Poulson—The following letter was written by the justly celebrated Dr. Fothergill, of London, to the late Dr. Cadwalader Evans, of this city, who was then a practitioner of medicine in the island of Jamaica. Any thing from the pen of this eminent physician and most amiable man, will, it is presumed, be read with interest, by every one to whom his character was familiar. The votary of science will find by perusing it, that the writer felt that zeal and ardour (not to say enthusiasm) without which her durable honours will never be obtained. Persons visiting foreign countries, where novelty presents itself at every step, have it in their power to furnish innocent amusement, and frequently to convey important information; and it is much to be regretted, that in this respect travellers are too often justly chargeable with neglect. This transcript is made *verbatim* from the original letter. I.

London, 3d mo. 7th, 1751.

Esteemed Friend—I am greatly obliged to thy care and labour for a considerable addition I have received to my collection of natural curiosities. The two casks came safe, and most of their contents in very good condition. The small casks had leaked, and left the *snakes*, &c. almost dry, but the rum with which it had been filled, had prevented them from suffering very much.

The *Star Fish* was entire and well preserved; I had a smaller sort a few years ago from Antigua, and another lately, which from its numerous and complicated ramifications, is commonly called the *Medusa's Head*, *Stella Arborescens*, among the West Indians a *Sea Spider*: the fishermen now and then meet with them, and I should be glad to have another, if any occur on your coasts; they bear drying, and may then be put up in a box or dry keg.

The *Sea Eggs* are brought hither frequently from the West Indies, especially the round, flat and oval ones; but those with large tubercles, one of which is among those I have received from thee, are not common: and the curiosity would be still greater, could they be sent with their prickles upon them: which might probably be done if the eggs were first steeped a few days in strong rum, and then well dried in the shade. We have one sort with short prickles pretty common near Scarborough, in Yorkshire, which the poor people gather, boil, pick out the meat, and sell the shell with the prickles adhering after boiling, but they soon fall off.

The *Murices* are often sent from several parts of the West Indies; but that they afford such a juice, I had not before been informed. We have some small shell fish on the coasts of Wales, which contain a small quantity of juice, at first a pale green, which by degrees becomes purple, and when marked upon linen is almost indelible, and the country people sometimes make use of it for this purpose. Would it not be worth while to try the same experiment with yours? and also to consider if it answers upon trial, by what means a quantity of it might be procured and preserved for such uses? The specimens sent were good ones.

The large thin-lipped *Conches* are very good ones, and the colours lively. I picked out of the bag of shells, three or four sorts, which I had not before, though I have a pretty large collection. The *Trumpet Shell* is also a good one, and the rest I doubt not as good as your shore affords. Thou guessest very justly that it is not quantity but variety that I want, and for specimens of all the different kinds that occur, common and uncommon, handsome or otherwise, big or little—I shall both think myself greatly obliged to thee and endeavour to make the best return I can. For as I very well know that nothing of this kind can be procured with you, nor packed up so well, without great care and considerable expense, so I shall at all times be ready to defray all charges, and hope not to neglect any occasion that offers to demonstrate my gratitude for the favour. It may not be improper to apply to the fishermen, and make it worth their while to pick up *Sea Weeds*, *Coral*, *Shells*, &c. for in dragging with nets, nay, letting fall their anchors, in places so stocked with curiosities, as most of the creeks about you are, they will often bring up something that to an European would be very acceptable.

You have a great variety of *Sponges*, (one species I have received in the cask, and a beautiful specimen of *Coralline*) as also *brain-stones*, *star-stones*, &c. fine specimens of these will be very acceptable.

Thou observest very justly, that with you every thing is alive, every spot is filled with animals or vegetables. The *Caterpillar* from the Jasmine, is a very fine one; pray, is it not possible to procure the moth or butterfly it produces? A few of the grown caterpillars might be put in a box with holes bored in it, and daily supplied with fresh Jasmine. They will soon become nymphs, and exude the fly; a pin run through it, and pricked on the inside a chip box, secures him in great perfection.

I have read several accounts of your travelling *Crab*, and am much obliged to thee for sending me the first I have seen. It will be very entertaining to know their history, and I doubt not but the frequency of their migrations will furnish thee with proper opportunities to learn it. Our Crabs in England have one thing very singular belonging to them, which is, a power of twisting off their own claws, if the claws are wounded. With a pair of pincers, or any other instrument, bruise the last joint of a claw; the crab moves it a little and it drops off near the body, not at a joint, but above it, and where nature has provided a ring for the purpose. They are very quarrelsome animals, and would soon bleed to death from such an irregular wound, but the limb being forced off regularly, the claw is soon filled with a regular callus, and a new limb is protruded. I should be very glad to have one or two of the several kinds you have: if they are first soaked in rum, and then dried, I imagine they would come very safe.

The *Lizard tribe* is a beautiful one; you abound with vast variety; be so good as to put up for me such of them as occur, especially those that may be sent without much difficulty.

The black and yellow *Snakes* seem to be of the same species; our *viper* is still more various. The large one is a formidable creature, but is now very tame. Thus, no part of the animal world escapes my consideration, but my collection in this part is yet small. I abound most with *Shells*, and marine bodies: nothing, however, comes amiss; and after having thus given general orders for my little cabinet, I'll proceed to some other circumstances of more importance.

An intimate acquaintance of mine, who resided several years in Minorca, has this winter published an account of the diseases of that island, and the method of treating them. Their heats are inferior to yours, but still there is some resemblance, and perhaps so much, as to influence the epidemics, and render them almost similar. I have sent my friend's account of them, and shall be glad to know how far your anniversary epidemics are akin to those described. The author was a fellow student with me; we have corresponded regularly during his stay in Minorca, and I have a little assisted him in publishing his book, so that I am well satisfied of his capacity and his exactness.

I have likewise sent a treatise lately published by Dr. Mead; it contains some observations that may perhaps be of use, though it is unhappily the fruit of old age, and like all the productions of that time of life, is feeble, and I fear wont be long lived. I would have sent a small tract which I published a few years ago, on a peculiar species of *sore throat*, but I have given away the few copies I had, and find it is not to be had till another edition is printed. If any thing appears in physic that may seem in the least worth thy notice, I shall not forget to lay it aside for thee. There is one Dr. Guthrie, a Scotsman, lately come to your island; he is a particular acquaintance of mine, and pretty well acquainted with his business. He resides, I apprehend, at a place where some mineral waters have not long since been discovered, or at least brought into vogue. If he can in any respect be of use to thee, mention my name to him, and I believe he will readily do any thing in his power to serve thee; and if thou canst point out any method how I may be of use to thee, please to let me know.

Accept my grateful acknowledgments for thy kind present, and be assured that I think myself thy obliged friend.

JOHN FOTHERGILL.

Poulson's Daily Adv.]

SLAVERY.

Deeply as we consider the subject of slavery to affect our security and military character, we esteem its importance equally great in relation to our social condition. The love of liberty, where slavery is tolerated, is rather a regard for our own rights, than those of other people. They who are themselves accustomed to command, will not easily be induced to obey, and their impatience at control will be greater perhaps, than in people accustomed to an equality with others, rather than a command of them. But still the sentiment that impels them, will rather be a love of power, than a love of liberty—the independence of a feudal chief, more than the equality of a free citizen. The natural equality of mankind cannot be very strongly impressed on people, accustomed from their infancy to behold the greatest diversity in the natural conditions of men, not only protected by law, but defended by argument; and the theory of liberty will be considered rather a beautiful speculative moral, than a guide for the administration of human affairs. Liberty must eventually become displeasing to the ears of men with whose interests it is at variance, and against whom it is employed to attack a prejudice they have long cherished, and a practice that has become habitual. Instead of liberty, founded on the natural equality of mankind, they, like our European brethren, will learn to confound it with the love of power, and distinguish the speculative theory, from what they fancifully call the *legitimate* practice. Thus the practice of slavery detracts even from the political freedom of

the master: let us trace a moment the condition of the slave.

The evils we have adverted to, arise from slavery, while the subjects of it preserve that original distinction of colour, which has been supposed to indicate a great intellectual and moral inferiority. We have endeavoured to persuade ourselves that black men, from some cause or other, are peculiarly adapted to a menial condition, and are as capable of happiness in a state of servitude, as in one of freedom. The knowledge of a disposition in mankind to extenuate their own vices, and to flatter their self love, should make us suspicious of such an argument; more especially, when we perceive an experiment of freedom makes the Haytians as tenacious of independence as we ourselves, and discloses in the African descendant an ambition for intellectual distinction, almost as restless and ardent as in the native of Europe. But how long is the African blood to continue pure and unmixed? How long will it be before the intercourse between the different races of people shall gradually soften the African tinge, till it exhibit nothing but the dusky brown, which nature seems to have spread on the southern complexion? In the northern states, the races are kept distinct by that restraint of public opinion, which attaches something infamous to the intercourse between them: But at the southward, where the colour of a slave is thought to disqualify her from a political equality with her master, but not from his affections, an illicit intercourse is so general, that every year adds to the number whose condition would be questionable, if it were to be decided by their colour; and an easy arithmetical calculation will inform us how soon the constant addition of a white ingredient will change the complexion of the whole mass. It is not alone then on the descendants of the African that slavery is entailed, but on those whose liberties are proclaimed natural, inheritable and indefeasible, in the charter of our national independence. If slavery among the posterity of freemen can be reconciled to our institutions by considerations of private interest, how easy will the transition be to freemen themselves; or by what rule shall we preserve liberty to him, whose ancestors were all free, when we can so easily refuse it to one, who claims but half the inheritance? If half the natural birth-right of man can be taken from him, we shall soon reconcile it to our consciences to take the whole; and if any serious obstacle is found to the reduction of white persons to slavery, it will not be an aversion to the outrage, but the fear of the strength and numbers of the victims. Liberty, then, under our institutions, will be conceded not to the rights of mankind, but to their numbers; will be tolerated, not by a regard for principle, but by considerations of danger. When the line of distinction which colour makes, shall once be passed, there will be found so many interested, that a sense of common danger will unite them in defence; and this more than any attachment to those pure principles, which formed the foundation of our government, will preserve it to our descendants. It will be impossible to preserve in mankind a deep veneration for a theory, which they every day violate in practice; and the majority of Americans, who have no other security for their institutions, than their common interest to oppress the smaller number, may perhaps see the time when they will find themselves equally as much at the power of an united and influential minority. If the man who reconciles to himself the principle which now enslaves a portion of the descendants of white people, will find any reluctance to enslave the greater number, when the revolutions of human affairs shall place them in his power, we confess ourselves unable to comprehend from what source it will arise.

The perpetuation of slavery among the issue of the mixed races, which form our present population, is not merely a violation of those principles on which our government is built, but has an influence on the social and domestic character, which does outrage to the most dignified traits of human nature. Slavery is not only extended to the descendants of freemen, but it not unfrequently happens, that the tyrant who dooms his children to servitude, becomes himself the master. The revolting picture of an illicit connexion between the proprietor and his own slave, giving rise to an issue which increases the stock of the master, is often spread before the eyes of our citizens, with all the vigour and distinctness of nature. How many times is it necessary for them to behold it, before the sentiment it excites will be changed from deep and revolting horror, to temporary disgust, and from that to lenient commiseration, and perhaps jocose levity? If not only the purity of political principle is stained by this practice, but the most dignified passions of human nature are perverted, well might Jefferson say he trembled for his country, when he reflected that God was just.

In adverting to some of the evils which arise from a toleration of slavery, and in expressing an ardent wish that all possible limits may be placed against their extension, we do not wish to interfere with the authority of the several state governments, in which slavery was tolerated by the national constitution. That subject is placed beyond the control of the American people, and any interference with it is not only unavailing, but mischievous. We have only reference to a further introduction of slavery where, as it was not established when the constitution was adopted, it cannot be protected by it; and according to our understanding of that instrument, where such an introduction must be a violation of that political equality which the constitution gurantees. The rights of slave-holding states should be treated with great delicacy and tenderness by the rest of the union. The evils are already established, and are extremely difficult of remedy; and we have little doubt in the general government of the slaves, they have been influenced by motives of humanity,

and a disposition to ameliorate the hardness of their condition. But it is because slavery in its best attire is so revolting an evil, because the spirit of humanity itself cannot heal all the wretchedness, nor afford a remedy for the evil when once introduced, that we so much deprecate the introduction.

If slavery be in itself an evil to the community which tolerates it, why are the inhabitants of new states desirous of its introduction, when they have it now in their power to place before it an impassable barrier? The answer is found in the opposition of individual interests frequently to those of the great body of the community. Nothing in our opinion can be more clear than that slavery is a permanent check upon the prosperity of any people; and yet we can easily imagine a set of men whose interests are directly promoted by it. Let us suppose for instance that the county of Middlesex, in this state, was divided into sectional portions, and that each one of them, comprehending several square miles, was granted to an individual proprietor: and let us also imagine that the population contained in each of those sections was allotted to the proprietor of its territory. Is it not apparent that the evil to the community would be great, and yet the private interest of the individual would be promoted? He would receive the labour of a thousand hands, upon the single condition of providing for them maintenance; and we can readily suppose that this would be done in the coarsest and simplest manner in which human existence can be sustained. The comfortable habitations, the little domestic luxuries, the proper attention to dress and education, every thing that elevates the character of a people, and advances their social condition, would at once disappear. The villages which checker our plains, the scenes of manufacturing industry which rise upon our water courses, the plain but picturesque farm house, which delights the eye of the traveller, would soon disappear, as when swept by the unbridled fury of the elements. In their places we should behold the rough hewn cabin, and the wide extended field travelled over by the ragged labourer and his naked children. Amidst this waste, would arise perhaps the lordly mansion of the owner, where splendour in one spot would be contrasted by poverty in a thousand, and the nourishment wrung out from the maintenance of a village exhausted in the luxury of a single family. The enlightened, independent, honest farmer—the active and intelligent mechanic, the competition in science, and the glitter of arms, would be no longer seen where slavery had fixed its accursed and desolating seal. Man would deteriorate to the level of barbarism, and ignorance would yoke him with the beast, whose labour he shared.

It is not denied that proprietors of lands in the newly settled territories, would obtain a better price by the toleration of slavery. By confining emigration to freemen, the number of emigrants would be lessened, and the competition reduced. No doubt also the present slave holder would be benefited by the toleration. It would enlarge the sphere of his market, and add to the competition for the purchase. But must the great body of the people in such territories be cursed with the danger, expense, and wretchedness of slavery, to increase the profits of the speculator? And must the population of a free state be made miserable slaves, to add to the wealth of the owner of land? Must such a paltry consideration as the profit of a few men, fix an endless portion of misery on a whole people, violate the noblest institutions of a free government, and outrage the firmest principles of a just God? Who are the men in New England who have dared to vote for such a measure, and where is the constituent who has neglected so much the highest political and religious obligations, as to invest him once more with his confidence?

A question of great and national moment is soon to be decided. It is public opinion, which in this country is the only safe and adequate tribunal of constitutional questions. The men employed in our national councils, have often too much personal interest to be the safe depositories of such great power. Let the people, then, express that opinion which we believe they almost universally entertain, that man by God and nature is made free, and that these political institutions shall not be employed to extend and perpetuate his slavery. Let them hold the language which their religion and their liberty dictate, and mark that representative of their will who disregards the expression of it. Let this course be pursued at once, with zeal and decision, and we have little doubt that a question which is to fix the conditions of millions of people hereafter, will be decided as the statesman would pray for, and the Almighty Controller of human events would imperatively command. [*Yankee.*

THE BACTRIAN CAMEL,

As a beast of burden for Cultivators, and for transportation across the Continent to the Pacific Ocean.

By our arms, and our treaties with Great Britain, France, and Spain, the entire possession, and the absolute independent dominion has been acknowledged to us, over that vast portion of our continent, between the twenty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude, on the Atlantic, and the forty-first and fiftieth degrees on the Pacific ocean. On casting an eye over the map, this immense region appears to be hooped and banded together by the most extensive lakes or inland seas, and some of the noblest rivers on the globe. The spirit and ingenuity of our citizens have done much, more already, perhaps, than ever was done by any other civilized people, to improve the navigation of such great streams, and thus to give activity and additional force to the influence of those extended commercial highways, as bonds of

union and harmony, and as channels of profit and prosperity.

The territory along the coast of the Pacific, within our dominion, and for a considerable distance inland, to the foot of the first range of mountains, is very fertile; it is well adapted to the production of the grains and fruits of the Atlantic portions of the union, and abounds with the greatest quantity of excellent timber, particularly ship spars, which surpass in lightness, elasticity, and strength, those of the growth of any other part of the world. The fisheries of the Columbia river, and the neighbouring inlets of the coast, have been well ascertained to be more accessible, safer, and fully as productive, as the best situations off Newfoundland. That the climate is salubrious and healthy, is proven by the numerous and robust population of Indians that inhabit the country. Settlements will no doubt very soon grow up, and spread along the shores of the Columbia river, with astonishing rapidity; and the young athletic powers of our government will, ere long, launch into its waters a fleet to move along the coasts of the Pacific, and take under its protection the commerce which the enterprise of our citizens will soon create and extend over those seas to an incalculable amount. The passage from the Chesapeake, the centre of our Atlantic border, by sea, round Cape Horn, to Columbia river, and back, as proven by the numerous voyages of our North West Coast traders, cannot be accomplished in less than ten or eleven months. These two great maritime, and highly beneficial borders of the United States, are thus, by the vast southern stretch of our continent, almost completely separated, the one from the other, and divided into distinct spheres, and ranges of maritime commerce; which, however, the obvious interests of the union render it indispensably necessary to connect by every possible and practicable means, to the heart of the territory and population, by river and by land transportation, or by both, and by the most rapid and certain communications. To enable the government to wield its potent energies with effect, and to give to the American people the means of exerting their enterprising commercial spirit to the greatest advantage, and to enable them to make due profit from the great resources of their country, it has become necessary that a short, direct, and certain means of communication should be established in every quarter, to the most remote point, and particularly over the continent, to the Pacific ocean.

Steam-boats have effected much; our improvements and facilities of intercourse, in that way, have justly attracted the admiration of the civilized world; but there are physical difficulties and obstacles which that masterly invention can neither surmount nor remove, with all its skill and power. The navigation into the interior, along the Missouri, is very circuitous; it is short of the great object, that of reaching the Pacific, by many hundreds of miles; because from the falls, there is, thence, a distance of about eight hundred miles over to the Columbia river, no navigation practicable for such vessels of any size; from the falls downward, for a thousand or fifteen hundred miles, the navigation is entirely closed by ice during the winter season. Therefore, whatever advantages may be derived from steam-boat transportation of heavy articles, by the way of the Missouri into the interior, it must certainly be abandoned as the mail route to the coast of the Pacific; and also, I am inclined to believe, as the route for the transportation of any articles across the continent farther than Yellow Stone river. Beyond that point, other modes of conveyance must be sought for and applied; and the only means at present in our power, and capable of being so applied, are horses and oxen.

The oxen of the United States are, in many respects, very serviceable animals; they are more patient of fatigue, bear worse treatment, may be sustained on coarser food, and in the draught are not so apt to become restive as horses; but they are more unwieldy, awkward, and much slower in their pace than horses. The oxen of Spanish America, owing, perhaps, to a constitutional fierceness of temper, like the cattle of Spain, from whom they are descended, are remarkable for their superior size, agility, and quick step. They are commonly used for long journies, in caravans of heavy loaded carts, and are, generally, able to travel thirty or forty days together, with no other food than the grass, which they are occasionally turned loose to gather by the way, at the rate of about thirty miles a day. The oxen of South America not only surpass ours in speed, but they travel as fast again as our best wagon horses. The west country wagons, travelling between Baltimore and Pittsburg, a distance of two hundred and forty miles, on an average require sixteen days to perform the journey; that is, at the rate of about fifteen miles a day; and, it is believed to be as fast as a loaded team is, in any country, allowed to travel, on a journey, each day.

Supposing, then, the distance from St. Louis to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river to be twenty-five hundred miles; and allowing that a steam-boat will be able to ascend the river Missouri to the confluence of that stream, with as much ease as from New Orleans to St. Louis, it would be fifty days in reaching the Yellow Stone from St. Louis; and estimating the distance from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to that of the highest navigable part of the Multomah, or the Columbia, to be one thousand miles, by a road equally practicable with those from the Atlantic sea-ports to the western country, beyond the mountains, the land transportation from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific ocean will require a journey of sixty-seven days for loaded wagons drawn by horses; and supposing the mail to ascend the river Missouri, and to pass over by the same route, and allowing it to travel at

the rate of one hundred miles a day, by land, it would be not less than one hundred days in reaching the Pacific from Washington, by way of St. Louis.

A communication from coast to coast so circuitous and tardy is obviously fraught with the most seriously evil consequences to the integrity and harmony of the union. It may be safer, and in general exposed to less risk, than that by the way of Cape Horn; but, in the winter season of our hemisphere, it must be more interrupted and longer discontinued than that by sea. It behoves us, therefore, to turn our attention, in time, to some mode of procuring a more speedy and less broken intercourse with the opposite coast of our continent, before the settlement which must, very soon, take root and spread along it, shall have their interests developed in other directions, and be estranged from their natural and beneficial connexion with their kindred of the Atlantic mother country. This communication I believe to be perfectly within our power to effect, by means of the BACTRIAN CAMEL, whose constitution seems to be, in all respects, formed to endure hardships, to encounter the severities of our winters on the great plains of the interior, and the bleak sterility of the Rocky mountains, no less than the sultry dry deserts traversed by the rivers Platte and Kanses of the Missouri territory.

In speaking of this valuable animal, it must be recollected, that it is not the Arabian species to which I allude, whose uses are exclusively confined to the roving inhabitants of that sultry region, beyond which they never stray, and without the arid atmosphere of which the quadruped seldom flourishes, and never multiplies; but to the animal of the camel species which traverses the vast plains of central Asia, from the Don to China; whose robust constitution and fleetness has enabled the wandering Tartars to explore, to make incursions, or to take refuge on every border, and in every quarter of the prodigiously extended regions of Asia, and eastern Europe, from the Don to China, and from the upper waters of the Ganges to those of the Tobol and the Lena, and to spend the winter on the shores of the lake Baikal, in north latitude 50 to 55. The Arabian camel has been transported into Spain, and into some parts of Spanish America, within the tropics; but it did not succeed, owing to the occasional colds, and the winter of Spain, and the excessive humidity of America. Wet and mud occasions the legs of the Arabian camel to swell, brings on a paralysis of its limbs, causes it to fall down suddenly, and of which disease the animal seldom survives long. This was observed of the Arabian camels taken by Bonaparte from Cairo into Syria, along the humid district of the coast.

"The Bactrian camel, no less patient, durable, and long lived,* than that of Arabia, differs from it as materially in constitution as in external form. This animal is distinguished from that of Arabia in that it has two bunches, the body longer, the tail lower, and the hair mostly of a yellowish brown; instead of which the Arabian camel, or dromedary, has only one bunch, and that very high, and which is generally covered with ash coloured hair. These animals are naturally tractable, and of great strength; for they can carry from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds weight, and travel faster than the other camels, many leagues a day, without eating; and also, like them, will continue without drinking for twelve days together. These animals often weigh three thousand pounds, and are from six to eight feet high. The form of their body is neither disproportionate nor ugly; the head and nostrils are oblong, and the lips and mouth like those of a goat; the ears are hairy, small, and something like those of a horse; the neck is thick and handsomely arched; it lies low in the back, and seems to be inserted between the fore legs; from the throat, as far as the breast, it is adorned with beautiful hair, long and curled; the hair on the back is yellowish; towards the belly brown; and under quite dark: the belly is gray; under the breast a hard skin forms a kind of shield or defence, which comes down in a point towards the fore legs, so that when he lies down he rests himself entirely upon it: there is a thick protuberance growing round the thighs, crowned with a tuft of long black hair; the tail is short, adorned at the end with a tuft of hair; the skin is thick and hard; on this account some naturalists suppose all perspiration suppressed, and that this may be the reason why the animal drinks so seldom. The Bactrian camel is extremely hardy, and in great use among the Tartars and Mongols, from the Caspian sea to the empire of China. It bears even so severe a climate as that of Siberia, being found about the lake Baikal, where the Burats and Mongols keep great numbers. Here they live during winter on willows, and other trees, and are by this diet reduced very lean. Attempts have been made to introduce this species into Jamaica and the Barbadoes, but they did not succeed. In Tuscany, however, the Grand Duke Leopold, afterwards emperor, introduced a few, which increased, in a few years, to two hundred; but so great a price was asked for them, that they have not been purchased into other parts of Europe, which is to be lamented, when it is considered that they may be fed so very cheap, are twice as strong as a horse, and travel with a load twice as fast."

"There are several rarities among the camels. What are called the Maihary, and Raguahl, are very swift. The last, which has a delicate shape, and is much inferior in size, never carries burdens, but is used to ride on; it is trained for running matches, and, in many places, for carrying couriers, who can go above one hundred miles a day, for nine or ten together, over burning deserts, unin-

* The camel, it is said, with ordinary care, lives, and is fit for service, upwards of *forty years*.

habitable by any living creature. In western Tartary there is a white variety, very beautiful, and sacred to the idols and priests. The Chinese call them by the expressive name of *Fong Kyo Fo*, or camels with feet of the wind. This is very rare, being an exotic, and only kept by the great men. It is to this swift and delicate variety that the name of *Dromedary* ought, exclusively, to belong, as that word is derived from the Greek word which signifies *swift running;* whereas, in general, the animal with the bunch is called *Dromedary;* that with two *Camel.* This beautiful breed is found in the highest perfection in China and western Tartary."

Aided by the singular excellencies, powers, and fleetness of the *Bactrian camel,* in selecting our course over the continent, from the city of Washington to the Pacific ocean, we might proceed straight forward, by the most direct route, regardless of wildernesses or desert wastes, and of every thing but the lofty precipitous walls of the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains. We should shape our course on the back of such an animal by the nearest and straightest way; therefore, I will suppose the road to be traced out, solely with a view to such a means of conveyance. From the city of Washington the present mail route may be pursued to St. Louis, the distance of nine hundred and eighty-three miles, as set down in the list of post offices. From St. Louis to Fort Clark, a few miles below the mouth of the Kanses river; thence, passing the old Kanses villages on the Missouri, and ascending along the right bank of the Great Memehaw river, in a north-westerly direction, and crossing the Plattee river to the Pownee Loup villages, in lat. 41 10, long. 100 W. thence in a westerly direction towards the lake at the head of the Yellow Stone river, in lat. 43 10, long. 110 W. through what is called the southern pass of the Rocky mountains, to the left bank of a branch of the Columbia river, called the south fork of Lewis' river; thence descending into the great dry plain at the western foot of the mountain; thence, in a north-western direction, to the mouth of the Multomah river; thence to the settlement on the coast of the Pacific near the mouth of Columbia river.

From St. Louis to the Big Horn river, near the eastern foot of the Rocky mountains, the country, according to every account, is one vast, uninterrupted, unbroken plain; consequently, the route need not deviate, either to the right or to the left, from the direct course up to the entrance into the mountains in the direction towards the head of the Yellow Stone river, and may, therefore, be safely set down at a distance of nine hundred and fifty miles; thence, over the western foot of the mountains, there is no estimating the distance with any very great degree of precision, but, making a liberal allowance for necessary deviations, the route, over that great ridge, cannot exceed three hundred miles; thence, to the sea coast at the mouth of Columbia river, by the way of the confluence of the Multomah, cannot be more than six hundred and fifty miles; making, in the whole, a distance of little less than twenty-nine hundred miles from the city of Washington to the Pacific.

The fleet *Bactrian camel,* well broke for riding, which can, singly, travel for many days together, at the rate of more than one hundred miles a day, might, with reliefs, relays, and care, be made to transport the mail over the continent at the rate of two hundred miles a day, with great ease: which would carry it from the city of Washington to the mouth of Columbia river, by the direct route I have designated, by the way of St. Louis, and the head of the Yellow Stone river, in fifteen days, at least; and, in one month, an answer might be thus obtained to any communication from one coast to the other of our continent. This species of the camel is as docile and tractable for the draught, as the horse or the ox; and travelling so much faster, might, with great advantage, be applied to the draught of carriages for passengers, and the transportation of goods; and, with tolerably improved roads, would accomplish the journey with relays, along the direct route I have pointed out, from the city of Washington to the Pacific, in thirty days, with no distress, and little fatigue to the traveller. This speedy and certain mode of transportation across the continent, and in every direction into the interior, and to the north and south-western frontiers of our union, would be attended with the greatest and most important commercial benefits, as well as prodigious political advantages.

But, in addition to these more general considerations, the *Bactrian camel* would be the most valuable acquisition that our southern and western planters and farmers could possibly obtain. The camel not only sustains itself on a less quantity of food, and that of the poorest and coarsest kind, such as would be rejected even by an ass, but it will perform twice the labour of a horse, either in harness or under the pack-saddle. The camel will browse on the boughs and rough shrubbery of our forests, or feed on straw sprinkled with a little brine, in preference to the best hay. We know, that, from James river to the Mississippi, along the seaboard, where the planting system of husbandry prevails, and where the landholders are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of corn, tobacco, indigo and cotton, there is a very scanty supply of rack food made, or laid up for the support of stock. We know, too, that during the hot summer months, the labour of travelling over the burning, sandy roads of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is almost insupportable, and is exceedingly destructive to horses. To all the south-eastern portion of the union, therefore, the *Bactrian camel* would be by far the most valuable labouring animal that could be introduced into it. And, since it has been found, by actual experience, to increase, multiply and flourish, in Tuscany as well as in its native regions, there cannot, I should imagine, be a doubt in the mind of any

one, that all that portion of the United States, from the Potomac south and below the mountains, as well as the great plains west of the Ohio river, and on the Missouri, would, in a very high degree, be suited to its constitution and habits.

I have heard of an idle project having been actually brought before the legislature of one of the states, and being very gravely discussed, for encouraging by law, the importation of English *pheasants* and *rabbits*, and for the sowing of *Scots broom*, in some of the barren tracts of the state, as a cover for them, thereby to promote and increase the sports of the field, for the exercise and amusement of the *gentlemen citizens*. Why should not an effort be made to import so valuable an animal as the *Bactrian camel?* Would not the subject be well worthy the combined efforts of a voluntary association of planters, and public spirited citizens, to make up a fund to defray the expense of importing the breed? Are not the generally advantageous uses to which the *Bactrian camel* may be applied, sufficiently great and extensive to make the importation of the breed worthy of the serious attention of the national government? Let not this project be too hastily pronounced chimerical.—Look over any of the well stocked and cultivated farms of our country, and inquire, whence *originally* came the various plants, and animals, which constitute their comforts, delights, and riches? And a careful investigation will show that they have been gathered from every clime, and almost from every region of the habitable globe. Why not add the majestic, long lived, placid, and valuable *Bactrian camel* to the number of the auxiliary labourers and carriers for the active citizens of this nation? The subject is worthy the attention of every AMERICAN.

American Farmer.]

No. 3.—*The Ways of Divine Providence vindicated.*

(Continued from p. 50.)

What consolation does it minister to the heart of distressed philanthropy, thus to consider all the miseries and sufferings of man, as much the concern of that perfect Being who rules the universe, as the joy whose smiles no sorrow breaks, and the prosperity whose brightness no misfortune has obscured; to consider that God, whom the absolute perfection of his nature makes the impartial father of all mankind, no less the disposer of the circumstances of the lowest and most despised, than of the highest and most honoured condition of his creatures; and consequently to know, that whatever defects may appear in the allotments of his goodness and his justice towards them, are defects only when beheld through the deceiving medium of our imperfect comprehension.

While we humbly acquiesce in this general view which religion places before us of the Divine conduct towards mankind, reason may be justified in attempting in some degree to explain this varied aspect of the human lot into principles that lie level to its comprehension, and to vindicate the ways of Heaven in its permission.

The Creator has formed the human race with faculties, and given them opportunities for their exercise infinitely diversified. Into this variety of endowments, the variety of condition is easily resolved. Ask not why the impartial Creator did not grant to all equal faculties, and equal opportunities for their improvement and their exercise. This were as impious as it were absurd. It is enough that in these differences of human character and life, we can perceive some ends equally excellent in themselves and compatible with every moral perfection of Divinity. How are we delighted with that boundless variety which is every where displayed in the material world! and can we not see the same beauty in the diversity of circumstances and character in the moral system?—Man is formed for society. The social impulse is given him in order to his highest intellectual and moral improvement. That the end of society may be answered therefore, there is necessarily a division of human occupations into the *active* and *contemplative*. All must not be absorbed in the speculations of philosophy and the illustrations of science, else could no provision be made for the animal necessities of life; and employ all alike in the arts of necessity, and you reduce society to that state in which intellectual expansion, moral refinement, and every trait of civilization is lost in the laborious pursuit of supplies for the daily wants of nature.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Fell—I perceive inserted in the Columbian Magazine of 1786, the following communication, containing *anticipations* as to the progress of the United States in power and science. The thoughts of the writer at that time, which

were then deemed by the quid nuncs of that day "*dreams*," are now near approaching to realities; and I have no doubt your readers will perceive the probability of the first paragraph of news contained in the communication, being realized, much sooner than the writer imagined—whether against the Algerines, or some other power acting upon similar principles, we have yet to discover. If in your useful paper you deem this light effusion not improper, by inserting you will oblige an OLD LOOKER-ON.

[*From the Columbian Magazine.*]

I was highly pleased lately with the perusal of a work styled "The Year 2500," in which the benevolent author portrays the situation which he hopes France will be in at that period, and shows in a very striking point of view, the absurdity of many of the most favourite practices of the present day, in that kingdom. I felt myself strongly impressed with the idea and threw myself on a couch where I pursued the reflection as far as I was capable, extending my view to this country. After some time I fell asleep, and dreamed that I was transported to so distant a period, as the year 1850, and that on entering a coffee-house, I took up a newspaper, and read some paragraphs of the following tenor, which struck me with surprise and pleasure.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1850.

A letter received from Cadiz, dated the 10th of March, says, "We have authentic accounts that the American admiral, Beaunale, with 10 sail of the line, has lately had a desperate engagement with a grand fleet of the Algerines, of 11 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 4 gallies. Both fought with the utmost bravery—but two Algerine first rate vessels being blown up, and a great havoc being made among the crews of the rest, three struck and the remainder fled. The signals for the chase were made, and three more captured—the rest were driven ashore —and fire ships being sent among them, were all set in flames, and consumed. The brave admiral immediately sailed to Algiers, which he bombarded with such vigour, that in a short time all the fortifications on the side towards the sea, were levelled, and the city almost entirely reduced to ashes. The dey sent an ambassador to sue for peace, and was so terrified at the fate of the fleet, on which he had placed all his reliance, that he consented to surrender all the piratical vessels which have so long infested the Mediterranean, and even the Atlantic."

Richmond, April 30.

By authentic advices from Kentucky, we are informed, that no less than one hundred and fifty vessels, have been built on the river Ohio, during the last year, and sent down that river and the Mississippi, laden with valuable produce, which has been carried to the West Indies, where the vessels and their cargoes have been disposed of to great advantage.

Boston, April 30.

At length the canal across the isthmus of Darien is completed. It is about 60 miles long, and a half a mile broad. First rate vessels of war can with ease sail through. The cost has been about 100,000*l*. Two vessels belonging to this port, two to Philadelphia, and one to New York, sailed through the 20th of January last bound for Canton, in China.

Columbia, May 1.

Extract from the Journals of Congress. Ordered that there be 20 professors in the university of Columbia, in this city, viz: of divinity, of church history, of Hebrew, of Greek, of humanity, of logic, of moral philosophy, of natural philosophy, of mathematics, of civil history, of common and civil law, of the law of nature and nations, of rhetoric and belles lettres, of botany, of materia medica, of physic, of chemistry, of anatomy, and of midwifery.

Charleston, April 15.

No less than 10,000 —— have been transported from this state and Virginia, during the two last years to Africa, where they have formed a settlement near the mouth of the river Goree. Very few —— remain in this country now, and we sincerely hope that in a few years every vestige of the infamous traffic, carried on by our ancestors in the human species, will be done away.

Pittsburg, January 15.

The canal which is making from the river Ohio to the Susquehanna, and thence to the Delaware, will be of immense advantage to the United States. If the same progress continue to be made hereafter that has been for some

time past, it will be completed in less than two years.

Delegates from the 30th new state, laid off a few months since by order of Congress, lately arrived at Columbia; and, on producing their credentials, were received into the federal council.

[*Savan. Rep.*

About half past ten o'clock, on Saturday night last, the whole of the gas lights at Leeds were suddenly extinguished, in consequence of a mistake by one of the persons at the gas house. Amongst the ludicrous circumstances to which the instantaneous darkness gave rise, was the consternation of a barber, who lost sight of his customer when his face was half shaved.

A person boasting in company with the late worthy A. Benezet how far his horse had carried him in a day, Anthony said, "Ah! my friend, I have often heard men tell how far their horses had carried them, but never how far they had carried their horses."

It is calculated that Russia covers a space of 930,000 square miles, which is a ninth part of the solid earth, and a twenty-eighth part of the entire globe.

The last news from Turkey states, that the *Vaccine* is considered as a preservative from the *Plague;* at least, that such is the opinion of two physicians, Aubin at Constantinople, and Legard at Salonique.

Twenty-eight Roman coins, some silver and the others brass, were discovered a few days ago, inclosed in a small oaken box, on Longton Moss, in Lancashire, by a man employed in cutting turf. Those which are legible, are coins of Trajan, Antonine, and Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

☞ The communication on the subject of Manufactures, including the Address of the Carlisle Weavers, was received too late for the present number, but shall be cheerfully published in our next. The strong stimulus of self interest has made the manufacturers very active, and they have succeeded in producing a prejudice in their favour, in the minds of many who do not examine the question for themselves. It is time that some care was taken to counteract this.

Poetry.

TO HYMEN.

Hymen, the times so very bad are growing,
I fear like banks, that thou wilt shortly 'stop;'
For scarce enough is in thy bus'ness doing,
To pay the rent, and lighting of thy shop.
In those dark days of dismal duns and debtors,
How rare the papers show the names of any,
Who, of thy making, buy a pair of fetters,
To give thy trade the profit of a penny.
Griev'd should I be, indeed beyond all telling,
To hear that thou wert broken, bankrupt, poor;
Griev'd to behold thy stock at auction selling,
And see "*to let*" chalk'd up upon thy door.
But much I fear thy bus'ness will miscarry,
And soon the sheriff be thy shoulders greeting;
For few the couples bold enough to marry,
Without *some* prospect afterwards of eating.
Pray, Hymen, take the counsel of a friend;
Stir up at once thy wits, be sharp and clever,
And coax thy brother gods the times to mend,
Or else thy "occupation's gone" forever.

Fed. Rep.] PEODA JINGLE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

By Thomas Dobson & Son—Eclectic Repertory, vol. ix. No. 3, for July, 1819.

Kirk & Mercein, N. York—Edinburgh Review, No. 62.

An Essay on the necessity of improving our National Forces, by William Theobald Wolfe Tone.

MARRIED.

July 21st, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Capt. David Maffit, to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Meyers.

22d, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. Thomas Kinsey, to Miss Catharine C. Cooke.

—— at Norfolk, Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Low, Mr. John De Bree, of Philadelphia, of the United States' navy, to Miss Mary W. Mosely, of that place.

DIED.

June 16th, of a pulmonary consumption, at Hopewell, Virginia, Dr. Warwick P. Miller, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

July 14th, at Wilmington, Delaware, in the twenty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. Margaret S. Robinson, wife of Mr. Jonathan J. Robinson, of this city.

15th, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of Mr. Isaac Campbell, watch-case maker.

24th, Miss Sarah Pemberton, aged sixty-two.

—— Mrs. Deborah F. Bryant, wife of John Y. Bryant,

25th, Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of John Smith, of the district of Southwark, aged sixty-seven years.

26th, Mrs. Susannah Murray, wife of John Murray.

27th, Mr. John Murray.

29th, Miss Mary Barnes, aged nineteen years.

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Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, August 7, 1819. No. 6.

SKETCH BOOK.

The first number of this beautifully printed book contains, *The Author's Account of Himself, and Voyage to England—Roscoe—The Wife—Rip Van Winkle.*

The second number contains, *English Writers on America—Rural Life in England—The Broken Heart—The Art of Book-making.*

Too many of our periodical works decline immediately after their commencement; but in our opinion the second number of this work is better than the first. The two articles that stand at the head of it are very interesting. In the first the author reproves the writers in our newspapers of articles calculated to increase and perpetuate the animosity which the blood of the revolution and the anger of the last war have occasioned. It is consonant with the best feelings of our nature, to look with some affection upon the land which gave birth to our fathers, which nourished the spark of liberty that warms our hearts, and which is the seat of our poets, philosophers, and historians. Why should we not endeavour to allay the animosities of former times, and cultivate a spirit of peace with all mankind? The fear of oppression has passed away forever, and the utmost rancour of party spirit can no longer impute to any one a design to reduce these provinces under the power of Great Britain. What then should prevent us from renewing that kindness which should subsist between those who have sprung from the same root? There are very many of the inhabitants of Great Britain who look towards us with affection, and at the commencement of the war of the revolution our friends appeared openly in the house of parliament. If the kindness that was then felt has diminished, it is in consequence of a supposed dislike on our part, and will probably revive again when we show more cordiality.

Rural Life in England is a beautiful description of the comforts and elegancies that may be enjoyed by the rich in a fully peopled country. The greatest riches could not command so many luxuries here; but we may readily console ourselves for the want of perfect comfort in the richer classes, by the comfort that is spread over the whole land, and by the total want of absolute poverty among any class that is willing to labour.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

We have received the communication of H. and are perfectly willing to admit that many of the advocates of American manufactures may be guided by higher motives than a regard to self interest. We are not averse to manufactures in this country, but abhor the interference of government in directing our plan of acquiring wealth. So far as regards preparation for our defence, every man will be willing that manufactures should be forced: the price of the article is of no weight in the argument. If what he hints were true—that it was necessary to take possession of Amelia island, and admit vessels laden with the labours of our enemy, in order to obtain clothing for our troops—the evil might be corrected, if the government would make a contract to have clothing for the peace establishment manufactured at home. In the event of another war with Great Britain, these manufactories could be extended rapidly enough to supply (with the aid for a few months of the foreign goods already in the country) our whole army. A return to peace would not destroy

such establishments, though it would lessen their operations. All this is predicated upon the supposition, that we could derive manufactured goods from no country but England; but the industrious inhabitants of France, Holland, and Germany, are now free from the ravages of war, and England will no longer engross the trade to America.

We will merely observe in passing, that we had understood that a principal object in taking possession of Amelia island, was to *prevent* smuggling.

It has been said that our country is now qualified to support manufactures here, and that all that is necessary is to enable private individuals to stand the first shock, which will be given to them by the British merchants, who are said to have a systematic plan to destroy manufactories here, by selling their own goods at a great loss. Those who maintain the existence of so improbable a plot, should give positive proof of it.

During the persecutions in the Netherlands, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, many of the inhabitants, especially from Flanders, left their native seats. They fled to England, and to those northern provinces in the Netherlands which had asserted their independence. In England they founded manufactures, and in Holland, &c. their capital was chiefly vested in commerce. The trade of the southern provinces was much lessened, and that of Holland increased. An impulse was given to the industry of England, and she became rich.

How far does our situation agree with that in which England stood to the rest of Europe? Was England peopled by a scattered population; had she fertile lands which were uncultivated? Was there any agricultural employment by which the Flemings could earn twice as much as they had been accustomed to gain at home? Unless these questions can be answered in the affirmative, there is a wide difference in the policy we ought to pursue, and in that which was adapted to the situation of England. A difference so great as to render all arguments founded upon this part of history, entirely irrelevant.

But it is said that we are now entirely unable to pay Great Britain for her manufactures; that Europe will no longer receive our produce; and that our specie is nearly exhausted. If this be true, gentlemen, you will gain your end without the interposition of Congress. It is scarcely likely that goods will long be sent here for which we can make no return. Should this however continue to be the case; should England from an overflowing of benevolence be willing to clothe our population at her expense; it is to be hoped that the advocates of American manufactures will be willing to give up their plan, and receive their portion of this bounty with a good grace.

H. suggests to us, that in order to give our readers an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question, we ought to publish some of the arguments of those who are in favour of the proposed alteration in the tariff. This is the less necessary at present, because almost all the newspapers in the United States have published that side of the argument, and very few have printed any thing in opposition to it.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Gentlemen—Voluminous essays, in favour of forcing American manufactures by an increase of duties, have been circulated over the whole republic, and are calculated by their size and number to produce much effect upon those who are not conversant with the subject, even when they do not read them. We may all remember that time in our lives when the longest or last speaker governed our opinions entirely.

The Philadelphia society have been particularly active in this work, and have pleased themselves in their addresses with the belief that they have rooted up the everlasting truths of Adam Smith. They will, however, convince but few who have examined for themselves, for the principles of that great man become more firmly fixed by every new blast of doctrine, and every fresh attack serves but to show its strength on another side.

With a wish that both sides of the question may be heard, I inclose to you the address, &c. of the Carlisle weavers, and an introduction to it from one of our newspapers; and add to it the fact, that "Lord Kenyon has obtained a committee of the House of Lords for examining into the state of the children employed

in cotton manufactories. It was stated by his lordship, that at Bolton the children worked thirteen hours and a half, in an atmosphere heated as high as 76°, and often 85°." N.

MANUFACTURES.

The attention of the members of the *Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry*, and of those who read and admire their *addresses*, is respectfully solicited to the *address* of the journeymen weavers of Carlisle, in England. That paper speaks in the language of truth and bitter experience, and represents England as she really is, the most miserable nation on earth.

The picture of England contained in the society's *address*, is drawn from the accounts of years long since passed away; and shows what her situation was, before she felt in their full force, the direful effects of her restrictive commercial system. The people of England are now drinking the dregs of that bitter cup, administered to them by wicked and ambitious statesmen, and will long continue to feel its paralyzing effects. Even her statesmen, to whom experience has left no further refuge for deception, now begin to acknowledge, that the present distress of England is the consequence of the restrictive system. The recommendation of the bank committee, to parliament, to repeal all the prohibitions against the exportation of specie, as a preliminary step to the resumption of cash payments by the bank of England, is a confession, wrung from them by hard necessity, which should settle the question forever.

Restrictions upon commerce are the contrivances of tyrants, to enable them to lay upon the backs of the people the greatest possible burden of taxes, under the specious pretence of encouraging industry. Such things may exist in the corrupt atmosphere of monarchy, but republics should be as free in commerce as in polity. HARMODIUS.

London, May 31.

The Carlisle Weavers.—The following account of the proceedings of these men, in the pursuit of their object, namely, an increase of wages, is copied from a Carlisle paper of Saturday last:

We have already adverted to the low rate of wages which the manufacturers of this city and neighbourhood have for some time past been compelled to allow their gingham weavers, in consequence of the depressed state of this branch of trade.

It is natural that this state of things should be productive of complaints and agitations.—The sufferers congregated together, and it will be seen by the proceedings in parliament, that they have petitioned the legislature to be removed to some of the colonies. Perhaps it would be going too far to believe them all earnest in this request; their real intention is probably to fix the public attention upon their condition, and thus to gain some kind of relief.

On Tuesday evening, they assembled upon the sands in great numbers, a committee of twelve was appointed, and the whole body agreed to the publication of an address, which was read in manuscript, &c. The following day many of the leading men determined not to work unless the manufacturers allowed them more wages, and they went from shop to shop in every part of the town and neighbourhood, and compelled all others to follow their example, taking the unfinished work from the loom, and sending it home to the masters. In the evening they again assembled on the sands, to hear a letter from Mr. Curwen read, in answer to one transmitted with the petition before alluded to. On Thursday, strong parties went to Penrith, Wigton, Dalston, Brampton, Longtown, &c. and compelled the weavers there to follow their example. Many would fain have continued their labours, but were forced to desist by threats of all kind of visitations.

On Wednesday the following address was circulated and posted through the city and neighbourhood:—

An appeal to public feeling.—The journeymen weavers of Carlisle and neighbourhood, beg to call the attention of the public to the following simple truths. We are now arrived to such a pitch of wretchedness and misery, such, we sincerely believe, as never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine. We are a powerful people, but want strength; we are an industrious people, and yet want bread; whatever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience. Only for a moment let any rational and reasonable being amongst you, say it to his own heart, and there, at the tribunal of that principle that dictates between right and wrong, imagine us, if he can, labouring in a place peculiarly unwholesome from its closeness and damps, where the air is impregnated with noxious matter, so that what we inhale is little better than a fœtid gas; which, though inseparable from the nature of the work itself, is nevertheless a particular aggravation of our misery, and all this for the reward of a shilling a day; and fed chiefly on potatoes, the proper food only for hogs; yet our miserable half famished children wait with anxious desire for their

scanty morsel of these provisions, and the fond mother, last of all to complain, summoning all her resolution together to hide the poignancy of her grief from her almost disconsolate partner; her child perhaps at her breast, feebly sucking that nourishment that nature almost refuses to bestow.

If this be not the very climax of human misery, tell us in what does human misery consist;—wives and children heart-broken and in rags; plunged altogether in helpless, and to all appearance quite irremediable ruin; we have only one gleam of hope left us, which is, that the legislature will take our distresses into consideration, we having petitioned our prince and the parliament to have us conveyed to Canada, or some of the northern colonies,* that our families may yet hope to survive the wreck of misery that we are now involved in, and is apparently still getting nearer the final goal of destruction, for we are fully convinced that trade is near its consummation; that a severe winter, or a failing harvest, would introduce a fever that would not be easily eradicated. We are likewise convinced that the public in general knows that every principle of philosophy, justice and sound policy, imperiously demands that the poor be protected, since the immutable, and irreversible laws of nature have so blended the fate of all classes of society together, that whatever makes against the poor must, in the end, prove the destruction of the great. In our present unparalleled distresses, it is not too much to *demand*, with a voice of thunder, the adoption of a system of economy, and the stripping the undeserving of their ill-merited pensions. We have no peculiar affection for one denomination of public men more than another. Both Whigs and Tories have, in their turn, cajoled the people, and profited by their credulity; but experience has opened the eyes of the public mind to principles rather than to men: and we swear upon the altar of the Constitution—by the bravery of our forefathers, and the blood shed by them in asserting the immutable rights of human nature, that we are their legitimate sons, and that our conduct shall never belie their ancient fame.

THE WEAVERS OF CARLISLE.

Carlisle, June 25, 1819.

Yesterday the weavers of the adjacent towns arrived here and joined their brethren, and about four o'clock, the whole assembled upon the sands, to the amount of nearly two thousand two hundred, where they passed some resolutions; the greater part afterwards marched into the market place and English-street, in close order, without the least noise or disturbance, and in a short time those resident at a distance departed for their homes in the most peaceful manner. In the course of the day, the committee issued another handbill, pledging themselves that every thing would be conducted with a scrupulous regard to the public tranquillity, and they also made a communication to the mayor, explaining their wishes and their objects.

Hitherto, with the exception of the violence and threats employed in compelling the unwilling to leave their work, the men have conducted themselves with great decorum, and we hope they will continue to pursue this line of conduct. The detachment of the 18th hussars, for some time past quartered here, under the orders of major Kennedy, was to have marched on Thursday morning on its route to Ireland; but at the requisition of the mayor and other magistrates, its departure is very properly delayed.

The demand of the men (as modified) is now an increase of one shilling per cut upon each quality of goods, and uniform prices. Many of the manufacturers are disposed to accede to their wishes, and hopes are entertained that a speedy accommodation will be effected. Their demand does not appear to us to be at all unreasonable; and we feel great pleasure in repeating, that they are deserving of the greatest praise for their peaceable conduct. We hope the time will arrive when the very remembrance of their present wretchedness will be lost in the enjoyment of plenty and comfort.

* The petitions were each signed by nearly 1000 persons.

No. 4.—*The Ways of Divine Providence vindicated.*

(Concluded from p. 78.)

Where too but to the inequalities of the social state can we look for the display and improvement of those qualities which the Creator has made the badges of his favour and the brightest ornaments of the nature he has given us? Destroy these differences, and that moderation, that clemency, compassion and condescension on the one side, and on the other that contentment, submission, resignation, which approximate human nature to divine, and kindle up on earth that glory which shall shine for ever as the stars in heaven, would go down unbudded to the grave.

It is true this principle of necessary diversity of condition, has in all ages been perverted in its operation from the original design of Nature. But, alas! what principle of his condition has not the weakness and depravity of man perverted and abused? When the Creator placed him on earth a probationary for immortality, he ordained that freedom of agency should make a part of his constitution. In sorrow all the days of his life he rues the abuse of this glorious pri-

vilege. To how many places does the hand of experience point us, as we roam with her the wide field of human history, where exiled liberty mourns beyond the walls of her most favoured nations, her wretched children suffering under the iron hand of despotism, for the licentiousness that forfeited the blessings she bestowed. And to what but the shameful misapplication of the advantages God and nature gave, the iniquitous perversion of the intent of Heaven's dispensations, are we to ascribe it, that in all ages so many of the human race have sat exalted in indolent and useless ease, whose luxuries were provided, and whose peace protected by the sweat of the brows of miserable millions.

Are such then the ills of her children, and has grieved humanity no redress? Are these the evils inseparable from the system he has instituted, and has the God of compassion provided no remedy for them? The mistaken philanthropist, but oftener perhaps the sage speculatist in reform, will direct us to certain Agrarian regulations, by which these iniquitous differences of human society have been adjusted, and all things restored to the order of natural justice. But experience has abundantly proved the vanity of expedients such as these, and common sense, without hesitation, rejects them as nothing else than "constitutional robberies," by which not only the rich and the poor are placed on the same level, but virtue and vice, industry and indolence, knowledge and ignorance, honesty and knavery, involved in indiscriminate confusion. Others, to vindicate the Divine goodness in its permission, to reconcile its sufferers to their fate, or to soften the pain of their own hearts in the contemplation of it, will tell us poverty is no evil. This indefinite position can afford us no satisfaction here. That considered with respect to the principle on which the Deity acts in its permission poverty is not an evil, it is not for man one moment to dispute. With respect to those circumstances, which, while they exclude the positive miseries of indigence, admit a supply of the demands of nature, the same may with equal facility be admitted. The scenes of rural poverty have a thousand times furnished poetry its favourite spot, on which to erect its fabric of ideal happiness. But here, as in general, poetic fiction is truth embellished and enlarged. It is for the most part true, that in these scenes virtue finds her best and most genial soil. Here piety holds her most honoured reign, because here man every where converses with his God. He every where contemplates order, economy and peace, and his soul is filled with a delightful harmony. Here are no temptations to envy, no corrosions of discontent, no aspirations after that uncertain and precarious good, which often employs the worst passions of the heart and banishes or disables the best. Here those amiable and tender affections from which God has ordained that man should derive his most exquisite enjoyments, exert their blessed influence undisturbed. Here too, patriotism often finds her favourite and her firmest sons, too happy to wish the change the political reformer generously offers; too virtuous to be tempted from their allegiance to their lawful rulers by the artifices of sedition; by habit too warmly attached to the soil they cultivate to wish to see it covered with carnage and stained with the blood of their slaughtered fellow creatures. Characterized then by circumstances such as these, who will call poverty an evil? Who in the perplexities of complicate cases, the anxieties of public responsibility, and the distractions of tumultuous dissipation, does not often sigh for the peace of the contented cottager—does not wish to bask in the delicious blaze that virtue sheds around his tranquil scene?

SLAVERY.

A review of Hall's Travels, and Fearon's Sketches of America, in the Christian Observer for February last, contains an able and dispassionate view of slavery in the United States. The article on the subject in the Edinburgh Review, No. 61, is noticed by the Editors with praise.

"Every reproach which the passage contains applies to the United States with an accuracy which admits of no cavil, and with a force which cannot be resisted. May it produce its due effect on the population of that rising empire."

The Edinburgh reviewer, in contrasting Great Britain with the United States, has thrown out of the question all her

territory but the *islands in the North Sea.* The Christian Observer thus notices this fact.

There is, however, one circumstance in the extract we have given from the Edinburgh Review, which has not a little surprised us: we mean, that the reviewer should have chosen to place Great Britain in *contrast* with the United States on this occasion. We know not whether the writer intended that this part of his observation should be understood ironically. If so, he has failed of his aim. At the same time we admit, that a more severe and biting satire on this country could hardly be imagined than he has in effect conveyed by thus bringing her forward to darken the shade which he has thrown over the internal policy of America. In this view, every syllable he has uttered is wormwood and gall. Let our readers look back to the extract; and as they cast their eye over it a second time, let them substitute Great Britain for America, and then say whether every expression of vituperation, every term of reprobation and disgust, may not be applied with at least equal force and equal justice to the one country as to the other. Is the institution of slavery less a *curse* in Great Britain than in America? Is there something so peculiar in the moral atmosphere of a British colony, that the "justice, gentleness, pity, and humility," which wither elsewhere under the influence of slavery, should there flourish; that conscience should there retain its dominion, and prevent all the hideous effects so well described as the inevitable result of unmeasured despotism?—Is "the value of liberty" less known, and are "its principles" less understood in England than in America? Are "the feelings and practices" involved in our system of colonial bondage less opposed to those principles, or are they less "the consummation of wickedness," because they exist under the sanction of the British government, rather than under that of the United States? *Is it less the duty of every Englishman than of "every American, who loves his country, to dedicate his whole life, and every faculty of his soul, to efface this foul stain from its character?"*

We are afraid that our readers will become weary of the title at the head of this article, and pass it over when they meet it, without notice. But it is only by a constant repetition of attacks that any impression can be produced on the public mind. It is not enough that our opinions are just, but we must proclaim them to convince others. In this part of the country little more remains to be done than to excite the people to make their neighbours better, either by our voice in Congress, or by causing public opinion to be felt through the medium of newspapers.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Our readers will learn with pleasure, that a committee has been appointed, on the motion of lord Castlereagh, to inquire into jails, and the best means of their improvement, and for the prevention of crime. To this we have to add a still more hopeful measure in the appointment of another committee, on the motion of Sir J. Mackintosh, (we wish we could say with the concurrence of ministers) for considering the operation and nature of the criminal law relative to capital punishment for felony. It would be quite impracticable, in our confined limits, to give even an outline of the able, and some of them most eloquent and convincing, speeches delivered on this occasion, especially those of the honourable mover, and of Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Buxton. Sir James Mackintosh, among a variety of other important facts, stated, that about two hundred capital felonies are at present recognized by the laws of England, but that within the last seventy years executions have only taken place on twenty-five of the number, so that upon one hundred and seventy-five the penalty ordered by statute has not been inflicted. There has been for many years an understanding, almost a confederacy, between judges, juries, counsel, prosecutors, witnesses, and the advisers of the Crown, to prevent the execution of the criminal law. The existing provisions are, in fact, considered the opprobrium of the country by almost every intelligent man, whose peculiar habits or profession have not rendered him insensible to the evil. We are glad, however, to find, (if for nothing else, yet for the success of his measure,) that Sir James Mackintosh has taken a *temperate* view of the subject; not proposing, at least for the present, any alteration in those felonies which are attended with alarming personal hazard, or which involve peculiar atrocity, such as highway robbery, piracy, &c. These he would leave as before to the discretionary power which at present exists, and which only inflicts the extreme punishment in cases of peculiar aggravation. The remaining classes of felony, in number about one hundred and fifty, many of which are of a very subordinate and even comparatively frivolous kind, are proposed to come within the

scope of the intended regulations. The majority against ministers on this occasion, where party ought to be out of the question, has been hailed with triumph both in parliament and throughout the country, as affording hopes of a reform in the criminal law, so universally desired by the nation, that an honourable member did not hesitate to remark, that "the House of Commons could not be said to be the representatives of the people, if they did not sanction the motion." [*Christian Observer.*

SLAVE STATES.

The houses, universally shaded with large virandas, seem to give notice of a southern climate; the huts round them, open to the elements, and, void of every intention of comfort, tell a less pleasing tale: they inform the traveller he has entered upon a land of masters and slaves, and he beholds the scene marred with wretched dwellings and wretched faces. The eye, which for the first time looks on a slave, feels a painful impression: he is one for whom the laws of humanity are reversed, who has known nothing of society but its injustice, nothing of his fellow man but his hardened, undisguised, atrocious selfishness. The cowering humility, the expressions of servile respect, with which the Negro approaches the white man, strike on the senses, not like the courtesy of the French and Italian peasant, giving a grace to poverty, but with the chilling indication of a crushed spirit: the sound of the lash is in his accents of submission; and the eye which shrinks from mine, caught its fear from that of the taskmaster. Habit steels us to all things; and it is not to be expected, that objects constantly present, should continue to excite the same sensations which they cause, when looked upon for the first time; and this, perhaps, is one reason, why so much cruelty has been tolerated in the world: but whoever should look on a slave for the first time in his life, with the same indifferent gaze he would bestow on any casual object, may triumph in the good fortune through which he was born free, but in his heart he is a slave, and, as a moral being, degraded infinitely below the Negro, in whose soul, the light of freedom has been extinguished, not by his own insensibility, but by the tyranny of others. Did the miserable condition of the Negro leave him mind for reflection, he might laugh in his chains to see how slavery has stricken the land with ugliness. The smiling villages, and happy population of the eastern and central states, give place to the splendid equipages of a few planters, and a wretched Negro population, crawling among filthy hovels—for villages, (after crossing the Susquehanna,) there are scarcely any; there are only plantations—the very name speaks volumes. [*Hall's Travels.*

INDIANS.

The following letter is interesting as exhibiting the commencement of a subjection of the Indians to our government and laws. We are glad of the prospect of peace on our borders, but grieve for the abasement of that lofty courage which kept the owners of the soil so long independent. It is now too late to ask whether the same quiet might not have been procured by the exercise of friendship and justice. We can only hope that the white inhabitants of the frontier will be merciful to an unresisting race. General Jackson's last campaign has struck terror to the Indian heart.

"On the 1st inst. at 12 o'clock, Negosheik and Negoneba, two Indians of the Ottawa tribe, were executed at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, in pursuance of sentence of death pronounced upon them in May last, by the court of Common Pleas, for the murder of Wood and Bishop, on Carrying river, at the west end of Lake Erie. They were taken by their own tribe, and given up to the whites by their chief, who preferred executing them in his own way, to that of hanging, or *weighing*, as he termed it; at the same time pronouncing them worthy of death. At eleven o'clock the prisoners were unironed, for the purpose of being conveyed to the place of divine service. On their being placed in a wagon for that purpose, Negosheik gave a long war whoop; from thence they were conveyed to the place of worship, where they, their interpreter (a Mr. Flemming), their chief, and seven others of their tribe, surrounded with armed militia, who formed a hollow square, when an able and appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. ——, and a sermon suited to the occasion was preached to about two thousand spectators, by the Rev. Mr. ——, with prayer; after which the procession was formed, and moved to the place of execution in the following order:

In front, commanding officer of the guard; 2d, sheriff; 3d, clergymen; 4th, music, playing *Almomak*, or Indian warrior; 5th, hollow square inclosing prisoners; 6th, their interpreter, chief, and their other Indian friends; followed in close and regular order by horsemen and footmen. After arriving at the place of execution, the gallows was enclosed by the guard, who kept their station until the execution was finished.* Negosheik sent for his chief when on the scaffold, and requested him to take good care of his (Negosheik's) children, and bring them up to be better than he had been.

We are happy to state, to the honour of Huron county, that the prisoners have been attended with that tenderness and hospitality which becomes a Christian people, and that solemnity and good order reigned throughout the whole scene.

* A letter from a gentleman who was present at the execution, to the postmaster of Jersey city, states that when the sheriff attempted to place the caps over their faces, they made considerable resistance.—*E. Post.*

Statistics.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Statements respecting the Sale of the Public Lands.

The quantity of the unappropriated lands lying east of the river Mississippi, has been estimated at two hundred millions of acres. The quantity west of that river, for want of definite boundaries, cannot, with any degree of accuracy be estimated. Calculating on the establishment of three additional states, all fronting on that river, and extending a convenient depth back, and still leaving in their rear and on their north-west limits a widely extended space for the Indians to occupy, within the boundaries of the United States, the unappropriated lands within those states, together with Louisiana, may be estimated at one hundred millions of acres; of these three hundred millions, more than one half is subject to the Indian title.

The sales made by authority of the Congress under the confederation, were, three tracts, by special contracts with the Board of Treasury, at two-thirds of a dollar per acre: in virtue of which were granted—

	Acres.
To the state of Pennsylvania -	202,187
the Ohio company - -	964,285
John C. Symmes and associates	248,540
By public sales, under the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785, at not less than $1 per acre - -	72,974
Total sold under the former government	1,487,986

There were sold under the act of the 18th of May, 1796, before the establishment of the land offices, at not less than $2 per acre—

	Acres.
At Pittsburg - - -	43,446
Philadelphia - - -	5,120
Total under said act - -	48,566

A Statement respecting the Sale of Public Lands north-west of the river Ohio.

Years ending 30th Sept.	Acres sold.	Purchase money.	Land reverted.	Money forfeited.	Money due by individuals.	Total balance outstanding.
1801	398,646	834,887	—			
1802	340,009	680,019	—	207	—	459,152
1803	199,080	398,161	—	222	1,092,390	1,352,822
1804	314,253	635,563	—	1,025	1,332,697	1,630,749
1805	619,266	1,235,953	—	1,102	2,094,305	2,323,749
1806	473,211	1,001,358	—	1,588	2,245,557	2,535,188
1807	284,180	588,610	—	7,343	2,158,306	2,427,100
1808	195,579	434,444	—	3,129	2,041,673	2,276,912
1809	143,409	355,783	—	6,168	1,912,703	2,142,860
1810	158,843	344,256	—	25,373	1,646,642	1,902,054
1811	207,017	449,502	—	49,541	1,496,371	1,711,053
1812	391,664	849,632	94,075	47,431	1,599,106	1,783,200
1813	256,345	560,510	123,571	63,262	1,483,861	1,585,209
1814	823,264	1,702,016	33,648	13,949	2,134,989	2,245,531
1815	1,092,979	2,285,680	42,435	7,484	3,163,936	2,417,859
1816	1,131,956	2,464,792	54,008	12,930	4,334,648	4,511,202
1817	1,414,952	3,090,866	79,287	27,733	5,627,797	5,806,377
1818	1,245,106	2,571,336	46,221	5,808	7,290,489	7,575,092

The sales made in the last quarter of the year 1818, are not embraced in this statement.

NOTE.—Fractions of dollars and of acres are omitted.

Total sales of Land in Mississippi and Alabama, from the opening of the several land offices in that state and territory, to the 30th September, 1818.

Acres.	Purchase Money.
2,514,111	$7,950,660

For which balance in Mississippi, due on that day by individuals	$2,102,852
Total balance outstanding -	2,312,342
In Alabama, by individuals -	3,068,136
Total balance outstanding, -	3,079,393
The total due by purchasers of lands north-west of the river Ohio, in the state of Mississippi, and the Alabama territory, on the 30th of September, 1818	12,472,734

The several Acts passed for the relief of Purchasers of Public Lands.

When passed.	Term of payment extended.
15th April, 1806,	5 and a half months.
2d March, 1809,	2 years.
30th April, 1810,	2 years.
23d April, 1811,	2 years.
30th April, 1812,	3 years.
3d March, 1813,	3 years.
19th February, 1814,	3 years.
4th February, 1815,	3 years.
24th April, 1816,	2 years and 8 months.
18th April, 1818,	to 31st Mar. following.

A bill passed for the same purpose at the last session.

Distribution of Caloric, June, 1819.

	Mean for the month.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wooster	72.01	89°–19th	58°–1st
Chilicothe	77.09	98°–18th	60°–2d
Cincinnati	74.05	94°–17th	51°–2d
Jeffersonville	79.61	97°–18th	60°–1st
Shawaneetown	74.35	94°–17th	54°–12th
New Gallatin, Sumner county, Ten.	74.84	92°–18th	54°–2d
Savannah	77.51	97°–29th	64°–7th

These seven positions are within an area of about 9 degrees of latitude and 7 of longitude. The mean temperature of the month differed but by 9.16. In six of these places the greatest heat, and in five the least heat, was on the same days nearly. Wooster is situated near the sources of rivers which are discharged into Lake Erie and into the Ohio, reaching the ocean by the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi: it is, probably, higher above the level of the ocean, and it was also cooler than either of the other positions. J. M.

General Land Office, July 27.

Revenue of the City of New York, from May, 1818, *to May,* 1819.

During the above time was -	$682,819
Expenditures - -	671,347
Part as follows:	
Opening and improving streets -	163,000
Docks and slips - -	65,000
Pumps and wells - - -	2,400
Almshouse and penitentiary -	105,000
City watch - - -	50,000
Lamps - - -	25,000
Fire department - -	11,700
Police office - - -	6,000
County contingents - -	28,800
City improvements - -	15,700

Miscellany.

HUMANITY AND COURAGE.

The warrior, who risks his life to *destroy*, is loudly applauded for his courage. How much more praiseworthy is the conduct of that man who risks his life to *save*.

The exertions of captain Dillingham, so honourable to humanity, we should take pleasure in publishing were he a Turk or Arab. As an American citizen he reflects honour on his country; the intimate relative of *one of our friends*, we take peculiar pleasure in placing on record his noble achievment. [*V. Record.*

The following translation from a French paper, contains further evidence of the humanity of our brave seamen. Capt. Dillingham, of whom such honourable mention is made, is an American citizen; and the Warrington is an American ship, owned and navigated by citizens of the United States.

[*From the Memorial of Bordeaux.*]

On the 31st December, 1818, James Dillingham, captain and owner of the ship Warrington, being in lat. 47, N. long. 50, W. meridian of Paris, discovered a brig entirely dismantled, and apparently in the greatest distress. It was the Robert, of Blythe, captain Robert Clarke, who sailed from Liverpool for New York, and had been buffetted by the waves during 102 days. She had 18 passengers on board, among whom were five children, two of the latter at the breast. The eldest of the ladies was not more than twenty-three. At the moment when these unfortunate beings were seen from the Warrington, the sea was horrific—the brig half opened, made water in every direction; her captain, lashed to the helm, struggling in vain against the billows; and during the last twenty-four hours, even the ladies themselves had worked at the pumps with the sailors, still endeavouring to delay, for some instants, a death which seemed inevitable.

At the sight of their imminent peril,

James Dillingham, forgetting his own safety, immediately resolved to save them. He succeeded at first in launching a boat; but it required all his authority to make the sailors set out, as the greatness of the danger appalled them. Indeed their fears were not without cause, for the boat foundered at the very moment it neared the brig, and the men had only time to grapple the vessel. Dillingham's courage increased with the danger. Another boat was launched, and followed by some intrepid seamen, he threw himself into it and steered straight for the wreck. By his skill and daring he succeeded in boarding her. All on board wished to escape at once; but Dillingham, by blending much firmness with mildness, succeeded in restraining their eagerness, and the deliverance of some was deferred to insure the safety of all. Having taken as many on board as the boat could hold without danger, he regained his vessel, and in two other trips, not less perilous, especially as night approached, he succeeded in saving all on board the wreck. One child alone, 18 months old, died in captain Dillingham's arms.

The bare perusal of the particulars which we have just stated is sufficient to give a true idea of the courage and presence of mind of this intrepid captain, but to justly appreciate the good qualities of his generous soul, we must read the modest and unvarnished account he gave to the prefect of the Gironde, who had expressed a wish to learn the particulars. We shall cite the concluding sentence of this report, as it is remarkable:

"When all these unfortunate beings had reached my ship, I forgot the dangers I had run—I even forgot the risk of wanting food for so many additional mouths—nothing like that occupied my thoughts. I felt nothing but the satisfaction of having contributed to save the lives of those distressed beings—they loaded me with their benedictions, and I was happy. Their grateful prayers doubtless reached the throne of the Most High, for I had only 32 days passage."

The brother of one of the ladies came from London to Bordeaux for the express purpose of thanking captain Dillingham. It is in like thanks, coming from the hearts of those he saved, and in his own breast, that such a man as captain Dillingham finds his sweetest reward.

Extracts of Letters, from a gentleman on board the United States' steam-boat, Western Engineer—The latest of June 18th, &c. 1819.

By unavoidable delays and the non-operation of parts of the steam engine, the party were detained at the garrison, near Pittsburg, until the 3d of May. They proceeded from Pittsburg, under a national salute from the arsenal, which was returned from the boats; and the cheers of the numerous spectators who had assembled to see them depart.

The first night they came to at Steubenville, the second day passed Charleston, Virginia, and fired a salute, as is customary, at all the towns of note on this river: and on the fourth day stopped at Marietta to procure wood. Here they visited one of the largest ancient fortifications in the western country; it covers upwards of sixty acres of ground, has high and regular built walls of embankments, with guarded gateways on each side; both within and without there are several large mounds, some of which are round and others square, the largest of the round ones is thirty feet in height and surrounded by a ditch and bank.

They arrived at Cincinnati in four days from the time of starting—but were only 73 hours in running 526 miles, with the wind the whole distance ahead.

The party were detained a week at Cincinnati on account of the ill health of Dr. Baldwin. While here they were passed by the 6th and part of the 5th regiment, in ten large barges with twenty oars each; many of the officers had their wives, and some their sisters with them, all in excellent spirits, altogether presenting a very elegant spectacle.

A salute was fired on passing the residence of general Harrison, 20 miles below Cincinnati, in compliment to his past services.

The party arrived at Louisville on the 19th—here commence the falls of the Ohio, which continue rapid for two miles, the water flowing for that distance over a flat table rock; having a high steam power, aided by the velocity of the current, the boat went over beautifully, and with satisfaction to all on board.

Shippingport is situated at the foot of the Rapids, where the party remained four days, and then proceeded to Shawanee town. This town was originally settled by the Shawanee nation, but is now wholly occupied by whites; it is badly situated, and it requires little penetration to say it can never thrive. The party were detained here two days in effecting some slight alterations and repairs in the boat.

Some miles below this town there is a range of limestone rocks, fronting the river, in a precipice of sixty feet perpendicular, in which there is a large cave, noted for a number of Mammoth bones found in it; the cave is one hundred and sixty feet deep, and has a beautiful arched front. Here the boat ran on a sand

bar, and was got off with difficulty by the crew, in the water with pries, &c. Two miles below she grounded a second time, but was got off with less difficulty.

"We entered the Mississippi on Sunday, the 30th of May. The Indian name *Missachipi*, or 'Father of Rivers,' is certainly not unappropriate. The current runs from 3 to 4 miles per hour, and contains about one-fifth of yellowish-mud, which prevented our making use of it as long as we could do without; with all its mud it is considered wholesome water by those residing on its banks; it certainly is better than many of the springs, some of which are very impure, emitting sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be smelt at a quarter of a mile; one of this kind is near St. Louis.

"On the Mississippi game is plenty; we saw deer, turkeys, swan, geese and pelicans; but have not found a new bird.

"The scenery of the Ohio, and lower parts of the Mississippi, present a sameness throughout, until you ascend as high as Cape Guardian; it then becomes broken, and in some places grand beyond any thing I have ever seen; long and broken precipices of limestone rock, of immense height, extend for miles along the river; some with bare summits, others capped with bushes and trees. As you ascend higher, the country gradually opens into prairies, which continue up to St. Louis, which is situated on an extensive prairie, extending six or eight miles back from the river.

"The rise and fall of the Mississippi is not so great as that of the Ohio, and some other of the western rivers. The Ohio has been known to rise sixty-three feet perpendicular; ten is high for the Mississippi.

"The floods of the Ohio become more frequent as the country becomes cleared; those of the Mississippi less.

"We have employed a keel boat, and manned her with twenty men, to take our provisions and presents, which enlarges our party to upwards of forty men. The boat has ascended the Missouri several days before us."

Colonel J. Johnson has built five steamboats to carry troops and provisions to the Yellow Stone. Three of them are at Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, waiting the arrival of the other two, which have been detained below by accidents. It is mentioned that one of them had taken fire, in attempting to race the Western Engineer, and was near being destroyed. It is the general opinion in that country, that colonel Johnson will meet with great difficulty, as the smallest of his boats draws six feet, and the Missouri is one of the most difficult rivers to navigate.

It is gratifying to know that the party are in health.

DESIDERATA.

The following is a list of the wants and desires of the people of the territory of Missouri, the items being only heads to longer articles upon them, setting forth the grievances now sustained by the want of the several things mentioned, and the immense benefit that would arise from the fulfilment of their wishes. Our readers will readily perceive that all these requests are not likely to be complied with immediately.

Objects of public interest with the people of Missouri; the accomplishment of which requires the aid of the national government.

1. The change of the territorial for the state form of government.

2. The adjustment of the land titles derived from the late Spanish government in Upper Louisiana.

3. The protection of the Missouri frontier.

4. The protection of the Missouri fur traders.

The establishment of military posts at the Falls of St. Anthony and at the Mandan villages, is the first step towards yielding this protection. The second will be in the abolition of the United States' factories; and the third, in the incorporation of an American fur company, &c.

5. Working the salt springs.

The territory of Missouri abounds with salt springs. In many places they are almost as common as fresh water springs. The territory would be able to furnish an empire with salt, if all her springs were properly worked. Yet what is the fact? The people of Missouri are themselves buying salt, imported from the Illinois, from the Kenhawa, and from New Orleans; because the United States claim all the springs in the territory as her own, even some of those which the Spanish government conceded to individuals before the cession of Louisiana; and, thus claiming all, will neither lease them to the people of the country, nor have them worked on her own account. The few which are worked to a small extent are done at the risk of being prosecuted, or forcibly ejected, under the law of 1807, by the United States, &c.

6. The working the lead mines.

The lead mines of Missouri are sufficient to furnish all America with lead; they yield, however, very little at present. The United States monopolize them; they even reclaim those that the Spanish government granted; and this monopoly, so odious in its own nature, is not the less oppressive upon the country, and ruinous upon the lead trade, because exercised by the sovereign authority of a republican government.

7. A national road to Washington City, &c.

The Roman government laid open the republic in all directions by national highways, &c.

8. Post road to New Orleans.

The exigencies of commerce demand this road. New Orleans is the grand emporium of the western world. All the trade of the val-

ley of the Mississippi is gravitating to that point. St. Louis, especially, has always done much business there. In a few years she will trade no where else for foreign productions. Goods from London by the way of New Orleans, are brought to St. Louis, for less money than they could be hauled over land from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

9. Post routes throughout the territory.

10. Post route between St. Louis and Louisville, by the way of Vincennes.

Louisville is the point of communication between St. Louis and Washington city.

11. A port of entry at St. Louis.

Nature has made St. Louis a *port;* it will require a law of Congress to make her a *port of entry.* Fear of smuggling in passing so far up the river is the only reasonable objection. To obviate that, let the cargo be entered at New Orleans, and the duties collected at St. Louis, where it is delivered, and where a duplicate of the entry at New Orleans can be transmitted.

12. A canal between Lake Michigan and the river Illinois.

The territory of Missouri, in common with all America, is interested in this communication. The report of Messrs. Philips and Graham show how little is required from the hand of art to complete the work of nature; and to open the northern seas into the valley of the Mississippi, by the canal of Chicago. The small expense required would certainly be yielded by Congress on the request of the states chiefly interested.

13. A canal to unite the Mississippi with the Lake Superior.

This also would be but an inconsiderable work. The river St. Croix, which is, in fact, a long narrow lake, joins the Mississippi just under the Falls of St. Anthony, is without a fall rapid, and is only divided by a portage of half a mile from Burntwood creek, an arm of Lake Superior. A canal through this portage would connect the river and the lake.

The use and navigation of Lake Superior is desirable to the territory of Missouri, and to the United States, on many accounts. Its southern border is lined with rich copper mines, the use of which would be invaluable as an article of domestic manufacture, of commerce, and in the construction of a navy, and even for market money, if the value of the copper coins were doubled. [*Union.*

TO FARMERS.

The following advertisement of the brewers of the city of New York, deeply affects the agricultural interest of this country. It is well known, that Dutchess county, for a number of years, has been famous for the culture of barley; yielding, in point of quality, to none offered in the New York market. But serious injury has arisen to those using this grain from the imperfect manner of its being gathered, and from being thrashed at too early a period. Barley is a grain that should be well ripened before cut, and put into the barn or barrack in a dry state, and in that situation remain a short time before thrashed for market.

—

To Raisers of Barley.

We the undersigned, Brewers in the city of New York, have for some years past been in the habit of using barley raised in Dutchess county, and consider it when well harvested, and left a proper time in the straw, inferior to none in the state. Latterly, however, to our great disappointment and loss, it has frequently proved unfit for the purpose of malting, owing, in our opinion, chiefly, if not solely, to the practice of thrashing it too early, which exposes it to injury by sweating in the heap. In consequence of which we have determined not to purchase, at any price, barley thrashed before the 25th September.

Samuel Milbank & Co.	P. Snyder & Co.
Thomas Strong,	John P. Groshon,
John Withington,	Robert Barnes,
John Murphy,	Thos. Morgan & Co.
Bethell & Taylor.	John Benham,
William Coulthard,	P. S. Groshon.

New York, July 14, 1819.

—

The subscribers having for several years experienced the same inconvenience and disadvantage, as stated in the above advertisement, have deemed it necessary to inform the raisers of barley in this county, that they coincide with the opinion of those gentlemen, as to the cause and consequences resulting from too early thrashed barley, &c.; would therefore recommend to the growers of this article, to defer thrashing any, until the above mentioned date, at the expiration of which time, shall be prepared to purchase at the market price, and not sooner.

M. VASSAR & Co.

Poughkeepsie, July 27, 1819.

[*Dutchess Obs.*

The Mediterranean Squadron.—We have already stated (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) that the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples had visited the American ship Franklin, while our squadron was lying in the bay of Naples. Captain Sawyer, of the brig Adriatic, who has arrived at Boston, from Trieste and Gibraltar, gives the following account of the royal and noble guests who have visited that ship; "The Franklin was visited, while in Naples, by a great many of the Italian and English nobility. May 18th, the emperor and empress of Austria, king of Naples,

prince Leopold and wife, with a great number of ladies and gentlemen of both courts, visited the Franklin; they were received by two royal salutes, yards manned by the whole squadron, and the British ship of the line Rochefort. They expressed great satisfaction. The Emperor promised to return some other day by himself, and look through the ship more at his leisure. Among the English nobility that visited the ship, were admirals sir Sidney Smith, Hotham, Freemantle, and sir Philip Durham; they made frequent visits, always bringing a number of ladies with them. The 21st, the prince of Russia visited the ship; he came as a citizen, wishing no parade. The 26th May, the viceroy of Sicily visited the ship; was saluted with 21 guns, going and coming. The next day the queen came on board."

New South Wales.—The committee of the House of Commons are entering with much interest on an inquiry into the present state and capabilities of our settlements in this part of the world. A gentleman who has been many years in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, has been already examined several days. It appears their wools promise to be of much moment to the colonists, and not to be unimportant to this country; some bales were sold in March at Garraway's, as high as 5s. 6d. per lb. Many manufacturers, we learn, prefer them to the Saxon wools, from their peculiar elastic and silky quality. Already most of the necessaries of life are less expensive in New Holland than in Great Britain. The following fruits are growing in abundance and perfection:—Oranges, citrons, lemons, grapes, guavas, pomegranates, the olive, loquats, nectarines, apricots, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, medlars, mulberries, figs, walnuts, Spanish chesnuts, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, melons, &c. The hop also promises to succeed to the utmost wishes of the planter; and their barley being particularly fine, the colonists may be expected to produce a good malt liquor for their own consumption. From the luxuries which the grape bears, they have equally the most promising expectation of drinking their own wines, and it is understood a distillery will be permitted in the territory: our Antipodean brethren will shortly have the means of independently furnishing themselves with most of the comforts of life.

[*Eng. Paper.*

Literary Reward.—The laborious antiquary, John Stowe, after dedicating the greatest part of a life, extended far beyond the usual period of existence, to researches in which the public were essentially interested, when suffering under the tortures of an excruciating disease, and upon the very verge of the grave, was obliged to *ask alms* of his fellow citizens and countrymen. However strange this may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in the year 1604, this worthy citizen obtained from that learned monarch and great encourager of learning, James the First, a license to collect "the charitable benevolence of a well disposed people," for his subsistence. In this brief his various labours for forty-five years, spent in composing his Annals, and also eight years dedicated to his Survey of London, his merit and his age are mentioned; and power was given to him or his deputies, to *ask charity* at the different churches through a considerable number of counties and cities in England, with an exhortation and persuasion to persons to contribute their mites. This was the second year of the king. A letter from the king on the same subject is also extant, on the back of which *seven shillings and sixpence* are set down as the subscription of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, with the churchwarden's name endorsed.

New Hampshire.—The legislature have appointed a committee to consider the expediency and practicability of establishing a Public Literary Institution in that state; in what place it would be proper to locate the same; to ascertain what funds can be obtained for that purpose; and digest a plan for establishing and organizing said institution, and report at the next session: also requesting the representatives and senators in Congress from that state to procure a grant from Congress of a portion of the public lands for that purpose.

Fort Mifflin.—On October 22d, 1777, Fort Mifflin was attacked by the British men of war and frigates, without success. The Augusta frigate and Merlin sloop of war grounded; the Augusta took fire, and

blew up; the Merlin was hastily evacuated and burnt. Col. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, commanded the fort.

Some few days since an enterprising individual, in the habit of plying up and down the Delaware, succeeded in raising a gun belonging to one of the above vessels; it is a double fortified 24 pounder; and its high state of preservation, after having laid near forty-two years in the water, makes it a subject of curiosity. It appears to have been cast in the reign of George the First, bearing his majesty's initials and arms. I now lies at our navy yard gate. [*Frank. Gaz.*

Anecdote.—The Germans sleep between two beds; and it is related that an Irish traveller, upon finding a feather bed thus laid over him, took it into his head that the people slept in *strata*, one upon the other, and said to the attendant "Will you be good enough to tell the gentleman or lady, that is to be over me, to make haste, as I want to go to sleep."

Note to Tom Crib's Memorial.

British Bank Stock.—The shares of the Bank of England were originally £100 sterling each. They have lately, we believe, been increased by bonuses, &c. to £155, and dividends on this sum, besides *extraordinaries*, have been 10 per cent. per annum. We have old Lloyd's Lists before us, in which this stock is quoted at £255. At the last date, it was about £212. [*Bost. Cent.*

It is said that a great number of Swiss peasants have passed down the Rhine to take shipping for America.

We learn that the Russian minister, whilst on an excursion to Mount Vernon, obtained from a tree growing over the tomb of Washington, a small branch, sufficient to make a walking stick, which he intends sending to Russia, as a present for the emperor *Alexander*, in remembrance of our beloved Washington, with the simple motto of "MOUNT VERNON" engraved on a small gold plate fixed on its head. [*Washington Gaz.*

The fourth number of the Belgic Medical Journal contains an account of a new chemical discovery, the result of which is that hydro sulphat of iron, (hydro soulfure do set,) made from iron sulphur and waters, taken internally, will instantly cause salivation to cease; and when applied externally, will cure the most inveterate itch.

The tomb of Marechal Massena is nearly finished: fifty horses were employed for some days in drawing marble for its construction. The eastern side of the tomb will bear this inscription (sufficient for the hero), *Massena died the 4th April*, 1817.

A society has been formed in France, on the special report of the minister of the interior, for "the melioration of prisons." By a royal decree, the king has declared himself protector of the society, and the duke d'Angouleme president. The dukes de Larochefoucalt, d'Albuna (Souchet) and count Chaptal, are among the members.

M. de Villemain has just published a Life of Cromwell, of which a celebrated critic says, "the author has proved himself to be a man of the wisest conceptions, and of the most profound talents of execution; of a noble soul, united to a literary head of superior organization. He treats his delicate subject without passion, or the slightest allusion to recent events. The style of his history exhibits the calmness of the statesman, the elegance of ancient simplicity, and the most exalted and profound ideas."

Epitaph on a Dog.—On a tablet in the garden of Newstead Abbey, the ancestral residence of the Byron family, are the well known "Lines to the memory of a Newfoundland Dog," preceded by this singular inscription:

Near this spot
Are deposited the remains of one,
Who possessed beauty without vanity,
And all the virtues of man without his vices:
This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery,
If inscribed over human ashes,
Is but a just tribute to the memory of
Boatswain, a DOG,
Who was born in Newfoundland, May, 1808,
And died in Newstead, Nov. 18, 1813.

[*Eng. Mag.*

Upwards of one thousand schools of mutual instruction are at present in complete operation in France. The minister of war has adopted such measures as will enable the army generally to partake of

its benefits. Already 30,000 soldiers, by a prompt and sure mode of instruction, are repairing the consequences of lost time in their youth. The societies of Paris and London, carry on an active correspondence, and are incessantly employed in rendering education more common and more easily attainable.

Bees.—A method of taking the honey, without destroying the bees.

The common practice of killing the bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object, without any injury to this most interesting little animal, which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims regard, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive from its stand, spread a table cloth on the ground, set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it three or four inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it loose below, that the bees will have sufficient room to remain between it and the hive; then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar, a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all round, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you may think proper. If the operation be performed in the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb, which is still empty, and the young bees, not yet out of the cells, are preserved. There is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and in that case sallying out and making war upon their neighbours.—The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to do well. AMATOR MELLIS. *Amer. Farmer.*]

Poetry.

[*From the New York Evening Post.*]

Mr. Coleman—The extravagant price of Leghorn hats in London, as mentioned in your paper this evening, suggests the annexed lines. You will observe that part of the first stanza is an almost literal quotation from Milton. Your's, CROAKER.

CURTAIN CONVERSATIONS.

"I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date."—*Daily Newspapers.*

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,"
The bard of Eden sings,
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."
But rain-drops from the clouds of care,
May bid that lamp be dim,
And little Love will pout, and swear
'Tis then no place for him.

So mus'd the lovely Mrs. Dash,
(We blush to mention names,)
When for her surly husband's cash,
She urg'd, in vain, her claims.
"I want a little money, dear,
"As Vandevoort and Flandin,
"Their bill (which now has run a year)
"To-morrow mean to hand in."

"Zounds!" cried the husband, half asleep,
"You'll drive me to despair."
The lady was too proud to weep,
And too polite to swear:
She bit her lip for very spite;
He felt a storm was brewing,
And dream'd of nothing else all night
But brokers, banks, and ruin!

He thought her pretty once—but dreams
Have sure a wondrous power;
For, to his eye, the lady seems
Quite ugly since that hour.
And Love, who, on their bridal eve,
Had promis'd long to stay,
Forgot his promise, took *French leave,*
And bore his lamp away.

CROAKER & Co.

THE ICELANDER'S SONG.

The Southern* may boast of his lawns, crown'd with flowers,
Where the gale, breathing incense, unceasingly flies;
He may vaunt the rich hue of his rose-tangled bowers,
Or the sapphire and gold of his bright sunny skies.
Of highlands, whose slopes the gay landscape adorning,
Are richly imbued with the vine's purple glow—
Or meadows, impearl'd with the dews of the morning,
Where the myrtle groves bloom and the tulip trees blow.

* An appellation by which the Icelanders designate the inhabitants of southerly climates.

But it is not a theme that will waken emotion
In an Icelander's bosom, far dearer to me
Is my own native Thule,* white-hair'd daughter of Ocean!
Her brow in the clouds, and her feet on the sea.
With her frost-prison'd cliffs, when the ice-blink is blending,
With twilight its hue on the glacier of snow;
With the hawk, through the mist, mantled round him, ascending,
And the young seals that sport on the ice-shoal below.

Dear is the summer of day, when the fountains,
Unfetter'd and free, spout the pure chrystal stream;
Prized is the cataract's leap from the mountains,
When sparkling at night in the moon's silver beam;
Dear is the spot where the reindeer are bounding,
O'er the lava spread strand from the volcanic fires,
To the moss cover'd hut, and the comfort surrounding
The wives of our choice, and the hearths of our sires.

Liverpool. G. R. E.

TO CAPE ANN.

Sweetest of lands! where in youth I resided,
Where the happiest moments of life have been spent;
Where childhood in rural enjoyment hath glided,
Smoothly and sweetly away in content.

How oft of thy pleasures, hath memory pondered,
And infancy's gambols again acted o'er;
How oft o'er thy beach, I at twilight have wander'd,
With feelings of rapture I ne'er shall see more.

How oft where the sun, with meridian brightness,
O'er thy green verdant meadows with scorching heat glowed,
Thy smooth sloping hillocks, I've travers'd with lightness,
And under thy trees dark green foliage reposed.

How oft has pale Fancy sweet Mary presented,
In beauty's bright charms, as she last met my view;
When her tearfully mild azure eyes represented
The soft falling showers of Heav'n so blue.

Oh! is there a heart, a heart that is glowing,
In the hardest, the coldest ice-bosom of man,
That unmoved can behold the bright tears gently flowing
From an angel of thee! from a girl of Cape Ann?

Love's own nursery! long may'st thou flourish,
Eternally dear to this heart thou wilt be;
Place of my infancy, e'er shall I nourish
The thoughts of the sweet happy hours spent in thee.

Bost. Intell.] HENRI.

* Iceland was the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

WRITTEN AFTER A SUMMER SHOWER.

The rain is o'er—how dense and bright
Yon pearly clouds reposing lie!
Cloud above cloud, a glorious sight,
Contrasting with the dark blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives
The general blessing: fresh and fair,
Each flower expands its little leaves,
As glad the common joy to share.

The softened sunbeams pour around
A fairy light, uncertain, pale;
The wind flows cool; the scented ground
Is breathing odours on the gale.

'Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile,
Methinks some spirit of the air
Might rest to gaze below awhile,
Then turn to bathe and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene
Its floating veil of mist is flung;
With all the wilderness of green
With trembling drops of light is hung.

Now gaze on Nature—yet the same—
Glowing with life, by breezes fann'd,
Luxuriant, lovely, as she came,
Fresh in her youth from God's own hand.

Hear the rich music of that voice,
Which sounds from all below, above:
She calls her children to rejoice,
And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence—low born care,
And all the train of mean desire,
Refuse to breathe this holy air,
And mid this living light expire.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, August 14, 1819. No. 7.

Miscellany.

The proprietor of the "Sketch Book," (Mr. Van Winkle, of New York,) has warned all publishers of newspapers and magazines, not to trespass on his copy-right, by publishing *whole articles*, as they *have* done. This may be construed to signify that he would permit *extracts* to be made: but we should not take the liberty to transcribe the following beautiful and affecting introduction to one of his sketches, were we not certain that it will promote the sale of the book, as far as our paper extends.

—

LOVE IN WOMAN.

"It is a common thing to laugh at all love stories, and to treat the tales of romantic passion as mere fictions of poets and novelists, that never existed in real life. My observations on human nature have convinced me of the contrary, and have satisfied me, that however the surface of the character may be chilled and frozen by the cares of the world, and the pleasures of society, still there is a warm current of affection running through the depths of the coldest heart, that prevents its being utterly congealed. Indeed, I am a true believer in the blind deity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines. Shall I confess it?—I believe in broken hearts, and the possibility of dying of disappointed love! I do not, however, consider it a malady often fatal to my own sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down many a lovely woman into an early grave.

"Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acts. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

"To a man the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs: it wounds some feelings of tenderness—it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being—he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and taking, as it were, the wings of the morning, he can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest.

"But woman's is comparatively a fixed, a secluded, and a meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation? Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, and sacked, and abandoned, and left desolate.

"How many bright eyes grow dim—how many soft cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness. As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman, to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent. —Even when fortunate, she scarcely

breathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken—the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams—"dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her enfeebled frame sinks under the least external assailment. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

"She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove: graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm preying at its core. We find it suddenly withering, when it should be most fresh and luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf; until, wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest; and as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

"I have seen many instances of women running to waste and self neglect, and disappearing gradually from the earth, almost as if they had been exhaled to heaven; and have repeatedly fancied, that I could trace their deaths through the various declensions of consumption, cold, debility, languor, melancholy, until I reached the first symptom of disappointed love."

HUMAN LIFE.

From the Edinburgh Review of Mr. Rogers' Poem, (No. 62.)

"The poet looks on man, and teaches us to look on him not merely with love, but with reverence; and, mingling a sort of considerate pity for the shortness of his busy, little career, and for the disappointments and weaknesses by which it is beset, with a genuine admiration of the great capacities he unfolds, and the high destiny to which he seems to be reserved, works out a very beautiful and engaging picture, both of the affections by which life is endeared, the trials to which it is exposed, and the pure and peaceful enjoyments with which it may often be filled.

"This, after all, we believe, is the tone of true wisdom and true virtue, and that to which all good natures draw nearer, as they approach the close of life, and come to act less, and to know and to meditate more, on the varying and crowded scenes of human existence. When the inordinate hopes of early youth, which provoke their own disappointment, have been sobered down by longer experience and more extended views—when the keen contentions, and eager rivalries, which employed our riper age, have expired or been abandoned—when we have seen, year after year, the objects of our fiercest hostility, and of our fondest affections, lie down together in the hallowed peace of the grave—when ordinary pleasures and amusements begin to be insipid, and the gay derision which seasoned them to appear flat and importunate—when we reflect how often we have mourned and been comforted—what opposite opinions we have successively maintained and abandoned—to what inconsistent habits we have gradually been formed—and how frequently the objects of our pride have proved the sources of our shame; we are naturally led to recur to the careless days of our childhood, and to retrace the whole of our career, and that of our contemporaries, with feelings of far greater humility and indulgence than those by which it had been accompanied:—to think all vain but affection and honour—the simplest and cheapest pleasures the truest and most precious—and generosity of sentiment the only mental superiority which ought either to be wished for or admired."

The Inquisition.—Those victims are already forgotten whom she hath immolated: the generations of men are renewed, and those countries flourish again

that have been ravaged and depopulated by her fury: but many ages will elapse before her vestiges are eradicated from the features of the Spanish character. She has arrested a generous and enlightened nation in its progress towards the summit of perfection; has banished genius from a region where it had been hitherto indigenous, and hath diffused a mournful calm and melancholy silence, such as is wont to reside on the tombstones of departed souls, over the minds of a people, who were, beyond all others of our hemisphere, mechanically formed for joyous and delightful sensations.

[*Schiller's Belgian Republic.*

THE PRESENT AGE.

The sights I have seen.—The following condensed chronology of events may be taken as a nut-shell argument in proof of an affirmation, which, though few might dispute, is still open to controversy by the captious sophist. We owe it to the pen of the Rev. Mr. Dutens, a gentleman well known as a literary and diplomatic character. It is taken from a sketch lately published called "*The sights I have seen;*" and contains a more compressive view of the leading events of modern times than we have seen. As such we offer it to our readers:

"I have seen a king imprisoned by his son; 5 emperors massacred, 5 kings assassinated, 6 kings deposed, 5 republics annihilated, and a great kingdom effaced from the map of Europe. I have seen England lose in eight years half North America, after possessing it for more than a century. I have seen her verifying the sentiments of an ancient, (that the empire of the seas gives that of the land) take the Cape of Good Hope and the island of Ceylon from the Dutch; Malta, Egypt, and several colonies from the French. I have seen her dictate the law to the king of Denmark at Copenhagen, and carry her victorious arms into the most remote parts of the world. I have seen this same England, in 1780, resist the combined efforts of Europe, of America and the northern powers, who formed an armed neutrality against her maritime dominion. I have seen her in the revolutionary war, often destitute of allies and alone opposing the enormous power of France, of Italy, of Denmark, and of Russia. I have seen the son of an Englishman go out to India, as writer to a mercantile company; but quitting this service, when very young, to embrace the military life, afterwards rising to the head of the army, dethrone a most powerful prince in the east, place another on his throne, conquer a part of Hindostan, and raise the British dominion in that quarter to the pre-eminence which it now enjoys.

I have seen, what has no example in history, a little Corsican gentleman conquer Italy; force the emperor of Germany to make a disgraceful peace; take Malta in two days; Egypt in a month; return from thence and place himself on the throne of the Bourbons; and all in less than four years, from May, 1796, to Nov. 1799. I have seen him transport his army and artillery in the midst of winter over the most difficult pass of the Alps, and in a single battle, decide at once the fate of Germany and of Italy. I have seen this same Corsican gentleman order the pope to Paris, in 1804, to crown him emperor of the French, and afterwards depose the same pope, and deprive him of the temporal possessions which his ancestors had enjoyed for more than a thousand years.

I have seen him declare himself king of Italy. I have seen him braving a formidable league which was directed against him, march to Vienna and even into Hungary, in six weeks; give the law three times to the emperor of Germany, compel him to abdicate the imperial crown of the Cæsars; deprive him of a part of his dominions; force the emperor of Russia twice to retire; and soon after oblige him to march to his assistance against the emperor of Austria—I have seen him destroy the power of the king of Prussia in fifteen days, and strike all Europe with dismay. I have seen him dethrone five kings, and create eight others; annex Holland to France; dictate to Spain as if it were one of his provinces; employ her forces as his own, and at last take possession of the whole kingdom. I have seen him pronounce a divorce between himself and his own wife, whom he had previously, at his own coronation, declared to be empress of France and the partner of his throne. In short, I have seen him extend his dominions farther than those of Charlemagne,

and find nothing that could resist his ambition, but the king of Great Britain, sometimes with the troops of the continent in his pay."

Such are some of the strange sights which Mr. Dutens has seen, and the most striking of which those who are much younger than he is have beheld with equal consternation and surprise.

[*Lancaster Journal.*

The Whale Fishery.—The decline of commerce generally, appears to have drawn the attention of some capitalists to this most useful and profitable branch of navigation. Hitherto, only a few ports of the United States have entered into it. Nantucket, New Bedford, and Sag Harbour, have almost engrossed the trade, and have consequently reared for our country some of the finest seamen, who have contributed to her wealth, and sustained her honour on the "mountain wave."

Last season there were six whaling ships owned at Sag Harbour, which have recently returned from successful voyages; and we now understand that nine or ten will be fitted out from that little port, some of which will be partly owned in this city. The voyage is peculiarly healthy, and from the nature of the contract, the sailor feels a great ambition in the success of the ship. The business is favourable to economy and morals. The ship rarely touches at a port, and the seaman returns to his home with the whole fruits of his voyage. Much leisure is afforded for the improvement of boys—a thing not always lost sight of even on shipboard. In every point of view, it is desirable to cultivate *the fisheries*, and the present cheapness of vessels, and plenty of seamen, will probably tend greatly to increase our enterprise in this profitable navigation.

[*N. Y. Columbian.*

PHENOMENA.

We have been furnished with the following notice of an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, early yesterday morning: [*Phil. Gaz.*

August 3.—This morning at 5 o'clock, a most splendid and uncommon rainbow appeared in the western hemisphere, complete from its centre, or its highest altitude down to each of its extremities, embracing an elevation of 45 degrees, extending from 2 or 3 points west of south, to the same points north of west. It began a few minutes before 5, and continued for 15 or 20 minutes in all its grandeur.

About half an hour before sunrise, the north-eastern horizon assumed a remarkable bright appearance, of the colour of burnished gold, and immediately on the ascension of the orb of day above the horizon, one of the most sublime objects was presented to the view of the contemplative mind, that could be conceived; and continued to exhibit the same magnificent appearance, until Sol, by his irresistible and cheering beams, dissipated the clouds which caused both these phenomena.

Kentucky.—The increasing pressure of the times, it seems, is slowly producing a change in public opinion, and adding to the number of those, who are in favour of a suspension of specie payments, and other expedients of a similar character. A public meeting was held at Louisville on the 16th inst. from which it would appear, that the suspensionists have gained ground considerably, in that quarter. At the former meeting there, the number was small: at the late meeting, they were the majority. But few of the farmers however attended; and for that reason, other meetings in different parts of the county are to be held on the 31st, in order to ascertain the sense of the county correctly. The scarcity of money is no doubt becoming greater and more oppressive every day, as every attentive and reflecting man has anticipated; and how far it may go is still matter of conjecture; but we cannot yet perceive the evidences of its being so great, or of its probably becoming so great, as to justify such a dangerous and unjust project, as even a temporary stoppage of payment at the *Bank of Kentucky*. At the same time we must acknowledge, that however unjust and impolitic a suspension seems to be, and however contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people, the probability that it will actually occur, is becoming much stronger. [*Kentucky Rep.*

TREASURY NOTES.

The wildest theories and most chimerical projects are afloat at the present period of pecuniary distress and embarrassment. The remedies proposed for our ills have all the features of the grossest quackery. The prescriptions of our political doctors, so far from reaching the sources of the disorder, would, if applied, aggravate it. They seem particularly charmed with the project of issuing treasury notes, as if this would not be substituting paper for paper, and postponing to a still more distant day the restoration of our commercial affairs to a more healthy state. The scarcity of a circulating medium to all who have been straining their credit, must have been anticipated, and the re-action of distress follows as naturally and necessarily from such a system, as debility in the animal system from over excitement.

We have choked the channel of circulation with paper, and we must relieve it. We must return to a free exchange of bank notes for specie, or we shall always be encumbered with an excess of the former, and continue our staple products at too high a price for exportation.

Let us suppose now an emission of treasury notes; what can prevent an increase of prices. Let us suppose they are issued to those only who can give the very best security for repayment; what can prevent their depreciation, when not exchanged for specie, as appears to be the plan. What can endue them with a property that never yet belonged, and never can belong, to any species of irredeemable paper money. Let us reject all such *nostrums*, and return to that salutary system of currency, from which alone steadiness and security in commerce can be expected.

We may rest assured, that we shall be obliged to retrace our steps sooner or later. What can entitle us to the privilege of sustaining the prices of our staple products higher than similar products elsewhere, allowing for the difference of quality? Who will purchase of us at these relatively higher prices? Will not our foreign trade be entirely arrested if such a system is persisted in?

The treasury of the United States will be assailed by popular clamour to devise some plan of relief as the next session of Congress approaches; but legislative interference will only aggravate the disorder. There is but one mode of relief, and that is the rigid enforcement of specie payments. Much may be expected from the state legislatures, in this view, if their members are firm and independent enough to do their duty, and sufficiently enlightened to perceive in what that duty consists. We expect to hear of the agitation of the most pernicious projects within those assemblies, but we rely on the intelligence of the more considerate to resist and prevent their adoption. May we never hear of any of them suspending the course of justice in cases of contract for debt. Let us keep ourselves free from this blemish. The times call for *forbearance*, but they also call for *firmness*.

[*Charleston Patriot.*

Mentz, June 6.

Emigrants.—From the 17th of April to the end of May, the number of emigrants to America, who have passed by our city, down the Rhine, is 1162, viz. 315 men, 262 women, and 585 children; 685 of whom were from Wirtemburg, called Separatists. There was one man of 64 years of age, with his wife and 14 children.

The following singular translation appears in the edition of the Bible, "¶IMPRINTED AT London, by ROBERT BARKER, printer to the kings most *Excellent Majistie*, 1610."—In the 3d chapter and 7th verse of Genesis, and which, for the benefit of all concerned, we here transcribe:

"*Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were waked, and they sewed figge treæ leaues together, and made themselues breeches.*"

Imprisonment for Debt.—One of the Osage Indians, who were on a visit to Washington city a few years ago, being in Baltimore, was shown every thing in the latter city that it was supposed could interest the attention of one of the native lords of the forest. Among other things, his guide conducted him to see the gaol. After viewing it with attention, he exclaimed, '*What dat?*' The reply was, 'The gaol.' Indian—'What's gaol?'

His guide answered, "A place to put Indians in, who don't pay the skins they owe," (skins being the medium of exchange, or symbol of wealth, among the North American savages.) Having viewed it for some time with astonishment, the untutored child of nature gave this reply, worthy of a Socrates, a Plato, a Rochefaucault, or a Franklin—"*Indian can no catch skin dere.*" [*Aurora.*

MARRIAGE IN SCOTLAND.

An important Scottish law case, (extracted from the History of the Wars,) which is well known to several gentlemen in Montreal, and will illustrate the nature of marriage in Scotland. [*N. Y. Amer.*

In 1813, two days previous to the third reading of the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, an important appeal case, regarding the Scottish law of marriages, was heard in the House of Lords, M'Adam *v.* Adam. M'Adam, a gentleman of very large fortune in Ayrshire, kept a mistress in his house for many years, and had children by her. One morning he called the servants into the room where he and his mistress were at breakfast, and taking her by the hand, declared, in their presence, that she was his wife—the same day he shot himself. The question therefore rested, whether this was a valid marriage, and consequently the children legitimate? And upon the decision of this question depended the succession to the real estate of 10,000*l.* per ann. The result was, that the marriage was pronounced to be valid; by which decision it may be considered as finally established, that, by the law of Scotland, as it at present stands, a mere verbal declaration of marriage, by the parties themselves, deliberately made in the presence of witnesses, constitutes a valid marriage, provable by the testimony of the witnesses, without any writing, or any other ceremony, civil or ecclesiastical.

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

We translate the following paragraph literally from the last number of the *Hamburgh Correspondenten.* We have no doubt it is piously believed, by at least one half of those for whose edification it is intended. Among the many singular qualities which are supposed to distinguish us by untravelled and unreflecting foreigners (a large body,) that of sending ourselves, for slight causes, into the other world by the aid of a halter, a pistol, or a razor, is devoutly credited:

"Two houses opposite each other, at a small lane in London, being in a very decayed state, they were secured by a post reaching across the lane; this was considered by disappointed reformers, &c. as a very retired and comfortable place to hang themselves, and almost every morning there were found two or three of these miserable subjects hanging; till, at last, it became a nuisance, and the police being very attentive, placed a constable on the spot for preventing the like amusements. Scarcely had this guardian taken his station, when a gentleman, with a string in his hand, appeared, and was deliberately going to despatch himself out of this world of trouble; but being told by the constable he must look for another place, as hanging was prohibited there, 'G—d d—n,' he exclaimed, 'what is become of our liberty?'"

[*Lond. Cour.*

Internal Improvement.

On the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Being myself a stockholder in the fund provided for improving the navigation of this valuable river, I have of course felt interested, and desirous that the work might be speedily and effectually accomplished. I have visited and examined some of the improvements, and as to the remainder, have had access to several of the best sources of information, from persons who are competent judges, and have lately seen and examined the whole of them. The result is, that I believe what I am now about to communicate, may be relied on for its correctness, and I publish it for the satisfaction of my fellow stockholders, and of the public in general.

The whole fall in this river, from the head of the proposed improvements, at the mouth of Mill creek, in Schuylkill county, to low water mark at the Fair Mount dam, now erecting near the northern line of this city, as the levels have been taken, is about 607 feet; the distance by the public road about 90 miles, but along the meanders of the river about 114 miles.

I shall divide this whole route into several parts, and explain each of them separately.

1st. From the mouth of Mill creek to the mouth of Little Schuylkill, at the Blue mountain, the distance by water may be about nineteen miles, and the whole fall about two

hundred and twenty-six feet, making on an average nearly twelve feet fall per mile: the improvement by dams, canals, and locks, of about one hundred and sixty-five feet of this fall, has been begun, and will during the present season be completed.

2d. From the Blue mountain, at the mouth of Little Schuylkill, to Reading, the distance by water is nearly twenty-six miles, and the fall in the river about one hundred and ninety-five feet, making on an average seven and an half feet fall per mile. The improvements now progressing in this part are, one dam of twenty-six feet high, well founded on a rocky bottom, and another about five feet high, between the Blue mountain and the village of Hamburg: both of them, with their necessary canals and locks, overcome a fall of forty-eight feet. They will be considerably advanced during the present year, and it is intended they shall be completed some time in the next year.

3d. From the Reading bridge to Green Tree ford, about six miles down the river, are strong rapids, and also Lewis' falls; the whole descent about thirty-nine feet; in this part two dams, with the necessary locks, are now in progress; one of the dams, to be eighteen feet high, is securely founded on a rocky bottom; the other is to be six feet high: all these are expected to be completed before the end of the present year.

4th. From Green Tree ford above mentioned, to the head of the pool occasioned by the Flat Rock dam, near Matson's ford, about a mile above Springmill, the distance along the river is about fifty miles, and the fall about one hundred and seven feet, or on an average about two feet and one-eighth fall per mile. Within this distance, the improvements now in hand, are, a dam across the river, in an oblique line, above Matson's ford, about six feet high from its noble rocky foundation, its length about seven hundred feet; there will be a canal about three quarters of a mile long, on the east side of the river, with necessary locks; also a dam at Norristown, eight or nine hundred feet in length across the river, nearly seven feet high, with a canal on the western side of the river, about three quarters of a mile long, having its necessary locks. Both of these improvements, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the present year, and will together overcome a fall of about twenty feet, and improve the river about seven miles, and, with the improvements below them, will complete a safe and good navigation as far as twenty miles up the stream from the city.

5th. The Flat Rock dam is in length about five hundred and forty feet between the abutments; across the channel it is fourteen feet high above low water, and on average twelve feet high, and securely founded on a rocky bottom; the canal is on the eastern shore, near two miles long, with a guard lock at the upper end, and four chamber locks at its outlet or lower end, all built of stone mason work. This improvement overcomes 27 feet of fall, is finished, and has been in complete operation since the fifteenth of March last, when the company began to collect tolls at the locks.

6th. The Fair Mount dam, now erecting by the City Councils at their own expense, in consideration of the great water power granted to them by the company, is for the purpose of supplying the whole city and liberties with good and wholesome water, in such abundance, as to water all the streets, and run smartly along all the gutters, in the summer season, and to afford the greatest plenty for other common purposes, so as to make this the best watered city perhaps in the world.

This dam will be about twelve feet high above common low tides, and is intended to deaden the current of the river, so as to give a sufficient depth of water in the lower lock at the Flat Rock improvements. It is expected that the whole of this Fair Mount improvement, at least so far as respects the navigation, will be completed before the end of next year.

The improvements above the Blue mountain, overcoming a fall of two hundred and twenty-six feet, by the time they are all finished, it is expected, will have cost about six hundred —— dollars on an average for every foot of the fall. And those between the Blue mountain and this city it is supposed, will cost on an average about one thousand dollars for every foot of its whole fall, which is about three hundred and eighty feet to low water at Fair Mount.

Those parts of the river which have been above stated as being now either wholly improved or in progress, having a fall of two hundred and ninety-five feet, comprehend all the most difficult, rapid, and dangerous portions of the river: what will remain to be accomplished afterwards, having in the whole a fall of about three hundred and twelve feet, are either of the narrowest or of the most easy and gentle parts of the river, and it is estimated that their improvement will be considerably less expensive to each foot of its fall, than those portions which have been executed, or are now in rapid progress, and that the whole may be finished in 1820, or at farthest before the end of the year 1821.

There are now from four to five hundred men at work on the various improvements which are above specified, as making by the company, and from fifty to one hundred men at the Fair Mount works, under the contract of the city corporation.

A new source of profit to the stockholders, and of advantage to the public, has made its appearance by the limestone boats bringing down that article for burning into lime in the city, and along all the side waters of the Delaware, not only for building, but for manure in New Jersey, state of Delaware, &c. This trade is only in its infancy, yet I understand that near fifteen hundred tons, paying thirty cents per ton, have passed down through the Flat Rock locks from the fifteenth of March

to the first instant. One limeburner I have been informed, has said that he would be very willing to compound, so as to pay the company one thousand dollars a year, for his tolls. There can be no doubt but that in a few years the tolls, on limestone and marble alone, will amount from five to ten thousand dollars per annum. But the great source of tolls will arise from the immense quantities of most excellent fossil coal, which abounds near the upper end of these improvements, and which will be coming down in great quantities, as soon as the navigation shall be completely improved, for the supply not only of all the country on this river and the bay of Delaware, but for our city, New York, Boston, and many other Atlantic cities, towns and manufactories. And as soon as the turnpike road from Berwick to or near the mouth of Mill creek, and more especially as soon as the Tulpehocken canal shall be completed, the immense tribute of the productions of the country on and between the north-east and west branches of the Susquehanna and the Juniata, will be pouring into and down the Schuylkill, as the best and cheapest route to a sea-port at Philadelphia.

The improvements at the Flat Rock, at and near Reading, at and near Hamburg, and elsewhere, will yield a vast *water power* for the use of various manufacturing establishments, which will be in demand whenever these shall recover from their present depression, and will doubtless become a source of great revenue to the stockholders in the course of future years, and, with the tolls, when the whole shall be in full operation, will enable the managers to make as large dividends as the law permits, which is fifteen per cent. per annum.

On the whole, I can see no cause for the subscribers to this stock, or for this city, or for the public at large, to be discouraged in regard to the speedy and effectual completion of this navigation, so important as the first link in a long chain of internal improvements, leading from the north and the north-western parts of the state to this city.

A Stockholder.

Statistics.

Intercourse between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The following, (says Niles' Weekly Register) showing the extent of the intercourse between Philadelphia and Baltimore, was furnished to the editor of the Register, by an intelligent and inquiring traveller, and is, probably, pretty accurate.

The means of the 'Union Line,' for the conveyance of passengers and goods from city to city, via Frenchtown and Elkton, on the waters of the Chesapeake, and Newcastle on those of the Delaware, are—

3 steam-boats in the Chesapeake,
2 do. in the Delaware,
3 sloops in the Chesapeake,
2 do. in the Delaware,
18 four horse stages,
12 heavy wagons.

Employing about 159 men, and 160 horses.

By this line, passengers may leave Philadelphia or Baltimore early in the morning, and make the journey between them at an early hour in the evening, via Elkton and Newcastle. The chief intercourse, however, is maintained by the line of boats which leaves Philadelphia at 12 at noon, and Baltimore at 5 P. M. and respectively end the journey at from 9 to 11 A. M. at Philadelphia, and at from 3 to 5 A. M. at Baltimore. Goods generally carried by the packets and the heavy wagons, commonly reach either city from the other in from three to four days.

In the year 1818, it is believed there were about 30,000 full passengers between these cities, to and from, besides way passengers; and the freight carried by the sloops and wagons might amount to 40,000 dollars.

The following calculation of capital, costs, and profit, is interesting, though not pretended to be given as accurate:

5 steam-boats, at	$40,000 (av.)	$200,000
5 sloops,	4,000	20,000
18 stages,	200	3,600
12 wagons, with gears,	150	1,800
150 horses,	100	15,000
Miscellaneous, say		10,000
		$250,400
Cr. 30,000 passengers, at $6		$180,000
Way passengers,		20,000
Freight of goods in the packets,		40,000
		$240,000
Dr. Fuel for steam-boats,		$30,000
Wages for 150 men, 300 days, at $1 per day,		47,700
"Wear and tear," 25 per centum on capital,		62,600
Horse feed,		30,000
To cover all losses, superintendence, wharf rents, &c. and for profits,		69,700
		$240,000

Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States, for the year 1817.

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1817, is stated at 1,399,911 41; whereof permanent registered tonnage 708,165 30; temporary do. do. 101,559 40; total registered 809,724 70. Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage 520,815 56; temporary do. do. do. 14,982 59; total enrolled and licensed tonnage *535,798 20; licensed under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade, 43,571 62; cod fishery 19,816 79; total licensed tonnage, under twenty tons 54,388 46; as above 1,399,911 41.

* Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage there was employed in the coasting trade, 481,457 92; whale fishery, 349,92; cod do. 53,990 26: as above, 535,798 20.

Treasury Dep. Register's Office, Jan. 13, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Exports from St. Petersburg.

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following statement of the exports from St. Petersburg, in American vessels, during the year 1818. "The whole number of ships was 60, of which 24 cleared for Boston, 12 for New York, 5 for Salem, 3 for New Bedford. The principal articles are 302,402 poods bar iron, 7654 do. sheet iron, 300,247 do. hemp, 34,817 pieces of sailcloth, 31,183 do. ravens duck, 25,937 do. flems, 652,166 arshenes, broad diaper, 9,595 narrow do. 191,707 do. crash, besides a great variety of other articles in smaller quantities."

A comparison of the heat of June and July, in the years 1818 and 1819, by the same thermometer, placed in the same situation, in this city. Also, a list of the number of deaths in the City and Liberties, in the same two months of those years.

Thermometer, in 1818.

	At sunrise. *Out.*	At 3 P. M. *Within.*	Mean.
JUNE . . .	68.1	78.0	73.0
JULY . . .	71.2	80.7	75.9
Average of all June & July	68.7	79.4	74.0

Thermometer, in 1819.

	At sunrise. *Out.*	At 3 P. M. *Within.*	Mean.
JUNE . . .	65.9	79.4	72.6
JULY . . .	68.4	80.8	74.6
Average of all June & July	67.2	80.1	73.6

By the above Table it appears the mean heat of the two months, was 1° 5′ lower at sunrise this year than the last; that at 3 P. M. it was seven-tenths of a degree hotter, and on the average on sunrise and 3 P. M. The present has been four-tenths of a degree cooler than the year 1818.

Those who believe that the prevalence of malignant fever in our city, is affected by the heat of the summer, may hence draw a favourable conclusion, as this season is not on the whole hotter than the last.

Mortality in the City and Liberties in June and July, of 1818 *and* 1819.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
In 9 weeks of 1818, May 30, to Aug. 1, died	292	249	541
In 9 weeks of 1819, May 29, to July 31, died	233	324	557

By this statement, it appears that the decrease of the deaths of grown persons has been 59 in favour of the present year. And the increase of the deaths of children has been 75—the total increase only 16.

Those who are curious in examining such subjects, may be gratified by turning to the Daily Advertiser of the 9th or the Freeman's Journal of the 11th Sept. 1817. C. E.

Poulson's Adv.]

Fine Arts.

Allston's and Leslie's New Pictures.

[Extracted from the New Monthly Magazine, by the Boston Athenæum.]

The exhibition at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, was opened to the public, on the first Monday in May; and as it contains 1248 various works of art, we are not surprised to find different degrees of merit, and many performances of a very high class, contrasted with mediocrity.

No. 309. "*Jacob's Dream.*" By Washington Allston, A. R. A. This artist, considering the *ladder* mentioned in the text in a figurative view, has taken a license much in favour of this composition, and substituted three successive and immense flights of broad steps in its place. This ascent from earth to heaven occupies the centre, and its terminations, on each side are concealed by clouds. Jacob is represented in the middle of the foreground, at the foot of the steps, asleep on his back, with his head resting on a stone. His position is nearly horizontal, but with a very delicate foreshortening of his whole figure. An angel stands at his head; two more very beautiful figures stand on the lowest step close to him, and three on the foreground near his feet. These angels are not infantine or cherubic forms, but of youthful stature, and celestial grace; and their attitudes and gestures show that their attention is fixed upon Jacob. The top of the first flight of steps is a vast plane, on which a heavenly host is seen in the form of a crescent. The most distant figures are in the concavity of this bow, and those which stand near its points rise in height, and are painted in stronger hues. In the centre of the front of this plane the Holy Spirit rises gracefully, with wings extended and hands crossed on the breast. This part of the com-

position is painted in golden aerial hues, and connected with that which is on the foreground below, by two angels, half-way up the flight of steps: one, on the left side, is ascending, and seen in a back view, just above the three angels near Jacob's feet; the other is descending, and near the angel, who stands at Jacob's head.

Above the first flight of steps, behind the celestial host, a second flight rises to an immense height, on which another crescent of angels, clothed in the brightness of eternal day, is scarcely discernible. Behind this radiant choir, the ascent continues, with forms angelic, diminished and melting into light. This flight rises to the throne of the Omnipotent, whose presence is veiled in ineffable glory, at an immeasurable height above. The flood of divine illumination is contrasted by the deep shadows of the foreground below, where the blackness of night overspreads the earth. This impervious darkness rises, in dreary masses, on each side and round the top of the picture, so as to concentre the visionary lustre within, and give an idea of inconceivable distance from the spot on which Jacob sleeps, to the highest region of the heavens.

The delicacy of the execution, in some of the details, betrays anxiety, which in a perceptible degree, takes away their firmness; and there are a few inequalities in the heads and forms, although the artist's skill and fine taste, as a draughtsman, are evidenced by the general elegance and beauty of the naked parts. There is a sublimity in Mr. Allston's conception of the subject, which places it among the foremost of the first class of sacred compositions in our time. There are some touches of the finest sensibility in the disposition of Jacob; and the beauty of form and attitudes of the two angels on the lowest step, and of the one who is descending near the angel, at Jacob's head, may well be termed Raffaellic, although perfectly original. The gentle action and gliding motion of disembodied beings under a human seeming, with their unaffected simplicity and undefinable grace, give a spiritual character to the messengers of God, with which the ascents are peopled: and notwithstanding the infinity comprehended in the scene, the whole is, at once, imprest upon the eye and mind with an imposing serenity and celestial grandeur.

Mr. Allston, who is a native of America, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy last year. He possesses the classical mind of a poet, with the skill of a painter and the manners of a gentleman, and is universally beloved by his brother artists, a proof that the eminent abilities of an artist, when accompanied by amenity and candour, are a recommendation to professional esteem in this country. This gentleman was not in England to canvass for himself: but his merits canvassed for him! What an honour to the electors and elected!

No. 341. "*Sir Roger de Coverly going to Church, accompanied by the Spectator, and surrounded by his Tenants.*" (*See Spectator, No.* 112.) By C. R. Leslie, a young artist, who is an American, and has been, we believe, a pupil of Mr. West. This picture is a production of much genius in the class of real life; and it evinces an insight into human nature, which is more extraordinary in an artist of only two or three and twenty. He possesses so much of Addison's delicate humour and fine sense, that, if the Spectator had been a painter, this performance would have done honour to his pencil. Sir Roger's face is seen in profile, and his figure, nearly in a back view, close to the centre of the foreground. He is in the pathway advancing to the church-door, which is open almost immediately before him. His sword, cocked hat, and edging of white feathers; the flowing black wig; the fashion and gold lace of his scarlet coat; the clocks in his chocolate-coloured stockings, and his red-heeled shoes, mark the days of queen Anne. He is patting the curly head of a chubby little boy, who stands before him, with his prayer book under one arm and his hat under the other, not daring to raise his head, although his eyes look timidly up, stealing a bashful glance at Sir Roger. His coat is a mourning of russet gray, with black buttons, the fashion of 1711. His younger sister, a rosy little rogue, stands close behind him, looking up at the good knight, with her finger on her lip, as if reminding him that she, too, has a claim on his attention. Behind them, the widow, their mother, with her hat held down before her, is curtseying with grave propriety to Sir Roger; and her youngest little girl, holding the skirt of her gown, looks on, with attention, at the reception of her brother. These figures are lively transcripts of nature, and of a respectable order in life. Behind the widow, at some little distance, under the shade of a huge yew-tree, a rustic is advancing with his wife and daughter. On the other side of Sir Roger, Addison is in a rich purple coat, cocked hat and edging of black feathers, flowing wig, and red stockings, with a sword by his side, in the fashion of the time. He holds the worthy knight under the right arm, and is looking complacently at his kind notice of the widow's little family. A gray-headed respectable looking farmer, with his hat in his hand, in obeisance to the knight, and holding his daughter, a modest, handsome young woman, stands near to Addison. A clodpole, in a white frock, is close beside him, holding his hat awkwardly down before him, with one hand spread on his head, gaping at the great folks, in clownish apprehension, joy and wonder. A decayed old woman, in a steeple hat and long dark cloak, resting on her stick, and two other females more behind, extend this group of the tenants, somewhat in an irregular diagonal line towards the beadle, who stands at the church door in his official dress. Beyond the old farmer and his daughter, a woman is endeavouring to show her good manners, by preventing a little ur-

chin, her son, from chasing a butterfly with his hat. In the right corner, beside a low tomb, over which a girl and boy are peeping, a fat, frowsy, vulgar woman is busy, settling a clumsy bouquet in her bosom. Her face is as red as fire, and sweltered with her walk in the heat of the day. The ludicrous points of her squat figure are humorously set off by the full display of her heavy holiday finery in all its antiquated purity. A huge low crowned straw hat, loaded with a trimming of flaming orange ribands, a capacious stomacher braided with similar ornaments, an old brocade gown, richly flowered, a broad-flounced apron, deep ruffles, black gloves, dark red stockings, large flat-heeled shoes, and small metal buckles, and a head starched up with an air of consequential vanity, furnish out this admirable comic character. Her son, a great broad-faced and red-cheeked oaf of sixteen, in a carter's frock, with his hat off, stands behind her staring, in stupid silence, at Sir Roger and Addison. Two women behind him terminate the group, and Sir Roger's mansion and domain are seen in the back ground, on this side of the picture.

The artist has treated this subject with great felicity. The figures are agreeably disposed, and there is a fine vein of dramatic invention in the characters. Sir Roger and Addison are easy, well-bred gentlemen of queen Anne's court. The modest respectability of the widow and her children, in their class, are as admirably depicted. The old farmer and his daughter are, in their degree, painted with an unaffected simplicity. The fat, red-faced piece of rustic pride, in all her clumsy finery, and the two staring clowns, form the comic spirit of the piece, and have not been excelled, in their kind, even by Hogarth himself. So chaste is the humour of the picture, that the great pleasantry of these drolls is their absolute truth of nature. The incident of the boy and butterfly is appropriate; and the beadle and remaining figures are subordinates, which judiciously fill up the piece, and set off the more prominent actors. The execution is sound, the colouring clear and mellow, the pencilling free but firm, the expression well defined, and the heads marked with spirit and decision. We confess we have had some doubts, whether the sky and back-ground are sufficiently low in tone; but where there is so much excellence, we lay little stress on our opinion in this particular.

The president, West, exhibits three pictures this year. No. 111. "The Resurrection of our Saviour," cleverly designed, and painted with much spirit. No. 157. "The Stolen Kiss," from Guavini's Pastor Fido. No. 337. "Cæsar reading the History of Alexander's Exploits," painted in 1771, and retouched in 1818: and 345. "Alexander's Confidence in his Physician, Philip, painted in 1770, and retouched in 1818. The Stolen Kiss had also been painted a number of years, and recently retouched.

Literature and Science.

MEDICINAL.

In agricultural America, almost every newspaper introduces some new plant, or improvement in the science of farming and gardening, to the notice of our enterprising and industrious citizens.—The "Ruta Baga," by the celebrated Cobbett, and the Chilian wheat, by Mr. Bland, certainly promise a rich reward to the cultivators of our luxuriant soil. Nevertheless, other equally important improvements remain yet to be made in this new world; and since the current of commerce sets powerfully against us, I would solicit your attention, as your useful paper is capable of circulating the following information extensively, to the cultivation of some of our most important imported medicinal plants.

The *Rheum Palmatum*, or *Rhubarb*, is the root and plant which I propose, at present, principally to treat of. The rhubarb is a native of China and the East Indies. Hitherto this valuable and mild cathartic, at very considerable expense, has been imported into the United States, from Turkey, Russia, China, and the East Indies. Latterly, this plant, by some enterprising and scientific gentlemen, was first introduced into America, and cultivated in New England, in 1805: since that time, it has been cultivated in various parts of the United States, rather as a curiosity, than an object of utility. The first specimen of this root, which I saw, was from the garden of a Mr. Ely, in Northampton, (Mass.) near 10 years ago. There is now growing in Mr. Benjamin Rose's garden, in this borough, a plant of the above description, which thrives luxuriantly.

The cultivation of rhubarb, deserves to be considered an object of high importance in the United States: for our climate is perfectly congenial to its growth. The palmated rhubarb, may be raised from the seed sown, either in the spring or autumn. This plant requires to be kept clear of weeds, during the summer, and in the winter to be covered with straw or some kind of litter, to prevent frosts, &c. Like onions, the small plants of rhubarb may be transplanted four or five feet apart, the following spring. The best soil for the cultivation of this plant,

is *a fine light mould*, and requires deep ploughing, in order to soften and pulverize the soil; and not unfrequently the young plants require to be sheltered from the sun, until they may have obtained some degree of strength. The seed stalks must be cut off on the withering of the leaves, and their roots covered. This root requires six or seven year's growth, before its medicinal qualities are perfected. Much care is required in curing and preserving the roots for use. They lose four-fifths of their weight in drying, which process is accomplished in five or six months. The usual method of drying rhubarb, is to suspend small pieces on packthread, sufficiently far apart to prevent them from moulding. The footstalks impart an agreeable acidity, similar to that of gooseberries, and are used by some in *pies* and *tarts*.

Whilst I am on the subject of rhubarb, permit me to inform the public, that recently, in one of my excursions, among the Blue Mountains, in this neighbourhood, I met with an empiric, who gave me what he denominated "indigenous rhubarb," which he had transplanted from the mountains to his garden. The leaf of this plant resembles that of the English rhubarb: the root was *long* and *thick*, of *a bright yellow colour, and slightly bitter taste*. The person of whom I procured the above specimen, informed me, that he had used it for some time in his practice, and had found that the properties of this root were more actively cathartic than the imported. I shall make further experiment on the medicinal properties of this indigenous rhubarb, or what I have taken the liberty of naming *Rhei Americana*, in a future number which shall contain the opinion of

ÆSCULAPIUS.

COMET.

Yale College, July 30, 1819.

The comet, which was first observed in this place on the 3d of the present month, still continues visible, although with greatly diminished lustre. Between the 3d and 25th of July, at 9 P. M. it had described an arc of 13¾ degrees in the heavens, passing obliquely to the north-east through the body of the constellation Lynx. Its geocentric motion has gradually diminished till it has become almost stationary; and it will continue in nearly its present position till it becomes invisible, at least to the naked eye.

Viewed with telescopes of different magnifying powers, from 30 to 90, it presented nothing but a dull mass of light, gradually diminishing from the centre, and perceptible through a diameter, (as measured on the 18th and 25th) of 2 or 2½ minutes. No dark ring, as is sometimes observed, was perceived between the head and the coma. With as small magnifiers as were employed, it was not to be expected that the proper body of the comet, if there be one, should be discernible. The tail, near the head of the comet, appeared quite as narrow, and about equally luminous with the head. But its breadth soon increased, presenting a diverging appearance not unlike a faint stream of electricity proceeding from a point in the dark; and at the distance of from 7 to 9 degrees was lost in the surrounding sky. No bifurcation or curvature of the tail was noticed. These remarks must be applied to the comet as seen a fortnight ago. At present, the head scarcely equals in lustre a star of the fifth magnitude, and the tail is reduced to the length of one or two degrees.

From the generally unfavourable state of the atmosphere in this place, and the proximity of the comet to the horizon, the observations which have been made on its position, are not as accurate as could be desired, for obtaining the elements of the orbit. An attempt has been made, however, by combining the observations of July 6th, 9th, 13th, 19th, and 25th, to obtain the first approximation to these elements. The results are the following.

Perihelion distance, (the mean radius of the earth's orbit being 1.) 0.3416.

Time of passing the perihelion, June 27th, 8h. P. M. mean time at New Haven.

Longitude of the perihelion, 285d. 30m.

Longitude of the ascending node, 272d. 22m.

Inclination of the orbit to ecliptic, 80d. 53m.

Motion direct.

The two principal elements, or the perihelion distance, and the time of passing the perihelion, although obtained by a graphical process, (and one, in some respects, different from those generally employed,) are believed to be about as accurate as the observations from which they were deduced. For the sake of verification, the five radius vectors and their corresponding anomalies, graphically obtained, were measured; and with the above perihelion distance and epoch, the several anomalies and radii were calculated for the times of observation. The anomalies thus found, differed from those previously measured, in no case (except one, which was found to have been erroneously laid down,) more than 3 minutes; and an equal degree of coincidence was found in the remaining one, on carefully repeating the measurement. The differences between the radius vectors as measured, and as afterwards calculated, scarcely exceeded on an average, 1-250th of the whole.

To an observer in almost any south latitude, this comet was visible in the evening, about as early as the 12th of May. Its distance from the earth was then nearly the same as at pre-

sent, (July 30,) that is, not far from 144 millions of miles. It was then near the fore leg of the Hare. During the month of May, it advanced very slowly towards the north-east. During the first half of June, its apparent motion became much accelerated, and bent to the north. It passed by the right leg and shoulder of Orion, and must have disappeared by the 20th, from its nearness to the sun. On the 25th it crossed the ecliptic into north latitude, at which time it was nearly in conjunction with the sun. Since that time, its apparent motion has diminished in a manner analogous to increase while in southern latitude. An arch of the apparent motion, including 40 degrees south, and 25 north of the summer solstice, differs not widely from a great circle. But beyond these limits the two ends are curved; so that the whole arch described, as seen in different latitudes, is not unlike the long Italic *f*. When it first came into view in this latitude, its distance from the earth was nearly seventy-nine millions of miles; it is now about twice as great. Its distance from the sun was then nearly the same with that of Mercury; it is now about the same with that of the earth. Combining these considerations with the angular distance of the earth and comet at the sun, it is readily inferred, (supposing the comet to shine by reflected light, and from only the illuminated part of the disk,) that the quantity of light we now receive from it must be more than seven times less than when it was first observed. Hence its rapid diminution of brightness, from that of a star of the first, to one of the sixth magnitude, is accounted for. The equally rapid diminution of its apparent motion, is owing partly to its increase of distance, and partly to the direction of its real motion, which has approached much more nearly to that of the visual ray drawn from the earth.

No analogy is perceivable between the elements obtained above, and those belonging to the orbit of any known comet.

[*New Haven Journal.*

Pyroligneous Acid.—Extract of a letter from M. C. G. at Paris.

A discovery of the greatest importance engages at this moment the attention of the physicians, the chemists, and the government. A person of the name of Mange has discovered that the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition and putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into this acid, even slightly empyreumatic, to preserve this meat as long as you may desire. Cutlets, kidnies, liver, rabbits, which were prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had been just procured from the market. I have seen carcases washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, in which there is yet no sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades. Jakes, exhaling infection, cease to do so, as soon as you pour into them the purifying acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process. Navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactories, will derive incalculable advantages from it. This explains why meat, merely dried in a stove, does not keep, while that which is smoked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of the hams of Westphalia, the beef of Hamburg, of smoked tongues, sausages, red herrings, of wood smoked to preserve it from worms, &c.

[*Delaware Watchman.*

NATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

Eastern District.

At a meeting of the Delegates from various Medical Societies and Institutions in the Eastern District of the United States, convened on the subject of a National Pharmacopœia, in Boston, on the first day of June, 1819—Present as Delegates the following gentlemen:—

From the Medical Society of *New Hampshire*—Drs. Reuben D. Mussey, Ebenezer Learned, Matthias Spaulding, and John P. Batchelder.

From the Medical Society of *Massachusetts*—Drs. John C. Warren, John Gorham, Jacob Bigelow, James Thacher, and George C. Shattuck.

From the Medical Society of *Vermont*—Drs. Erastus Torrey and Selah Gridley.

From Brown University in *Rhode Island*—Dr. William Ingalls.

From the Medical Society in *Rhode Island*—Dr. Solomon Drowne.

From the Medical Society in *Connecticut*—Dr. Eli Ives.

The Convention made choice of Dr. Warren, of Massachusetts, as Chairman and Dr. Bigelow, of do. as Secretary.

The Delegates being called on to submit their plans for a *Pharmacopœia*, it appeared that such a plan was prepared by the Delegates from *Massachusetts*, but that no other plan was in readiness to be submitted.

Whereupon, it was *Voted*, That the Pharmacopœia prepared by the Delegates from *Massachusetts* be adopted as the ground work of the *Pharmacopœia* of this Convention, and that a Committee of one person from each Delegation be appointed to suggest any alterations or amendments in the same, which are proper to be made.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the said purpose, viz.—Drs. Mussey, Gorham, Torrey, Ingalls, and Ives.

The Convention adjourned till six o'clock, P. M. to hear the report of their Committee.

Met agreeably to adjournment, at six P. M.

The committee reported in part, and had leave to sit again.

Voted, That the same committee be instructed to report whether it is expedient for this Convention to send delegates to a National Convention at *Washington*, and if any, what number.

Adjourned to meet when the committee should give notice that their report was ready.

June 2. The Convention met on being notified that their committee was ready to report.

The committee then reported certain additions and alterations, which were severally acted on by the Convention; after which the following sections of the report were adopted.

1. That the Pharmacopœia of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as it is now revised, be adopted by this Convention as their Pharmacopœia; and be presented as such to the General Convention to be holden at Washington in January next.

2. That the number of delegates sent by this Convention to the General Convention shall be two, and that they shall be chosen by ballot.

The Convention then proceeeded to the choice of two delegates to the General Convention by ballot, and Dr. Ives and Dr. Bigelow were chosen.

It was voted that in case the delegates thus chosen should be prevented from giving their personal attendance at Washington, that they be empowered to depute a third person to represent this district in the General Convention.

In order to afford an opportunity for all further additions and improvements which might be proposed, the delegates were authorized to receive communications relative to the subject, and to transmit them to the General Convention.

Voted, To adjourn *sine die*.

Patent Metallic Paper; a new discovery.—The ornamental crystallization on tinned surfaces, exhibited in many shops, being confined in its application to articles of the japanner's trade, it became a great desideratum to have a similar result elicited on a substance, which, like paper, could easily be employed in covering articles of almost any description.

The metallic paper which is now offered to the public, is the produce of a new discovery made by M. J. Brunelle, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

The matchless beauty of the substance, the character and variety of its crystallization, exceed in effect and brilliancy what has yet been obtained on tin plates, over which it possesses an additional advantage in the dimensions of the sheets, which can be made as large as four feet by twenty inches.

It has already met with a most favourable reception on the continent, where it is likely to open a new channel for British industry. The report made before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in Paris, on the 10th of February last, is evidence of the opinion entertained there of this discovery as an article of trade.

The report states as follows: "Tin is one of the metals which experiences the least alteration from the air; the proofs of which are to be seen in the remains of old tapestry, which were mostly prepared with leaves of tin varnished.

"We may therefore expect that, when well varnished, the metallic paper may be employed with great success. We doubt not that the trade will most readily encourage its application, considering the facility with which it may be pasted or laid down; and we anticipate, that it will have numerous as well as pleasing applications.

"We accordingly propose testifying to M. Vallet, who has brought the specimens which have been laid before us, the lively interest we take in the success of M. Brunelle's discovery, the merit and advan-

tage, of which we further propose to convey to the public through the medium of our bulletins."

This metallic paper is now used by skilful artists with great success in decorating apartments and furniture. R. Ackermann, at his Repository of Arts, has introduced it with great taste into a variety of fancy work, where it displays an uncommonly novel and rich appearance. It is sold, in various shades, in sheets of the following sizes and prices: large 23 by 19 inches 6s.; small, 19 by 11½ inches 3s.—Nothing but a strong paste made of good flour is required to fasten it to wood, paper, &c. &c.—*Ackermann's Repository.*

Gibraltar, June 12.

Plague.—A notice to the public, drawn up by Dr. Serafin Sola, a Spanish physician, residing in the Morocco dominions, and transmitted to the Spanish government by their consul general in that country, was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 1st inst. On the authority of Mr. Baldwin, who filled the situation of British consul at Alexandria, at a period when one million of persons were carried off by the plague in Upper and Lower Egypt—on that of baron Desgenettes, principal physician to the French army in that country in 1798—and on that of Father Pavia, who had been director of the hospital at Smyrna for seven and twenty years—but chiefly relying on the fact, that, both at Tunis, during the plague with which that city was visited in the years 1785 and 1797, and now at Tangiers, since the breaking out of the contagion, dealers in oil, butter, hams, &c. whose hands and clothes are impregnated with these substances, have not caught the disease, although it had spread among their families—Dr. Serafin recommends rubbing the body with olive oil, as the best preservative against the plague, when there is a necessity to come into contact with the infected. The Spanish physician further recommends oil as the most effectual remedy hitherto discovered for the cure of the same disease, and advises it to be drank lukewarm, in two doses of eight ounces each, within the first twenty-four hours after the attack, and, on the following days, to be rubbed on the body, with various precautions pointed out in the notice.

Potatoes may be kept good the whole year, by dipping them in hot water as the Scots preserve eggs, by killing the living principle; and as the germ is so near the skin, it would not hurt the potatoe. One or two minutes, at most, would be sufficient; in an hour or two, in an open worked basket, a ton might be cured. This would be useful in providing ship stores. The trial is easily made. [*Am. Farmer.*

LATHROP'S MISCELLANIES.

John Lathrop, Esq. late of the town of Boston, but now residing in Washington, has issued proposals for publishing a volume of Miscellanies, in prose and verse, comprising essays and poems on subjects philosophical, literary, moral, and patriotic. The volume will also contain sketches of life, society and manners in India, taken by the author, during a residence of ten years in that interesting part of the globe. From an intimate acquaintance and daily intercourse with the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, "the star in the east," and that learned orientalist, Dr. John Gilchrist, professor of Hindo literature in Wellesley College, as well as from his own actual experience and observation, the author has obtained much information, which will render, he hopes, this part of his performance entertaining, useful, and instructive.

AMERICAN ATLAS.

In the 12th No. of the Academician we inserted a notice of the new American Atlas, then in progress, by *Tanner, Vallance, Kearney & Co.* Philadelphia. We have the pleasure to inform the public, that we have seen and examined the two first numbers of that really meritorious work. These two numbers contain the map of the world, Mercator's projection, one sheet; map of Europe, one sheet; map of South America, two sheets; map of the state of New York, one sheet; map of the states of Ohio and Indiana united, one sheet; a map of the two Americas, one sheet; and map of Asia, one sheet.

In point of correctness of material, elegance of execution, and neatness of the merely mechanical formation of these maps, we consider ourselves justifiable, in pronouncing the work, an honour to the present state of science and art existing in our country. We also inform the public, that the projection is entirely, and the material, generally, original. This work will, when completed, form a landmark in the geography of the United States, and enable future authors to trace with precision, the progressive knowledge of a country whose importance advances with unequalled rapidity. In noticing this Atlas, we are only influenced by a desire of bringing its existence into recollection; its own merits will ensure it the patronage of every man, whose literary taste can appreciate its value, and whose pecuniary means may enable him to aid the efforts of men, whose exertions are enriching the intellectual stores of their country. With the respectability of its authors we are acquainted; and with the great pains taken, and expense incurred by them, to procure recent and accurate material, we are also acquainted; and can say, that, the work is, as far as the United States are concerned, by far the best extant. If its future numbers answer to what is already done; and we have full confidence that such will be their execution, we do not hesitate to say, that its possession will be an acquisition to the public.

We conclude this notice, by wishing the authors, and publishers, of the American Atlas success, and we are influenced in our wishes, by a conviction that the authors, and work, will deserve success, and will amply repay such patronage as may be given by an enlightened public. [*Academician.*

Poetry.

[*From the Pittsburg Gazette.*]

Ah, who would consent through this wide world to roam,
With the canker of doubt and distrust in his breast,
If it was not that heav'n had pointed a home,
Where the pilgrim may soothe all his sorrows to rest.

Dark, dark is the path—ever winding the way,
And thorny and cold is the ground that we tread;
But still through the darkness there glimmers a ray,
To arrest smiling Hope, ere the cherub has fled.

The orbs that allure us are many and bright,
But briefly they shine, and deceitful they glare;
Like the lightning's red flash that illumines the night,
But to show the dark tempest that rides on the air;

One only is true—'tis the bright star of love,
That lights us to virtue wherever we roam,
And brings us at last to that refuge above,
Which is love's last retreat, and is virtue's blest home! O.

ODE IN PRAISE OF TRIMMING.

Happy the man, in times like these,
Who trims his sail to every breeze—
To every gale still veering;
Who, to promote his private ends,
Won't scruple to *desert his friends*—
Still by his interest steering.

O! could I trim with trimming men,
I'd turn, and turn, and turn again—
With ev'ry change still trimming:
Like Bray's fam'd vicar, I would ride
For ever with the strongest side,
Still with the current swimming.

And should intrusive conscience still,
In secret goadings thwart the will—
Like him, I'd bravely doff it;
Leave fame and honour far behind,
Though dear to every noble mind—
And barter all for profit.

What's *honour's* proud and crusty creed,
To him *who stands of cash in need*—
Or him in search of place?
What's *independence* to a mind
To *wise servility* inclin'd
And fearless of *disgrace?*

What virtue dwells in empty fame?
And what's the value of a name—
To any but a novice?
What's reputation—friendship—pride,
Compar'd with fortune's flowing tide—
With party, power, and office?

The pliant, *patriot*, trimming tribe,
Who wisely take the official bribe,
To better their condition,
Now, sweeping 'fore the pop'lar gale,
All former friends and creeds assail,
And curse the opposition.

[*Lexington Reporter.*

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth W. Ryerss, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. was drowned, near the navy yard, John William Purcell, Esq.

—— at the quarantine station, Capt. Thomas Moore, quarantine master of the port of Philadelphia.

—— at Washington city, in the 52d year of his age, Dr. James H. Blake, register of wills for Washington county, and for several years mayor of the city.

On the 6th inst. in the 17th year of her age, Miss Mary Darrach, youngest daughter of Mrs. Eliza B. Darrach.

On the 8th inst. John A. Shaw, lieutenant of the United States' army.

On the 9th inst. in the 37th year of his age, George Morrison, merchant, of this city.

On the 11th inst. Capt. James Reed, U. S. army, commandant of Fort Mifflin.

On Tuesday evening, August 6th, at Flushing, (Long Island,) John Murray, jr. of the city of New York. The following is a short, but deserved tribute to the excellent character of the deceased:—"John Murray, jr. whose life has been extended to a period much beyond the common allotment, is at length called from his earthly pilgrimage to his heavenly home. Our citizens who have known his usefulness in the various establishments of private charities, in almost all of which he was a director, and those who have received his counsel and advice in times of mercantile difficulty and trial, will meet a loss not soon to be replaced. Benevolent, kind and affectionate to all those about him, he was constantly their adviser and benefactor. Without bigotry in his religious tenets, (as a member of the society of Friends) he hailed every Christian as a brother, every man as a friend. The people of colour will long remember his usefulness in protecting them from the grasp of wretches who would deprive them of the blessings of freedom or home; and his incessant endeavours to ameliorate their unfortunate condition in the plan of universal emancipation. Blessed with abundance in basket and in store, he passed through life an example to those who think that riches constitute earthly grandeur and consequence. But his grandeur and consequence was to be found in his unostentatious appearance, and in his works of mercy and labours of love. The person who traces these lines, and who has often seen his acts of kindness, deems this but an humble description of his valuable and useful life. Reader, when these lines meet your view, think of the value of religion and character—"Go thou and do likewise."

At Nice, in France, in the thirty-third year of his age, Thomas Cropper, of Liverpool, a merchant, eminent for the vigour and activity of his mind, and a gentleman esteemed for the urbanity and generosity of his deportment. He was a partner in the house of Cropper, Benson & Co. and a member of the society of Friends.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

Vol. II. Philadelphia, August 21, 1819. No. 8.

NOTICE.

The publishers again request their subscribers to pay the first year's subscription, which was due on the first of July. An attention to this will save them the expense of employing a collector, and much oblige them.

☞ To those who have subscribed since the first of July, this notice does not apply.

Domestic.

EMIGRANTS.

We recommend the following extract from the National Intelligencer to the attention of our readers, and suggest the propriety of establishing such a society in this city. There is already an association for the support of *British* emigrants; but nothing that is partial is sufficient; and though emigrants from Great Britain submit with less patience to the necessary inconveniences of their situation, their language renders it more easy to them to survey the country and select their residence, while their comparative wealth enables them to wait with less hardship for favourable opportunities. The industrious inhabitant of Germany can find employment less easily; he is almost unable to ask for it, and his ignorance of our language renders his services less valuable. Labourers are frequently wanted at some distance in the interior, and a society whose business it should be to acquire all the necessary information, would be able to prevent much distress by imparting it to them on their arrival. By the addition of contributions from the benevolent, (which would be trifling to each member, as it may be presumed that the society would be numerous,) the expenses of transportation might readily be defrayed, and would often be returned from the produce of their industry.

It pains the heart to be applied to in an unknown language for charity, and to see those who are desirous of earning their bread, becoming involuntary vagabonds through our city.

—

" The number of settlers, arrived at Quebec, from the opening of the river this season, to the 29th of July, is stated at *seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine*, and the number of vessels at three hundred and eighty.

" This profuse migration of foreigners into a country generally barren and cold, must, notwithstanding the bounties offered to settlers by the British government, occasion much distress and suffering. We have heard, indeed, that the condition of many of them is such as to deserve commiseration, and to require all the aids which benevolence and humanity can afford to those, who, though strangers, are at the same time countrymen and brethren. The condition of some of those who are now arriving, in great numbers, in the United States, we fear, is not much better than that of the emigrants to Canada. Embarking with sanguine expectations and exaggerated hopes, they are too apt to experience the pain of disappointment, and, from present ignorance of the habits, and often of the language, of the country, frequently suffer from absolute want before they begin to earn a livelihood. It is in this moment of despondency, this interval of painful suspense, that the least kindness is soothing to their feelings, the least aid important to their present comfort and future destination. It is not more, therefore, the part of kindness than of duty, to do whatever

is in our power to smooth the path of the emigrant, and chase from his mind the gloom of sadness and despondency. In the city in which Providence has cast our lot, though there are many of that class of inhabitants, it is not often that they first land here, and, therefore, there may not be many occasions for the exercise of the offices of good will and humanity to the exile. It yet appears to us, however, that cases occur here with a sufficient frequency to recommend the establishment, in this city, of a Society of Friends of Emigrants; by whom proper persons would be designated, to afford to strangers in the land such intelligence as is useful to foreigners, and to impart such pecuniary aid to those needing it, as the funds of the society should be adequate to afford. Such societies are peculiarly adapted to the country, whose boast it is, that it is the asylum of the oppressed of all countries; and should number among its members as well native as adopted citizens, and resident foreigners."

An Englishman's Reflections on our Manners.

No. I.

Mr. Hale—In the very happy dearth of news, political and domestic, when we are not regaled with human butcheries, under the title of 'glorious battles,' nor with any examples of deliberate and atrocious murders under the fashionable name of affairs of honour, in which we certainly excel all other civilized and christian nations, it would seem to be a good occasion to look a little into our own habits, measures and feelings (if we can be supposed to have any) in this happy and enlightened country. There are no people who feast more than we do on the follies and vices, the distresses and miseries of other nations, and it is perfectly conformable to human nature that we should do so, since there is no principle of the human character more generally diffused, or more strong than that of contrasting our own happiness with the wretchedness of others. It is not altogether a base or useless feeling, since it leads us, or ought so to do, to a sentiment of gratitude to God, for our superior advantages, and to vigorous efforts for their preservation. Still it may be useful to us to know, in what light foreigners consider our situation and manners, for *they too* have the same weakness with ourselves, if it be a weakness, and are apt to consider their own situation as superior to that of other nations, and to pity or ridicule what is different from their own usages and customs.

For these reasons, I shall give you the remarks, the inquiries and reflections of an *Englishman in Boston*. I take my own city in preference, because, from a laudable and natural partiality, I think its manners more pure, its habits more correct, its character more national and consistent, than that of any other city on our continent.

'How is it,' said a young Englishman with whom I made a passage across the Atlantic, 'How is it that many of your young merchants and lawyers and other professional men can ever get forward with the sauntering inattentive habits they appear *to me* to acquire? You see them thronging the streets, the coffee-houses and confectionary shops, smoking their segars at almost all hours of the day—lounging about inquiring the news, and filling your insurance offices and other places of resort? Their evenings are generally devoted to pleasure, and even their mornings are taken up with diversions. Every week or two you have parades of a military or civil character, in which all industry is suspended?

'In our country, every thing is in action—a bustling activity, and a devotion to business is every where seen. We should think a young man ruined, if we saw him every day at Julien's or Foster's—or mounted on a charger, riding out in the morning, and repeating his expedition every afternoon. Our evenings as well as our mornings are devoted to business, and it is not an uncommon, nay it is a usual thing, to see our clerks in counting houses, in lawyers offices, and every other description of business men, occupied every week day from five o'clock in the morning till ten at night, with the exception of a single hour in which they snatch a hasty and temperate meal,—pray tell me the secret by which your country and city thrive with such habits and manners?' I replied—That secret may be found in our *situation*—but more particularly in the *circumstances* in which our country has been placed within the last twenty-five years, an era never again to return I hope. To our *situation*, because our industry finds a most ready and profitable return from the rapid accumulation of capital in our rich lands hitherto unsettled in the southern parts of the country, the inhabitants of which are supplied by, and give employment and profit to, the inhabitants of the older and more popular states. Still this cause alone would not account for the ease and rapidity with which fortunes have been hoarded up in our country, and the consequent habits of apparent indolence and pleasure which prevail. These habits, and that success, are mostly to be attributed to two great political causes. An important and imposing debt was contracted by the nation in the war for independence, which amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. This debt, owing to the deranged state of the finances of the country, was sunk so low as to be valued at only one-eighth part of its nominal amount. By the excellent system of government and finance adopted by the people of

the United States under the guidance of men whose merits have never been duly appreciated, this debt rose to twenty per cent. above par, and then eighty millions of dollars were instantly placed in the hands of the fortunate capitalists who had purchased that debt. This was the first foundation of the wealth of our opulent citizens. The war of 1793, which involved by degrees all Europe, left the United States in possession of far the greatest part of the trade of the world, if we except Great Britain, who shared it with us. Our pacific system made no drains upon individual acquisition, and it is to be doubted whether any nation, ancient or modern, ever acquired wealth with so much rapidity as we did. This gave stability to the public funds, and secured the property of those I have mentioned above.

It is not our *freedom*—(it is a vulgar error to think it so)—it is not our *enterprise*, though it is great, and most assuredly it is not our *industry* which has made us so prosperous. It is our accidental advantages, arising from the folly and crimes and distresses of Europe. We owe our success to Buonaparte, and his mad schemes of universal conquest, more than to ourselves or our situation. I well remember the time, after we were as free as we now are, and as enterprising, the time in which we ransacked every corner of the Pacific ocean, and found out and explored the roads and paths that have since been so productive, when our young men and merchants were glad to acquire by a painful and laborious and patient industry a *bare subsistence*.

I do not say that such times *must* come again, but I think, they *will*, nor shall I regret it, because I believe that such a state of things is favourable to morals—to domestic habits, to happiness. We have not been happier because we made money more easily—but this ease of acquiring fortunes has made our young men idle; has made them despise moderate gains—has given them the feelings which gambling produces, and restlessness and discontentedness with the sober and slow progress of patient labour, and honourable economy. I do not love to open to you, sir, as a stranger and an Englishman, the weakness of my own country, but as you seem to be candid, I will own to you, that I know many young men who expend on their toilette, their taylor and their laundresses, more money than it cost their fathers to support their families, and to bring up these gentlemen of pleasure. Is it that they have greater funds or higher prospects? Not at all. Their *means* are *credit* with every man who will trust them, and their *prospects* are, if they do not change their habits, penury and a gaol. I own to you I feel distressed when I see the habits of too many of the rising generation, and compare them with the probable state of trade and business of the country. I may in future add some other remarks of my English friend.

No. II.

Mr. Hale—My English friend having noticed (what all foreigners do, even our partial friend Mr. Birkbeck, and must necessarily do,) the indolence which prevails among the higher and better educated classes of our citizens; a quality, which is strongly contrasted with British, German, Dutch, and French industry, proceeded to inquire, how it happened that such habits of luxury and extravagance were so universally prevalent in a country so young, so republican in its principles, and where so many inducements were held forth to encourage a spirit of economy and frugality? 'Your feasts, said he, (for so I must call even the hospitable dinners or evening parties, whether under the form of balls, or the more modest ones of tea parties,) are all distinguished by their great, and as it appears to me useless, and ridiculous extravagance. Your tables are loaded with expensive luxuries which would be thought in any part of Europe to be quite sufficient to supply five common parties consisting of an equal number of guests.

I will not refer, said he, to the Italian Converzationes, in which two or three hundred persons are entertained and very agreeably and rationally amused at the expense of a little iced water, a few ice creams, and a little cake. I will take the opulent and luxurious city of London as my example. You well know, as a traveller in that country, that they never load their tables with such a costly and wasteful profusion of meats, and puddings, and pies, and fruits, and confectionary, as are constantly wasted at your boards, often to the disgust of the guests, and to the certain ruin of their constitutions. It would seem to a stranger as if you supposed not only that your consequence and respectability in society, but that the pleasure and enjoyment of your guests were wholly confined to the pleasures of the palate. I saw gentlemen introducing eight or ten different qualities of the same wine, the favourite of your country, the Madeira, all of them most accurately labelled, and the cost of each bottle and its age, as well as its quality, were the subjects of perpetual discussion. I have seen wine introduced and drank freely, the cost of which was announced to be 12s. sterling a bottle. This would rather remind us of the earlier and lower ages of the Roman empire—we should fancy ourselves at the tables of Macænas and Lucullus and Apicius, rather than of a republic yet in its infancy, and boasting to be one of the most enlightened that the world has ever produced. Does the wealth of your nation justify such extravagance? Is it useful to your rising generation? Can such habits continue long? Or if they do, can your liberty and morals have any stability?'

I was exceedingly mortified to find my friend had so correctly examined and justly portrayed our manners and usages, and disdaining the mean and base practice too prevalent in our country of defending even our vices and failings, I replied as follows:—To your questions I am constrained to admit that in point of extravagance, heedless wanton extravagance, that wasteful expenditure of mo-

ney in our feasts and parties which surpasses all that is to be seen in the same grades of society and fortune in Europe, there is no equal to be found, no example to be met with in any degree comparable to it in other countries.

A man worth 10,000 sterling a year would not, in any country of Europe, waste so much in the luxuries of the table as we do, who are often worth not as many dollars, and sometimes not as many cents. In answer to your first question, I freely admit that our fortunes do not justify this expense.

If some of our citizens have an income of 10, or even 30,000 dollars a year, and they are 'raræ aves in terra,' they have children in as great profusion as their wealth. Our hives are full of new swarms, and if we had the foresight and prudence of the bee, we should look a little more to their future support and maintenance, instead of gratifying our own immediate and personal vanity. As it is, the parents take care of themselves, and leave their offspring to shift as they may in the world, after they are gone. They bring them up in habits of luxury, and then find fault that their children are not as industrious and economical as they were.

It is true that modern philosophers will say that this is as it should be, and tends to the preservation of our republican principles, because no family can exist in a state of superior opulence for more than two generations.

But it is a base and selfish principle, as applied to the duties of domestic life, and it is pernicious to the state, as it tends to raise a set of idle, luxurious men, who become desperate from their habits of luxury, and afford pernicious examples to the state. I have already answered your second question, whether it can be beneficial to the rising generation to have such ruinous examples constantly before their eyes. Such habits must end in the degradation of our morals, and finally in the destruction of republican principles.

But it is my duty to defend my country against the charge of voluntarily destroying the only foundations on which a republic can exist. The causes of this extravagance are to be found in the perfect equality of our condition—in the impossibility of acquiring notice and distinction in any other way, at least as applied to the great proportion of the citizens. The love of distinction is equally great in every stage of society. If men have no talents which can command this distinction, nor an hereditary claim to it, they will endeavour to obtain it by the display of their wealth, and the advantages it affords them over their neighbours. If this were all, the evil, though great, would not be very serious, but it extends its influence over all ranks of society, and leads those who have not wealth, to counterfeit the possession of it by displays they cannot afford.

No. III.

After I had apologized in the best manner I could for the extravagance and luxury of our tables, my English friend remarked, that our expensive habits in social intercourse appeared to him to be very trifling, compared with the splendour and costliness of our mansions, or as he sarcastically called them our palaces. You appear to me, said he, possessed with a mania for great houses. The establishments of this sort in your great cities can only be compared to those of the nobility of Great Britain, France, and Italy. I inquired, said he, the cost of some of the houses of your merchants and lawyers in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and was informed that some of them were estimated at fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. With us none but the hereditary landholders, possessing a great income of 100 or 200,000 dollars a year, ever enter into expenses of this sort. Our richest merchants are content with being tenants, and hire at a rent of from 500 to 2000 or 3000 dollars a year.

I replied—This is the greatest failing in an economical view, both as it regards the individual and the state, which our citizens ever commit. They are shrewd and calculating, and active in the accumulation of money, but this is a charm which wastes and absorbs the capital both of the individual and of the nation, in a degree which can scarcely be imagined. Some persons may think that as the money is expended among ourselves, it is of no moment, and there is no loss to society. There is no mistake more fatal.

Is there no difference in employing human labour on works which afterwards produce a profit to the state, and in those which are utterly useless to it? The proper test, and the only safe test is this—Is the property worth as much after its erection as it cost? Will it produce a rent equal to the average rate of interest in the country? If it will not, the difference is a dead loss to the community.

An equally great error in opinion extensively and ruinously has prevailed in our country, and that is, that public works, roads, canals and bridges, may be beneficial to the country, though ruinous to the undertakers. From this erroneous opinion, millions have been thrown away in the United States. No expenditure of money can be useful to a state which will not produce to the proprietors or their successors a rate of interest equal to the average annual value of the money in the country. As to the expenditure of the money in the country, and enriching the labourers, it is perfectly absurd. The true way of estimating the propriety of such expenditure is to suppose the proprietor to be the owner of slaves, or to employ his own labour or that of his children, and it will be instantly seen that if the work executed leaves him embarrassed or in poverty, the labour is ill bestowed.

All that is not individual gain must be public loss. What became of the 500,000 dollars, expended on the Exchange Buildings? It was as much loss to the community as if so much property was thrown into the ocean. The same remarks apply to the rage of our citizens for building palaces. Whose house is that which is now improved as a boarding house,

and leased at a rent of 1500 dollars? It was the mansion of an opulent merchant, who built it at 60 years of age, as if he was to be immortal. It cost him 100,000 dollars. At his decease his children were entitled to 50,000 dollars apiece—of course, not one of them could occupy the great palace. It was put up at auction. The stables are occupied as livery stables—the great house as a hotel—and confectioners' shops, and retailers' stores, occupy the front grounds. Such is the ordinary and every day course of the descent of our real estates. A constant sacrifice of property for the individual and the nation is sustained and unfelt.

But this though a frequent is not by any means the worst case which happens.

Do you see yonder enormous pile with marble columns and iron balustrade? Yes. The owner of that house was an industrious man worth perhaps 10,000*l.* sterling, and who in London would have lived during his life in Wattling street, or Bread alley, in a house worth 60*l.* a year, and keeping his counting room in all the lower apartments. But with us the possession of 40,000 dollars seems to satisfy or convince the possessor that he must hereafter be worth 400,000. He anticipates this state of things. He fancies himself possessed of all that he hopes hereafter to make, as fully as that which he actually enjoys. He takes the capital upon which his success depends, and vests it in a splendid house, and it is not till his creditors find that it will not produce half its cost or pay them fifty per cent. of their debts, that he is awakened to a sense of his imprudence. This folly may be necessary to prevent the rapid growth of our country—to check our inordinate ambition—but that it is alike pernicious to the public and the individual, no man can doubt. The example is daily before our eyes and yet produces no salutary effects. We must believe that it is the ordination of heaven to keep us within moderate bounds as to success and wealth, and yet the folly would not be the less in the individual. Because the vices and follies of mankind may be instruments in the hands of Providence to humble or depress a nation, it does not thence follow that it is right or expedient for the individual to be foolish or vicious. When may we again expect a return to economy and good sense?

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following picture of the state of the country, shows very forcibly that unless some change take place, it will soon be cheaper for us to manufacture than to import our clothing.

We have been informed by a farmer who resides within a few miles of this city, and in whom we can place complete confidence, that labourers can now be had in abundance to work on farms, for no other consideration than what they shall eat during the time they are employed. He said there was a very good *hand* in his neighbourhood, who was always wanting work, to whom he generally gave the compensation above mentioned, but when in a hurry, 12½ cents per day additional. The usual price has been 50 cents, and their provisions. We have heard, again, that near Norristown, there was a great scarcity of labourers willing to gather the last harvest. How shall we account for this difference?

The price of land, of labour, and of manufactures, is falling so much, that our farmers can afford to sell their produce at a much lower rate than formerly, and we hope that our cotton will be able to compete with that from the East Indies. But while peace continues in Europe, the low price of labour on the continent will effectually prevent the sale of our bread stuffs there. Is there not some probability that our cotton market will be increased by demands for the looms of France, the Netherlands, and Germany?

[*From the Pittsburg Gazette.*]

Gentlemen from the eastward, who pass through this place on their money collecting expeditions to the west, give a very gloomy picture of affairs on the sea-board. The importing merchants, who had made arrangements with their foreign creditors to pay by instalments, have not been able to comply with even the liberal terms allowed to them, and both parties seem to have made up their minds to the opinion that it is better to meet the crisis at once. The result of this state of things may be anticipated. The laws are still open for the enforcement of claims, and we see no adequate motive of interest to induce a creditor to refrain from pursuing this obvious course. Many of the principal British houses engaged in the United States trade have failed, and *their* creditors will hardly let the demands to which they succeed lie dormant on the remote prospect of obtaining a better dividend. The consequence must be, that real property to an immense extent will be "seized and taken in execution" at the

suit of British creditors, who must become themselves the buyers. The same process awaits of course the western country in due season, more particularly the south-western section of it. If the state legislatures do not interpose there must be a general selling out. If they do, the consequences are not to be viewed without alarm. We would ask those persons who profess to feel so much disquietude on the subject of the claim arising to government on the sale of lands on credit, whether we ought to view with less apprehension this enormous debt, which already has an effect to destroy personal and commercial confidence, to sour the minds of both debtor and creditor, and to deaden, in a great measure, all those sympathies which ought to exist between the people of a country, in order to make it great and flourishing. The cultivator of the soil, who carries his money to the land office, has the consolation of knowing that the amount goes into the general coffer for national purposes, and he has besides, a solid equivalent in possession. On the contrary, he who pays an eastern debt, cannot help thinking that he parts with his dollar in order that it may be conveyed to a foreign country, to pay for luxuries which have disappeared, and which increased his artificial wants, whilst they left him, perhaps, without the means of scarce supplying his necessities. Every man whose heart is warm towards our republican institutions, who is anxious to see the American people knit together by a community of interests and diffusion of national sentiment, must view with pain these causes of alienation between distinct sections of our country. Even poor Pittsburg comes in for a share of odium, for it is natural to hate those whom we have injured, and she too, has been obliged to send forth her duns to demand payment from the delinquent purchasers of her manufactures. We cannot avoid fearful speculations as to the consequences of this pressure. Cæsar, we are told, would not have subverted the republic could he have paid his debts; neither would Arnold have turned traitor, nor Cataline, perhaps been a conspirator. There is a bitter, galling sense of humiliation at being placed at the mercy of people for whom we have no respect. A haughty community, like an individual of the same temper, is apt to become exasperated under harassing importunity. According to Franklin's fancy *lying* rides on the back of debt, but to complete the picture, the helmet of *despair* should, perhaps, be seen rising impatiently behind. A wild son of Tennessee who has been with Jackson, can ill brook that his bit of land, perhaps his rifle, should be torn from him by a neighbouring shopkeeper, that the proceeds may travel eastward, where the "sceptre" of money has fixed itself. If such be the temper of the western people, it is, we fear, heartily reciprocated; and the impressions formed of their laws and character by transient visiters under these unfavourable circumstances, are certainly not calculated to strengthen the ties of consanguinity.

This subject is a painful one, but it forces itself on the attention. We have no patience with those who tell us coldly that things will correct themselves. If it be meant, indeed, that the consequences of the policy we have pursued must enforce a general conviction of its destructive tendency, we assent to the remark. But we cannot believe that the remedy consists in folding our arms. The course of trade has drained the United States of specie and millions of bank and government stock; yet still debt rests on us like an *incubus*. Are we making the proper struggle to free ourselves? What is now with us the nature of that "annual labour" which gives a productive character to capital. It is an undoubted fact, that whatever has been saved from the wreck of commerce now lies idle for want of some safe employment. This timidity is the natural reaction of the return of overtrading. We see it stated in New England papers, that money was never so plenty there as at present, and it is hence, absurdly enough inferred, that the cry of distress must be exaggerated. Nothing can show more clearly that all kind of business is at a stand—whilst those more deeply involved are anxiously endeavouring to *wind up*. The prudent men who have extricated themselves, will not again encounter the hazards and vexations of trade. This capital is consequently dead; and the country might just as well be congratulated that a majority of the people had turned *misers*.

The only course to be pursued with the remotest prospect of bettering our

situation, is obvious, and has been again and again pointed out. We have played the part of the prodigal, and *must* retrace our steps. We must labour and be content with the products of our own household, and get over our fondness for meretricious extravagance. By ceasing to incur debt, and by sedulously cultivating our internal resources; by enabling the men of solidity among us to invest their capitals in a safe business which will yield a profit, at the same time that it provides a good and steady market for the products of our soil and employment for our population, prosperity may be restored, houses and lands may again become valuable, and the owners of them be enabled to pay off the debts which they have incautiously contracted. It depends upon the national councils whether such an assurance of support shall be given to the capitalist, as will draw forth his cautious resources into activity and usefulness. To use language, which though homely, is descriptive of our situation, we must tug at the oar, and government must throw a rope to sustain us till the tide changes. Unassisted we cannot bear up against it.

PROMULGATION OF LAWS.

I am told that, unless it is mentioned to the contrary, in the act itself, a law of Congress takes effect from its date, in every part of the union. Thus, for at least three quarters of the laws, the rights of the government and of the parties are to be settled in New Orleans, as early as the 5th of March, by the laws passed on the 4th of that month; which laws, in the regular course of the mail, will not be known in New Orleans, before the 24th of March.

Even in Boston, we are bound to obey those laws; and the rights between individuals are to be settled under them, four days before the laws have come to our knowledge.

It is said that the same inconsistency exists in regard to the laws of our own commonwealth; and that contracts made between individuals in Eastport, are to be governed immediately after the passing of the act, by laws made in Boston; which they are ignorant of, for two, three, four, five, or six days after.

In regard to the laws of the United States, as they are to govern every part of the union, the instant they are passed, unless it be named to the contrary, in the act itself, it follows that the inhabitants of the United States, at the mouth of Columbia river, are bound to *obey* such laws, at least six months before they have any knowledge of them.

It is self evident that this evil requires a remedy, and that the remedy will be applied by the legislature, the instant the evil is suggested.

What then is the remedy? In some countries, a law becomes operative, in the respective places, when such law is promulgated or made publicly known in those places, through the regular organs of the government. In the United States a very easy rule may be adopted as to all the places, in which there are newspapers; who print officially the laws of the United States. It may be made incumbent, on those printers, to insert the laws the day after they receive the National Intelligencer, which contains them: and the day after such insertion may, by a general act, be declared to be the time at which those laws shall go into operation, in which no particular period is mentioned, within the act itself.

Where there are no newspapers published, in which the laws of the United States are printed, the distance of those places, to the towns in which such newspapers are, may regulate the time when the act is to go into operation there.

If, as often as may be consistent with the public interest, a distant day is fixed for the operation of the laws enacted, it will give every one a still fairer chance, to get a knowledge of the laws, and to prepare to obey them.

Other modes may be devised, probably much better than this, of fixing the time for such laws to go into operation; as do not, within the act itself, name a distant day. But let the mode fixed be what it may, *it is self-evident that the principle ought to be held sacred not to require obedience to laws, before it is possible that they can be known.*

[*Degrand's Pub. Sale Rep.*

THE CAPITOL.

We are glad to find, by a visit to the Capitol, that the apartments destined for the Senate and House of Representatives will be

ready for their reception at the opening of the ensuing session of Congress. The Senate Chamber, in the North Wing, appears to be the nearest to completion, and will be a more splendid apartment than the one in which that body formerly sate. The Representatives' Hall, in the South Wing, though the form is changed, perhaps disadvantageously, but necessarily, from oval to semicircular, will at least equal in magnificence the former hall. It will possess, over the old room, some great advantages, of embellishment as well as convenience. The beautiful large pillars of variegated Potomac marble, in this hall, and the smaller ones of the same material in that of the Senate, cannot fail of being generally admired. The colossal statue of Liberty, raised aloft over the Speaker's chair, is a fine object, but would appear perhaps to greater advantage had it an ampler space for its display. The galleries in both rooms, but particularly in the Senate Chamber, are more conveniently disposed than the old one. The *toute ensemble* of both halls, and the arrangements of offices, committee rooms, &c. it is supposed, will have been greatly improved by their re-edification.

At length, too, the Centre Building begins to rise from the ground. The ample foundations and subterranean vaults, commenced last season, have been very substantially completed. The western wall is already rising towards the second story, and the eastern or front wall is some feet above the ground. It is supposed that, before the winter sets in, the building will have reached somewhere about half its height. If Congress continue to look with a favourable eye on this great national work, it is hoped the end of the next season will find the exterior walls prepared to receive the lofty dome they are destined to support; and that two more years will suffice for the completion of the Capitol.

The two additional buildings erected for the accommodation of the public offices, and parallel to the old buildings, are very nearly completed. They are rather more capacious than the buildings already occupied, and, having the addition, each, of a handsome portico, with freestone pillars, serve considerably to embellish that quarter of the city.

[*Nat. Int.*

NEW COMMONWEALTH.

The people of the district of Maine have voted to separate from Massachusetts, on the terms stipulated in the late act of the legislature on that subject. The majority is very large. The votes are to be returned to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the fourth Monday of the present month (August). As soon after that day as the state of the votes is ascertained, his excellency the governor is to issue a proclamation announcing the result; and if the decision is in favour of the measure, (and this is evident if the votes are duly returned,) the proclamation is to call on the people of said district to choose delegates in their respective towns, on the third Monday of September next (20th), to constitute a convention to form a state constitution for said district. The convention is to meet at Portland on the second Monday of October (11th); and if a constitution is formed, it is to be submitted to the people of the district, to be decided upon in special town meetings, and if approved by them, will become the constitution of the new state, after the 15th of March next, if Congress consent; and if rejected, the constitution of Massachusetts, as far as practicable, is to be provisionally the constitution of the new state, and the Massachusetts laws are to govern (where not inconsistent with the new establishment), until repealed or altered. The president of the convention is to act as governor till a governor is elected. [*Portsmouth Oracle.*

METHODISTS.

The following is the number of members in the Methodist Church in the United States, as appears by the minutes of the several conferences for 1819.

	Whites.	*Col'd.*	*Total.*
Ohio Conference	28361	773	29134
Missouri do.	4580	184	4764
Tennessee do.	18987	1689	20676
Mississippi do.	1959	412	2371
South Carolina do.	21059	11587	32646
Virginia do.	17234	5351	22585
Baltimore do.	24828	9261	34089
Philadelphia do.	24635	8161	32796
New York do.	21183	1455	22638
New England do.	15149	163	15312
Genesee do.	23775	138	23913
Total	201750	39174	240924
Total last year			229627
Increase since last year			11297

Travelling preachers 812.

The number of local preachers is from 3 to 4000. These preachers consist of those who from age or ill health, have ceased to travel—or those who never take charge of societies, but preach frequently, besides attending to their ordinary business, &c.

Charleston, (S. C.) Aug. 6.

An anchor, weighing nearly 4000 lbs. was found in this harbour the day before

yesterday. It is supposed to have belonged to the British frigate Acteon, which was blown up on the memorable attack of the Palmetto Fort, by Sir *Peter Parker*, on the 28th June, 1776. It was thickly incrusted with shells, &c. but is remarkably sound and perfect, considering that it has been buried in the deep for more than 40 years.

Internal Improvement.

SUSQUEHANNA.

The great question at issue, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, is, which shall command the trade of the Susquehanna. It is a question of vast magnitude: and the future growth of Philadelphia depends in a great degree upon the result.

The produce that descends this river is already great. In time it must be immense. Taking its rise in the heart of the Genesee country, its head streams interlocking with the waters of that river and with those of the lakes, nothing is wanting but a good market at its mouth to draw from New York itself, a vast and valuable trade. In casting the eye over the map, it will be seen that the country watered in Pennsylvania by the Susquehanna, embraces much the largest portion of the state; and the productions of 15,000 square miles of our territory would seek their natural market by the course of this stream. The trade of the Susquehanna alone would build up a noble city.

But I need not expatiate upon its vastness and value. Every man who thinks at all upon the subject must be convinced of its vital importance to the interests of the city.

Which, then, shall enjoy it—Baltimore or Philadelphia? This depends upon which shall make the easiest and cheapest way to its own wharves.

It should be remembered by the Philadelphians, that it is not enough to make a practicable route to that city. The route must not only be practicable, *but easier and cheaper than the route to Baltimore.* [*Vill. Record.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania contains one million of inhabitants. Her soil is fruitful; her people industrious, moral and intelligent; her air is salubrious; her climate mild; her waters pure; she is well situated for commerce, but admirably adapted for agriculture and manufactures.

Thus far she has enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity. The wars in Europe, for thirty years past, gave to this country the carrying trade of the world. The enterprise of our merchants gave to Pennsylvania her full share of this profitable trade; and her commerce flourished. The same cause drew from the plough millions of men, in consequence of which the agriculture of Europe declined, that of this country rapidly improved, and Pennsylvania furnished the table of monarchs and princes, the tents of generals and soldiers, with the whitest bread that ever graced the table of luxury. During the same period, and arising from the same cause, our manufactures in iron, paper, leather, wool, cotton, and some other articles, gained considerable strength; and some of them have attained to high perfection.

But the wars of Europe have ceased; they have become their own carriers; two millions of men have returned to the plough; the price of labour, already low, will in Europe still decline; and their manufactures hold against ours a formidable, if not a fatal rivalry.

Heretofore our course has been guided by adventitious causes. Our voyage has been shaped for us by the events of Europe. An entire new state of things has now arisen. Instead of growing rich by the misfortunes of our neighbours, we must lean upon our own strength, and look for prosperity to our own resources. Nor is this the business of the merchant alone. The duty of those who administer our public affairs becomes doubly arduous, for the interests they have to protect and foster are numerous and oftentimes apparently at variance, (though upon a near inspection the same) requiring knowledge which has not been much called into action, and close and patient research into the volumes of political economy, which have been little studied by our statesmen.

Much is expected of the general government. Much more ought to be obtained at the hands of the government of the state. The resources of Pennsylvania are vast beyond the imagination of

the closest observer among us. But wisdom and study are necessary to develope and bring them most advantageously into action.

This state possesses within herself the elements of wealth, power and greatness, exceeded by no one in our union.

But our politicians must change, or be changed. The public must be more thought of, and self less. I speak now, not of the men in power, but of statesmen and politicians of all parties. It is an honourable ambition to wish to stand well with our fellow citizens; to aspire to distinction and office; but this ambition loses its virtuous character, when unaccompanied by study and honourable exertion to be useful. The mere desire of power or place, for so much base coin as they will bring, is degrading and contemptible.

From these remarks I would deduce these conclusions, and impress them upon every county in the state—throw aside the bowing demagogue—the mere flatterer of the people—the man who seeks by unworthy means to obtain your favour—bring into action the *talents* of the state, and select for all your public trusts, your most sensible, prudent, and upright men.

Then shall the resources of the state be developed; manufactures flourish, commerce prosper, and agriculture continue to improve. [*Vill. Rec.*

Canal in Maine.—We hear it is contemplated to open a canal from Portland to the Kennebec river, below Gardiner, which will, when completed, make a pleasant journey as far as Waterville, 30 miles below Hallowell. The expense is estimated at about $ 100,000, and must be of immense service to Portland, in bringing an extensive trade to that flourishing place.—We always feel rejoiced at the success of our friends in Maine, and any thing which tends to promote their welfare, causes pleasing sensations. [*Bost. Gaz.*

Science.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

This acid, containing a property so very remarkable and so generally useful, naturally excites a curiosity as to its origin and composition.

The pyroligneous acid is obtained from wood, as its name denotes. All trees, and most plants, contain a particular substance known by the name of wood. If a piece of this be well dried, and digested, first in a sufficient quantity of water, and then of alcohol, to extract from it all the substances soluble in these liquids, there only remains behind the *woody fibre.* This substance, which constitutes the basis of wood, is composed of longitudinal fibres, easily subdivided into a number of smaller fibres. It is somewhat transparent, is perfectly tasteless, has no smell, and is not altered by exposure to the atmosphere.

It is insoluble in water and in alcohol. The fixed alkalies, when assisted by heat, give it a deep brown colour, render it soft, and decompose it. A weak alkaline solution dissolves it without alteration, and it may be thrown down again by means of an acid. By this property, wood is easily separated from most of the other vegetable principles, as few of them are soluble in weak alkaline leys.

When heated, it blackens without melting or frothing up, and exhales a disagreeable acrid fume, and leaves a charcoal, which retains exactly the form of the original mass. When distilled in a retort, it yields an acid liquor of a peculiar taste and smell, which is the pyroligneous acid. This acid was formerly regarded as a distinct acid; but Fourcroy and Vauquelin, have ascertained, that it is merely the acetic acid combined with an empyreumatic oil.

Doctor Cooper of Philadelphia, in his notes on Thomson's Chemistry, gives the following process for obtaining this acid:

"Distil the wood, oak or hickory; an empyreumatic pyroligneous acid comes over, mixed with empyreumatic oil; much carburetted hydrogen must be suffered to escape. Saturate with chalk or any kind of lime that contains no magnesia: hence the primitive limestones give lime improper for the purpose. Draw off as clear as you can: evaporate till the pyrolignate of lime becomes solid: push the heat in an iron vessel so as to char the oil, but not to decompose the acetic acid of the salt of lime. Herein consists the difficulty and the skill of

the manipulation. Dissolve in water, much of the empyreuma will be dissipated. Decompose by means of sulphate of soda, and form a sulphate of lime and an acetate of soda. Treat this last salt by means of igneous fusion, so as to destroy the remaining empyreuma by charring it, without decomposing the acetate (or pyrolignate of soda). Distil with sulphuric acid. You get either a concentrated radical vinegar, or a dilute acid, according to the degree of your salt and sulphuric acid." [*Petersburg Int.*

Mechanism.—Counsellor Bockman possesses a large astronomical clock, constructed by the Rev. Pastor Hahn, which not only contains the common division of time, but has likewise divisions of ten, of a hundred, and of a thousand years. The spectator contemplates with pleasure the contrasted quick motion of the second hand and the thousand year hand, which turns on a small dial plate, not larger than that of a Parisian watch. The progress of the latter in fifty years, is very small, so that its motion is imperceptible. The ten, hundred, and a thousand year hands are not a mere display of the art of the maker, they are of great use; for on the large dial plate, which contains all the lesser, the globes are described, and the progress of the stars denoted, so that the hands, by their combining motions, display the variations, positions, and appearances of the earth and the heavenly bodies.

We saw a watch made by Mr. Auch of Stutgard, a scholar of the minister Hahn. He is only six and twenty, yet, in the opinion of some he already surpasses his master. This watch contains the divisions of time, from a second to a century. On the opposite side, on a clouded azure ground, is seen the course of the sun, and the moon, with its nodes and eclipses. The artist means to improve this watch, and describe the course of Venus as a morning and evening star. [*German Journal.*

NATIONAL ATLAS.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, of this city, being engaged in constructing maps of the several states of the Union, intended for the New American Atlas, now publishing, and, with a view of rendering the work complete and acceptable to its patrons, respectfully solicits information on the subjoined particulars. In the execution of the work in question, great labour and expense have already been bestowed in collecting from the most original and authentic sources, such materials as would assist the undertaking, yet much remains to be done, in order to exhibit a minute and satisfactory view of the geography of our country; which is so rapidly progressive, that the utmost exertions are necessary to keep pace with its improvement and the extension of our settlements. To improve the material now in hand, and to endeavour to obtain new information, on the subject, is the design of the present communication; which, it is believed, is the mode best calculated to effect the object in view, and enable the author to give a complete topographical representation of the United States, on a scale sufficiently extensive for all purposes. Gentlemen of science generally, and those especially, whose professions enable them to aid the present undertaking, are more immediately addressed; and that this object, so intimately connected with our advance in geographical knowledge, may be fully accomplished, editors of periodical journals and newspapers, desirous of promoting this branch of science, are most earnestly and respectfully requested to give this article publicity. The following are the points upon which information is desired:

The recent alterations in the boundary lines of counties and townships.

New counties; their seats of justice and distance from the state capital.

Post offices, if established since the year 1818.

The latitude and longitude of new towns, and other important points.

Roads and projected canals, with the names of the streams, &c. which they are intended to connect.

Minerals, and mineral springs of recent discovery.

Soil, products, and face of the country.

Natural curiosities.

Indian antiquities, with the origin of Indian names and their correct orthography.

The principal bridges, water falls, and lighthouses.

The head of sloop navigation, on the principal streams.

The altitude, situation, and course of mountains, with their local names.

Errors in existing maps, with hints for their correction.

☞ Information on any of the above heads, or other intelligence which will contribute to the accuracy of the work, will be thankfully received by the publishers, Messrs. Tanner, Vallance, Kearny and Co. Philadelphia.

Miscellany.

On the Abundance of English Poetry.

[From the Edinburgh Review, (No. LXII.) on Campbell's Specimens of the British Poets.]

"Next to the impression of the vast fertility, compass, and beauty of our English poetry, the reflection that recurs most frequently and forcibly to us, in accompanying Mr. C. through his wide survey, is that of the perishable nature of poetical fame, and the speedy oblivion that has overtaken so many of the promised heirs of immortality. Of near two hundred and fifty authors, whose works are cited in these volumes, by far the greater part of whom were celebrated in their generation, there are not thirty who now enjoy any thing that can be called popularity—whose works are to be found in the hands of ordinary readers—in the shops of ordinary booksellers—or in the press for republication. About fifty more may be tolerably familiar to men of taste or literature:—the rest slumber on the

shelves of collectors, and are partially known to a few antiquaries and scholars. Now, the fame of a poet is popular, or nothing. He does not address himself, like the man of science, to the learned, or those who desire to learn, but to all mankind; and his purpose being to delight and be praised, necessarily extends to all who can receive pleasure, or join in applause. It is strange, and somewhat humiliating, to see how great a proportion of those who had once fought their way successfully to distinction, and surmounted the rivalry of contemporary envy, have again sunk into neglect. We have great deference for public opinion; and readily admit, that nothing but what is good can be permanently popular. But though its *vivat* be generally oracular, its *pereat* appears to us to be often sufficiently capricious; and while we would suffer all that it bids to live, we would willingly revive much that it leaves to die. The very multiplication of works of amusement, necessarily withdraws many from notice that deserve to be kept in remembrance; for we should soon find it labour, and not amusement, if we were obliged to make use of them all, or even to take all upon trial. As the materials of enjoyment and instruction accumulate around us, more and more must thus be daily rejected, and left to waste: for while our tasks lengthen, our lives remain as short as ever; and the calls on our time multiply, while our time itself is flying swiftly away. This superfluity and abundance of our treasures, therefore, necessarily renders much of them worthless; and the veriest accidents may, in such a case, determine what part shall be preserved, and what thrown away and neglected. When an army is *decimated*, the very bravest may fall; and many poets, worthy of eternal remembrance, have been forgotten, merely because there was not room in our memories for all.

"By such a work as the present, however, this injustice of fortune may be partly redressed—some small fragments of an immortal strain may still be rescued from oblivion—and a wreck of a name preserved, which time appeared to have swallowed up for ever. There is something pious, we think, and endearing, in the office of thus gathering up the ashes of renown that has passed away; or rather, of calling back the departed life for a transitory glow, and enabling those great spirits which seemed to be *laid* for ever, still to draw a tear of pity, or a throb of admiration, from the hearts of a forgetful generation. The body of their poetry, probably, can never be revived? but some sparks of its spirit may yet be preserved, in a narrower and feebler frame.

"When we look back upon the havoc which two hundred years have thus made in the ranks of our immortals—and, above all, when we refer their rapid disappearance to the quick succession of new competitors, and the accumulation of more good works than there is time to peruse—we cannot help being dismayed at the prospect which lies before the writers of the present day. There never was an age so prolific of popular poetry as that in which we now live;—and as wealth, population, and education extend, the produce is likely to go on increasing. The last ten years have produced, we think, an annual supply of about ten thousand lines of good staple poetry—poetry from the very first hands that we can boast of—that runs quickly to three or four large editions—and is as likely to be permanent as present success can make it. Now, if this goes on for a hundred years longer, what a task will await the poetical readers of 1919! Our living poets will then be nearly as old as Pope and Swift are at present—but there will stand between them and that generation nearly ten times as much fresh and fashionable poetry as is now interposed between us and those writers: and if Scott and Byron and Campbell have already cast Pope and Swift a good deal into the shade, in what form and dimensions are they themselves likely to be presented to the eyes of their great grand children? The thought, we own, is a little appaling; and we confess we see nothing better to imagine than that they may find a comfortable place in some new collections of Specimens—the centenary of the present publication. There—if the future editor have any thing like the indulgence and veneration for antiquity of his predecessor—there shall posterity still hang with rapture on the half of Campbell—and the fourth part of Byron—and the sixth of Scott—

and the scattered tythes of Crabbe—and the *three per cent.* of Southey,—while some good-natured critic shall sit in our mouldering chair, and more than half prefer them to those by whom they have been superseded! It is an hyperbole of good nature, however, we fear, to ascribe to them even these dimensions of the end of a century. After a lapse of 250 years, we are afraid to think of the space they may have shrunk into. We have no Shakspeare, alas! to shed a never-setting light on his contemporaries:—and if we continue to write and rhyme at the present rate for 200 years longer, there must be some new art of short-hand reading invented, or all reading will be given up in despair. We need not distress ourselves, however, with the afflictions of our posterity;—and it is quite time that the reader should know a little of the work before us."

BERMUDA.

St. George, (Bermuda,) July 28.

My Dear Friend—My last from ——, will have prepared you to hear from me at these islands. My voyage was as pleasant as summer seas could render it, and occupied only seven days, although the wind was directly ahead until we reached here. I am very agreeably disappointed in the scene of Shakspeare's Tempest—his gross ignorance of this spot must be his only apology for investing these 'happy islands' with such terrific gloom. Surrounded by rocks, and only a speck amid the ocean, it presents, it is true, an object of solicitude to seamen, but when you are once within its rock bound shores, you fancy all the fabled 'picturesque and beautiful' of the American Indian's Paradise to be realized around you. It is an elysium of sunny isles mid crystal waters—reflecting the glorious heavens above you in redoubled splendour. The material of this 'lusus naturæ,' is a concretion of minutest shells, and a theoretic mind might easily conceive its gradual formation in the abyss of waters until it rose under the creative influence of innumerable insects, particle by particle, above the created billows, and almost to the clouds.

The basins which contain the interior portions of the sea, seem filled with liquid crystal—the eye fathoms it like another atmosphere, and expatiates among its beautiful inhabitants as unfettered as it roves among the clouds. You can form no idea, (without enjoying the sight itself,) of the waters and the fishes of Bermuda. You gaze upon the billow which used only to reflect yourself in broken images and presented only an opaque uninteresting green, and you behold a fairy grotto, studded with shells, beautified with coral, and enlivened with the brightest forms in Neptune's kingdom. 'Twould be vain in me to attempt a picture of these painted creatures, compared with any I have ever seen before; they are like the glittering songsters of the line, contrasted with the ugly buzzard or the owl. I have bathed in this transparent element far above my depth, when a foot would seem to be more than enough to fathom it; I seemed buoyed by supernatural enchantment, and almost fancied that the humming bird swimmers sporting round me were the assumed bodies of the sea nymphs, and played thus about me to repel and watch all danger. The isles, which gem these waters, you would hardly deem luxuriant, formed of the sterile rock, but time and air have decomposed their surface and converted it to a most fertile soil. They are every where covered with verdure, and the cedar flourishes in all its greenness—amid the groves (these trees compose) the white-washed cottages of the islanders appear in all the charm of contrast, and the towns, consisting of white villas grouped around the borders of the most limpid sounds, and surmounted by green cedar covered hills rising behind them to the clouds, are among the prettiest landscapes in the world.

In different vallies, where the soil washed from the hills has accumulated, the various productions of the climate flourish in great beauty. The plantain, palmetto fig, pride of India, aloes, vine, lime and geranium, grow in great perfection, and particularly the last, which attains a luxuriance unknown in all the world beside.

Among the curiosities of the island, is a cave of large extent, whose interior is entirely filled with beautiful stalactites, stalagmites, and crystallized masses of the carbonate of lime. I am told an admiral, who was here a short time since, employed a party of marines for some days in procuring specimens of its formations, and among others separated and removed a stalagmite of at least two tons in weight. I have not yet seen this curious cavern, but expect to visit it to-morrow. 'Tis said that after you have descended for some hundred feet, you hear the ocean brawling about your feet beneath, and seeming to demand admittance. Thus, say some of the philosophers, you see our island is merely a shell floating in the deep, beneath which ocean raves and may one day ingulph us. The heavy swell sometimes experienced in their best bound harbours almost seems to prove that a subterranean communication with the ocean must produce it—but enough of theory. The Bermudians are a pleasant hospitable and dissipated people—the climate is warm, but the air pure and elastic—water they have none (fresh I mean) except in reservoirs prepared to receive it from the clouds. The three chief resources of the island are cedar, fish, and rock. The second form their principal food, are caught and kept in fish ponds, fatted like fowls, and taken for eating

at a minute's notice—of the first they construct the wooden part of their buildings, their vessels, and their boats, and the rock furnishes materials for their houses, their walls, their wharves, their tanks and their fences.

The houses are on the exterior entirely of rock; even the roof is laid of tiles sawed out of it—covered with a cement and surrounded with terraces to confine the water to the surface, whence it is conducted in gutters to the tank or cistern below: this is constructed also of the rock dug out of the solid mass or built in the manner of a cellar. From all this you may judge that their houses are extremely neat, and to an unaccustomed eye present a novel object of beauty. But I must hastily close my letter. * * * * * * [*Fed. Rep.*

PUBLIC BANKS.

Retrospection of the Public Banks of Europe.—The Bank of Venice was the most ancient bank of Europe: we do not know, certainly, the date nor the motive of its establishment. History informs us, that in 1171, the republic being hard pressed by war, levied a forced contribution on the richest of its citizens, giving them the engagement of a perpetual annuity of 4 per cent. The lenders established a bureau or office, for the receipt and reparation of the interest.

This chamber became the Bank of Venice: but at what period, or on what other basis, we are ignorant. In the defect of historic evidence, let us endeavour to state what may be reasonably conjectured of the matter.

As the interest of this loan was always paid punctually, every registered claim in the books of this office might be considered a productive capital; and these claims, or the right of receiving this annuity, were probably often transferred by demise or cession from one to another.

This practice would soon lead to other transfers and deposits, and as soon as this simple and facile method was experienced, and the advantages felt, which commerce could derive from such a manner of account, the credit and circulation of banks were invented, and their uses discovered.

This office, in effect, became a deposit bank. In 1423, its revenues amounted to above £200,000, chiefly received from the government of the republic.

Though this bank appears to have been established without a capital deposited, its shares and credit were so well supported, that its bills had at all times an agio above the current money of the state.

The invasion of the French, in 1797, was the term of its prosperity. The freedom of this city and the independence of the state being lost, its "guarantee," and in consequence the credit of this ancient bank, vanished like a dream.

The Bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609, on strictly commercial principles and views, and not to afford any assistances or to intermix with the finances of the state. Amsterdam was then an *entrepot*—a perpetual fair, where the products of the whole earth met, and were exchanged.

This great commerce brought at that time to this city, the coins of all Europe; but often worn and defaced, reducing their average value 9 per cent. below that of their original stamp and issue. The new coins no sooner appeared than they were melted or exported. The merchants could never find enough of them to pay their acceptances and engagements, and the rate or values of bills became variable to a great degree of fluctuation, in spite of all the regulations made to prevent it.

This was the condition and inconvenience of coined metallic payments, two centuries ago in the emporium, entrepot, and free mart of the commerce of the globe. It was solely to remedy this vexation and impediment, and to fix the value or par of the current money of the country, that the merchants of Amsterdam established a bank on the model of that of Venice.

Its first capital was formed of Spanish ducats, or ducatoons, a silver which Spain had struck in the war with Holland, to support it, and which the tide of commerce had caused to overflow in the very country which it was formed to overthrow!

The banks soon accepted the coins of all countries, worn or fresh, at their intrinsic value, and made its own bank money payable in good coin of the country, of full weight, a "brassage" for this exchange, and giving a credit on its books, called "Bank money."

This bank professed not to lend out any part of the specie deposited with it, but to keep in its coffers all that was in-

scribed on its books. In 1672, when Lous XIV. penetrated to Utrecht, almost all who had accounts demanded their deposits at once, and they were delivered to them so readily that no suspicion could be left of the fidelity of the administration of this bank. Much of the coins then brought forth showed the marks of the conflagration which happened soon after the establishment of the bank, at the Hotel de Ville.

This good faith was maintained till about the middle of the last century, when the municipal managers secretly lent their bullion to the East India Company, and to the government, and were for a long time unsuspected. The usual oaths of office were taken by a religious magistracy, or rather by the magistracy of a religious people, that all was safe. The event proved that oaths will not confine gold and silver always to their cells.

The good people of Holland believed, as an article of their creed, that every florin which circulated as bank money, had its metallic constituent in the treasury of the bank, sealed up and secured by oaths, honesty, and policy.

This blind confidence was dissipated in December, 1790, by a declaration that the bank would retain £10 per cent. of all deposits, and would return none of a less amount than 2,500 florins.

Even this was submitted to and forgiven; four years afterwards, on the invasion of the French, this bank was obliged to declare that it had advanced to the States, and the East India Company, more than 10,500,000 florins, which sum they were deficient to their depositors; to whom, however, they could assign these claims to be liquidated at some future time.

This was a metallic bankruptcy; bank money, which bore an agio of 5 per cent. fell to 16 per cent. below current money.

This epoch marked the decay of this institution, which had so long enjoyed an unlimited credit, and had rendered the greatest services to the country. The amount of the treasure of this bank, in 1755, has been estimated as high as 33,000,000 of florins; but vulgar opinion had carried this estimate much higher.

The Bank of Hamburgh was established in 1619, on the model of that of Amsterdam; its funds were formed of German crowns, called specie dollars. From 1759 to 1769, this bank suffered much from the base money with which Germany was inundated after the seven years' war, and was reduced to shut up. In 1770 it was arranged that this bank should receive bullion as well as coin; and it soon ceased altogether to keep an account in coins. This bank now receives specie in ingots of foreign coins, as bullion only, which renders the money or paper of this bank the least variable standard of any in Europe. Its standard is 47 of pure metal, 1 of alloy. Those who deposit pay less than one half per cent. for the security, and one to one and a half per cent. for refining; when they re-demand their deposits in the proper standard, which few do, but for a profit on the metal beyond this charge, preferring at all other times the bank money.

This bank also lends its money on the deposits of Spanish dollars, by giving its receipts payable to bearer; the charge for this accommodation is only 3s. 4d. per month, or 2 per cent. per annum. The loans are limited to three months, when the deposit is returned, or the loan renewed.

This practice seems to deserve imitation here; the want of such an accommodation with us, precipitates the exportation of bullion, or forces it into the hands of our bank, and tends to make this the worst market of the world for the precious metals.

The Bank of Hamburg is the best administered of any in Europe; its business and accounts are the most open and best known to the public. Its governors are responsible, and frequently renewed.

In the night of the 4th Nov. 1813, Marshal Davoust seized on all the treasure he found when he retook this city; he found there 7,500,000 of Marcs Banco; the restitution of this seizure has been claimed of France.

The Bank of Genoa, the most ancient now existing, was founded on shares deposited, and was independent of the government; but soon, to secure its privileges, all its funds were placed on the security of the revenues of the state: by this means its credit was sapped and shaken, till a fatal blow was given to it by the invasion of the Austrians, in 1746; from this it was again raised up, but recovered very slowly.

This invention of the Genoese found imitators througout all Italy. All had their banks of circulation, that is, a paper money: Naples had seven banks.

[*N. Y. American.*

London, June 22.

English Neutrality.—The Foreign Enlistment Bill was read a third time last night, in the House of Commons, notwithstanding Mr. Waithman expressed his disapprobation of the measure. Sir W. Scott, in a luminous and argumentative speech, laid down the principles of neutrality, conformably to their elucidation by all the great public writers of Europe. There was a striking difference between his calm, dispassionate and irresistible appeal to the reason, and the florid declamation of a learned member, on a former night, whose harangue would have better graced a trial of academic skill than the solemn deliberation of a legislative assembly. It was emphatically observed by Sir W. Scott, that "there could be no solecism more absurd or more mischievous, than that a state could be at peace, and the individuals of it at war." This short sentence comprises the whole essence of the question, and the bill that has just passed one house of parliament, is simply intended to protect us from so mischievous an absurdity.

Sumptuary Law in Boston.—The following order passed by the Great and General Court, in the early settlement of this province, Sept. 1639, shows that a ridiculous *costume* is not peculiar to the present time.

"Whereas there is much complaint of the excessive wearing of lace and other superfluities, tending to little use; but to the nourishing of pride and exhausting of men's estates, and also an evil example to others: It is therefore ordered, that hereafter no person whatever shall presume to buy or sell any manner of lace in this jurisdiction: And that hereafter, no garment shall be made with *short sleeves*, whereby the *nakedness* of the arms may be discovered: And such as have garments already made with short sleeves shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms to the wrists with linen: And that hereafter no person shall make any garment for women with sleeves more than half an ell wide: And for present reformation of *immoderate great sleeves*, and some other superfluities, as *immoderate great breeches, double ruffs*, &c. this court hath thought fit to suspend all proceedings, respecting them, in expectation, that the officers and members will speedily proceed against all such offences."

Boundary.—The commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the boundary line, have finished the survey of the Niagara river. The United States schooner Ghent, is waiting for a wind, to take general Porter and suite up the lake, in pursuance of his official duties.

Among the daily discoveries which industry has invented for the ladies' toilette in Paris, we remark the following:

A mantuamaker has obtained a patent for making gowns, frocks and bonnets with embroidered paper. The advantages derived from this new invention are, that the article will cost but a trifle, and the colours can be varied at pleasure.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. Alva Mason, to Miss Ann White, daughter of Mr. Thomas White, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 9th inst. Jonathan Worrell, of this city, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

On the 13th inst. John Simpson, aged fifty-seven, late of the firm of Ross and Simpson.

On the 15th inst. Mr. A. Michel, jr. late of Marseilles, and a merchant of this city.

Mr. Richard Barrington, in the forty-third year of his age.

At Baltimore, suddenly, on Sunday about noon, the Rev. Dr. James Inglis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

On the 16th inst. in the sixty-ninth year of his age, William Lewis, esq. counsellor at law.

On the 18th inst. Nathaniel Hayward, jr. esq. aged twenty-nine. This gentleman was a native of South Carolina, and had newly reached our city on his way to Saratoga springs, on account of his health.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, August 28, 1819. No. 9.

Miscellany.

For the National Recorder.

THE POOR.

It requires little foresight to perceive that the approaching winter will produce more than the usual suffering among the poor in our large cities. So many modes of employment have failed this summer, that even the industrious and provident have been unable to make preparation for the inclement season. It becomes us, therefore, to consider at an early day of the best means of preventing the misery that threatens them, and if we can devise any plan by which honest industry can be distinguished from profligate idleness, we shall preserve much of what would have been wasted on the latter, to soften the necessary sufferings of those who have come to want through the inevitable pressure of commercial distress.

I take the liberty to suggest, that our corporation should establish *manufactories* of such kinds as would give employment to those who have served no apprenticeship to them. Let them allow to each workman such a rate of wages, as that a day of industrious labour will procure the necessary food and clothing. Some might be paid in money; others might be fed and clothed in buildings appropriated to their labours. It will be especially necessary to fix upon some kind of labour that can be done by *women* at their own houses. There are very many women who are burdened, by the vicious indolence and drunkenness of their husbands, with the whole care of supplying the wants of their children. Many an affectionate heart supports a weak frame through a long course of unremitting labour, for a reward that would be contemptuously rejected by the other sex, as insufficient to sustain life.

By this method, the poor will be supported at an expense comparatively small, and they will not be taught habits of idleness and dependence. J.

The last number of the Quarterly Review contains two articles on the United States, which are exceedingly offensive. Why should they by the most palpable falsehoods, endeavour to prevent friendship from following peace? We should, however, be willing to extract "sermons from stones, and *good* from *every thing*," and therefore copy their opinion of English poor laws.

"Our system of poor laws is radically bad. There is scarcely a statesman or philosopher in this country who would advocate their re-establishment, if they were once abolished. The conviction of the injury done by them to the industry, to the prudence, to the regard for reputation, to the charities of domestic life, and to the sobriety and honesty of the poor, is strong and universal, and the general study is, how to remove the evil with as little inconvenience as is compatible with the interests created by such long existing institutions, and with as little temporary suffering as possible. Whilst by ages of painful experience we have arrived at this conviction, America has just commenced the ruinous system; and is beginning to feel the evils which it must produce, and which will spread there with even greater rapidity than they have done with us."

An Englishman's Reflections on our Manners.

No. IV.

My English friend, like every other candid and observing man, did not dwell exclusively on our failings: he made many remarks highly favourable to the character of the people

of Boston. He observed, that in passing through the United States, he had no where seen such an uniformity and consistency of manners, as he had observed in that city. 'It was (said he,) the only great place in which I could discern a pure and unmixed national character. There was none of the heterogeneous mixture which I remarked in other great cities of the United States. In them one seems to be either at one of the great watering places of Europe, such as Spa or Bagnieres, or that seat of luxuriant concourse, Rome. The characters are so mixed, that one can scarcely tell whether you are in Europe or America. In Boston, though there appeared to be a great change from the rigid and austere manners of your ancestors, as they have been often described to us, yet you could always perceive in society that simplicity, firmness, frankness and hospitality, which one would naturally expect from the descendants of the pilgrims, relaxed in their manners, in some degree, from the puritanical practices and principles of their ancestors. Your ladies had less of the imported and theatrical airs, which are so disgusting in those of some other cities. They were neither French nor English, nor an awkward mixture of both. In their dancing parties, they did not imitate the theatrical style so common in France, and which the English ladies have been unwisely too ready to imitate. Your women appeared to me to have more pride in the cultivation of the understanding, than in the transient and temporary arts which allure before marriage, but which so far from being serviceable to them in the important character of wives and mothers, are sure to render them unfit for the duties of both. I observed (said he,) with pain, that there were evident approaches towards the corrupt manners of other nations, and that a lady who could dance with more agility, and display with art all the delicacy of her form, without blushing, was often the object of general attention, and frequently of applause; but I thought I could perceive among your young men generally, on these occasions, more of surprise and admiration, than of approbation and respect. It seemed to me that they had formed an higher standard of merit in their own minds, and were not yet prepared to exchange the delights of an highly cultivated understanding, a modest, chaste, and delicate deportment, for the talents and acquisitions which would fit a lady for a ballet at an opera. They appeared to me still to retain a high respect for the sex, as their rational companions in life, calculated to sooth them in sorrow, to refresh and enliven them after the fatigues of business and the cares of the world, to educate their children, and to smooth and sweeten the evening of their lives.

'I was not surprised at this taste and preference in your young men, because (with some, I fear too many, exceptions,) I found them men of information, of cultivated intellect.

'There is no point in which to me, as a stranger and an Englishman, Boston appeared to so much advantage, as in the literary taste and improvement of all its citizens, more especially its younger ones. That this is owing principally to the great care of the well educated, but republican patriots, who first settled in your country, there can be no doubt. What could be expected, in this respect, from states originally peopled by the boors and vicious outcasts of Europe? With you, the first settlers brought with them knowledge and the means of transmitting it. Your university, without (in my opinion, as a foreigner) a rival in your country, has fostered this spirit, and so long as that shall flourish and send forth annually so many young men of cultivated taste, you may fairly hope that your society will remain comparatively pure. It is indeed much to be regretted, that a habit of expense, (notwithstanding all the efforts of the governors of the college) is constantly gaining ground in the university, thereby discouraging parents from sending their children to it for education; but I am satisfied from what I saw and heard, that this is confined to but few, and that the greater part of the students are animated by feelings which are highly favourable to the interests of literature, and the welfare of your republic.

'So long as Boston and its environs shall, like Edinburgh, pride itself, and with justice, on its attention to letters, the best and almost the only safeguard to morals, in a luxurious state of society, so long you may hope to retain your unquestioned pre-eminence in domestic virtues, and the arts and innocent enjoyments which adorn, embellish, and render delightful private society. Were I a citizen of Boston, (said my friend, waxing a little warm,) I would put in Coventry every lady who had a petticoat six inches shorter than those of her neighbours—who waltzed with more languor and address—who assumed any siren airs at a party or elsewhere—who walked in a style peculiarly graceful, so as to attract the notice of the idle and dissolute—who jumped more than a foot from the floor in a cotillion—or who, in short, showed that she had such a contempt for the understandings and taste of the beaux, as to believe that they would prefer her, on these accounts, to any actress who, on the stage, every night, excels her in these theatrical accomplishments.'

I most earnestly thanked my English friend for this just encomium on our manners, in which I modestly but fully concurred; and I joined with him in the earnest prayer, that our beaux would continue to cultivate their minds, and our belles to despise the arts which belong only to the hirelings of the stage.

No. V.

'I was surprised, said this English friend, to see celibacy so common in your country, yet so young and vigorous, and affording, as it certainly does, so many inducements to early marriages. I saw many grey haired beaux in

all your circles, with constitutions if not worn out, as in Europe, at least impaired by the habits which celibacy always brings with it. Can it be for the interest and happiness of your country, that your youth should waste the vigour of their lives in dissipation and indulgence, and only think of domestic enjoyments at a period when they are enervated and enfeebled by age, and by indulgencies which not only render them unfit for the innocent and simple pleasures of domestic society, but which create a distaste for them, which no merit, or beauty, or talent, or accomplishments in their wives, can ever overcome? Hence results that disparity of age in your matches so common in Europe, and which has been the fertile source of domestic wretchedness and too often of infidelity. Are you sensible, that this cause is one of the most powerful in its tendency to relax your morals, to corrupt your national character and to assimilate your state of society to that of the most degraded countries of Europe? I am sensible that this extends only to your higher classses —that the great mass still remain pure—but is it of no moment that a corruption of manners should prevail among that order of society which has the most extensive influence on the rest?' I replied—Hitherto no very great degree of corruption has actually resulted from the causes you have described, though I admit that their tendency is precisely what you have stated. We have not had as yet many cases of divorce or suits for criminal conversation in our whole country—but the manners resulting from this constantly increasing procrastination of marriage among the wealthier classes, must inevitably lead to all the consequences which have resulted from the same causes in other countries.

As yet the evil is limited to the genteel establishments of private mistresses, to the frequenting places of public amusement, and to the neglect of that sort of hallowed and delightful intercourse of private life which used to form, and which in the early and uncorrupted state of all societies always did form the chief, and the highest enjoyments of life.

From the same cause has proceeded the alteration in the style of our convivial parties. Instead of being simple, informal, unexpensive, they are full of parade and formality and expense.

Parents, instead of wishing to connect their daughters or their sons with persons of good character and excellent habits, sometimes look only to the establishment and the fortune of the party, and though we do not *in form*, (which I really think an improvement if we must have the corrupt manners of Europe,) though we do not have our marriage articles, and put the bags of gold in one scale against the bags of gold in the other, yet we sometimes do what is much worse, we throw out of the case the moral character, or the fitness of the match itself, without adopting the European improvement for such cases, a settled establishment, which may provide for the case of either party being discontented or dissatisfied with the other. Still, sir, *as yet* in our town *very little* if *any* evil has resulted. We have few or no forced matches, and very few ill sorted ones—but the tendency is (as you remark) to produce that effect and all its direful consequences.

The cause of this protracted celibacy on the part of our young men, is not that they cannot earn as much as their fathers did, but that they *expend more*—that they have more luxurious habits; and that most inexorable, yet *miserable tyrant*, fashion, has completely conquered the good sense, and manly independence of our country.

Thirty years ago, I know well, that many men whom I could name, were it decorous to do so, and yet it ought to be decorous because it redounded to their honour, married with an income of a thousand dollars a year —their houses were such as the meanest tradesman at the present day would almost sneer at—their whole furniture did not cost them more than a fashionable piano forte, and they sustained with these disgraceful circumstances, as they are now esteemed, the highest rank in society. They were then respected for their economy, and they have lived to be the guides and guardians of the state.

Yet you must not believe that even at *this* day this foolish course of expense, the sideboard which costs as much as the furniture of an house formerly did, confer distinction and respect. No: it is become so vulgar, the imitation has spread so far and so wide, and has become so ridiculous, that when one sees an expensive article of furniture going into a house, we either predict the ruin of the owner, or pity his weakness. We think how many real comforts he is taking from his children—we look forward to the day when they will be sacrificed under the hammer—but above all, we reflect on the certain fall of his posterity, who, accustomed to such profusion, will neither be fitted to preserve the little modicum which their parents may leave them, nor acquire a competency for themselves. The style of living in our country has advanced in a ratio far, most assuredly far, before our means. These means must and will most rapidly diminish. In a prudential view, therefore, this conduct is irrational. But it has higher and more extensive effects. It discourages matrimony; it is unfriendly to the more intimate and kindly associations which are so favourable to happiness, morals, and the preservation of our public character and freedom.

How then is it to be checked? By public sentiment. If we pity, openly pity, every departure from prudence and propriety in matters of expense—if we honour and treat with distinction those who exhibit examples of economy and independence—if, in short, we evince by our conduct that a splendid equipage, a sumptuous entertainment, an extravagantly furnished house, do not raise, but depress the owner in esteem, the remedy is instantly effected.

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Slanders of the Quarterly Review.

We have just risen with inexpressible disgust from the perusal of the two papers in the last number of the Quarterly Review, which treat of the United States; and notwithstanding the strong indications which these and similar essays afford of the *terror* with which the rising power of this country is looked upon in Britain, and of the sore and ever present mortification which our naval victories inflicted on this presumptuous nation, we cannot but regret the tendency and the inevitable effect of such publications, on the political relations, as well as on the social intercourse, of the two countries. In a form of government so essentially popular as ours, the feelings of the people must naturally and properly have a greater and more immediate effect on political measures, than where those feelings are filtered and diluted by a passage through a house of commons, of which, from one quarter to one third of the members are government retainers, or dependents, and of course government supporters, at all events, in all measures. What the nature of these feelings would be, and what the temper in political intercourse which they are likely to inspire, let any American judge, who has read, as we have, the papers now in question. None can more strongly desire than ourselves a lasting peace between the United States and Great Britain; none can be more sensible of the mutual interest of both countries in such a state of things, and of the difficulties and dangers which an interruption of friendly intercourse would lead to. We will go further and say—none can admire more than ourselves, the greatness of character, the steadiness of purpose, and lofty contempt of hardship and suffering in their country's cause, which belong to Englishmen; and the friendship and respect of such a people should not be indifferent to us. But when we see their principal and most widely circulating journals raking together all possible slanders, and giving currency to every vile effusion of ignorant and disappointed *riders*;* when, to answer some paltry and temporary purpose, of checking excessive emigration, or of refuting the assertions of a rival journal, they do not scruple to put in jeopardy the lasting interests of the two countries; when we see that the desire on our part to take example by them, to profit by their age, their experience, and their greater progress in the arts which adorn, and the sciences which exalt life, are met by them with cold supercilious disdain, with sneers upon our habits, our morals, and our institutions; when, losing their ancient magnanimity, we see them cherishing and fomenting in peace the feelings of hostility and revenge, which an unsuccessful and inglorious war had awakened—can it be expected, would it be justifiable, that we should still look to them with friendly or partial eyes? Their hostility we cannot fear; their good opinion we can only desire from some remains of lingering affection, and from the belief that through its influence the mortal contest which impends between the two countries, may long be averted. But let not the people of England deceive themselves; the proud boast, that to them the nations of Europe look as to their "moral conscience," holds not good here. We are not more widely separated by our republican institutions, than by our interests, from any dependence upon their power or their opinions. We are physically and morally independent of them. We owe them no favours, and it seems they are determined we shall owe them no affection. Be it so.

As to the vile tales which the Quarterly Review propagates of our country, they cannot need refutation. In all points of religion, of morality, of the strict and impartial administration of justice, the security of person and of property, of national faith and private honour, we cannot shrink from a comparison with England. We have not, indeed, her numerous and most enlightened scholars, her host of distinguished philosophers; we have not either (and we desire to be thankful for it) her *eminent statesmen*, her Castlereagh's and Vansittart's. But our system of education is ameliorating; the importance and value of literary attainments is daily becoming more manifest, from the scope and encouragement which our free institutions afford to such pursuits; and though without a regular school for di-

* That class of Englishmen most often seen here—so called, from their occupation, (not unlike that of our tin pedlers,) of riding the country with patterns, &c.

piomacy, or extensive military or naval establishments, we have ever hitherto had the fortune to produce statesmen, and soldiers, and sailors, whom England at least should be the last to depreciate, for over Englishmen have their victories been achieved.

Yet feeling thus authorised to despise these miserable slanders, we cannot restrain our vexation, as well at their constant repetition, as at the worthlessness of the means through which we are assailed. What but the blindness of impotent hate, could induce the reviewers to give circulation to the low and vulgar falsehoods of Fearon, relative to America, after the character which their own page assigns to him, when speaking of his native country, of a "*mean, false, ignorant, and flippant calumniator;*" yet in relation to the United States, he is all truth—he is emphatically commended on his truth; a fellow, who puts the same language into the mouths of all his *dramatis personæ*, whether gentle or simple, white or black, in New England or Louisiana; a driveller, who has not even succeeded in writing a plausible fiction. As to Mr. Bristed and his book, they are not "native to this clime;" his sentiments, his style, and his "imagery," are exclusively British; we have neither lot, nor part, nor parcel, in them. "Non tali auxilio," &c. [*American.*

FUR TRADE.

As a great part of the North West Coast of America may now be regarded the property of the United States, the fur trade carried on between the North West Coast and the Indies, as also the fur trade between the North West Coast and the interior of America, forms a subject of the greatest interest. Even in the year 1792, it appears from Vancouver's voyages, that five vessels from Boston, and one from New York, were regularly employed in this trade. The best general history of the fur trade is contained in the publication of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie. The first persons engaged in the trade were called *Coutieurs de Bris*, because they were a kind of pedlers, and were extremely useful to the merchants engaged in the fur trade, who gave them the necessary credit to proceed on their commercial undertakings. Three or four of these people would join their stock, put their property into a birch-bark canoe, which they worked themselves, and either accompanied the natives on their excursions, or went at once to the country where they knew they were to hunt. At length these voyages extended to twelve or fifteen months; when they returned with rich cargoes of furs, and followed by great numbers of natives.

At length, military posts were established at the confluence of the different large lakes of Canada for the particular purpose of carrying on the fur trade; and a number of respectable men retired from the army, prosecuted the trade in person, with great order and regularity, and extended it to such a distance as, in those days, was considered to be an astonishing effort of commercial enterprise. These persons and the missionaries having combined their views, at the same time secured the respect of the natives, and the obedience of the people necessarily employed in the laborious parts of this undertaking. These gentlemen denominated themselves commanders, and not traders, though they were entitled to both these characters.

In the year 1776 the fur trade commenced from Michilimackinac. The first who attempted it were satisfied to go the length of the river Comenistiquia, about thirty miles to the eastward of the Grand Portage, where the French had a principal establishment, and was the line of their communication with the interior country. A few years afterwards, Thomas Carny, with a spirit of enterprise superior to that of his contemporaries, determined to penetrate the furthest limits of the French discoveries, or at least till the frost should stop him. For this purpose he procured guides and interpreters who were acquainted with the country; and, with four canoes, arrived at Fort Bourbon, which was one of their posts, at the west end of the Cedar lake, on the waters of Saskatchiwine. His risk and toil were well recompensed; for he came back the following spring, with his canoes filled with fine furs, with which he proceeded to Canada, and was satisfied never again to return to the Indian country.

From this period, people began to spread over every part of the country, particularly where the French had established settlements.

In the year 1774, a Mr. Joseph Frobisher determined to penetrate into the country yet unexplored, to the north and westward, and, in the spring of 1775 met the Indians from that quarter on their way to Fort Churchill. It was, indeed, with some difficulty that he could induce them to trade with him; but he at length procured as many furs as his canoes would carry. In this perilous expedition he sustained every kind of hardship incident to a journey through a wild and savage country, where his subsistence depended on what the woods and the waters produced. These difficulties, nevertheless, did not discourage him from returning in the following year; when he was equally successful.

The success of Mr. Frobisher induced others to follow his example, and, in the spring of the year 1778, some of the traders on the Saskatchiwine river, finding they had a quantity of goods to spare, gave the charge

of them to a Mr. Peter Pond, who, in four canoes, proceeded to Athabasca, a country hitherto unknown but from Indian report.

The fur trade hitherto was solely carried on by individual enterprise; but during the winter of 1783--4, the merchants of Canada, engaged in this trade, formed a junction of interests under the name of the North West Company, and divided it into sixteen shares, without depositing any capital; each party furnishing a proportion or quota of such articles as were necessary to carry on the trade; the respective parties agreeing to satisfy the friends they had in the country, who were not provided for, according to this agreement, out of the proportions which they held. The management of the whole was intrusted to Messrs. Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, and Mr. Simon M'Towish, two distinct houses, who had the greatest interest and influence in the country, and for which they were to receive a stipulated commission in all transactions.

In 1788, the gross amount of the adventure for the year did not exceed forty thousand pounds; but, by the exertion, enterprise, and industry of the proprietors, it was brought in eleven years, to triple that amount, and upwards, yielding proportionate profits, and surpassing, in short, any thing known in America.

Such, therefore, being the prosperous state of the company, it very naturally tempted others to interfere with the concern in a manner by no means beneficial to the company, and commonly ruinous to the undertakers.

In 1798, the concern underwent a new form, the shares were increased to forty-six, new partners being admitted and others retiring. This period was the termination of the company, which was not renewed by all the parties concerned in it, the majority continuing to act, upon the old stock, and under the old firm; the others beginning a new one. From this period, therefore, the fur trade in Canada has been carried on by two distinct companies; one called the Old North West Company, and the other the New North West Company.

The following is the general mode of carrying on the fur trade.

The agents are obliged to order the necessary goods from England in the month of October, eighteen months before they can leave Montreal; that is, they are not shipped from London until the spring following, when they arrive in Canada in the summer. In the course of the following winter they are made up into such articles as are required for the savages; they are then packed into parcels of ninety pounds weight each; but cannot be sent from Montreal until the May following; so that they do not get to market until the ensuing winter, when they are exchanged for furs, which come to Montreal the next fall, and from thence are shipped chiefly to London, where they are not sold or paid for before the succeeding spring, even as late as June; which is forty-two months after the goods were ordered in Canada, thirty-six after they had been shipped from England, and twenty-four after they had been forwarded from Montreal; so that the merchant, allowing that he has twelve months credit, does not receive a return to pay for those goods and the necessary expenses attending them, which is about equal to the value of the goods themselves, until two years after they are considered as cash. There is even a small proportion of it that requires twelve months longer to bring round the payment, owing to the immense distance it is carried, and from the shortness of the seasons, which prevents the furs, even after they are collected, from coming out of the country for that period.

This brief view of the fur trade with England may be sufficient at present to show the importance of the commerce. [*Pet. Intel.*

COMPLETION OF PROPHECY.

Mr. Editor—Reading a few days ago, a German work, written about or before 1797, by D. Von Dulow, on the United States of America, I was struck by some predictions or rather conclusions the author made concerning the future fate of this country. I was induced to translate the following extract, as particularly at the present time we see the truth of it. If you think it worthy of deserving a place in your excellent paper, you are at liberty to insert it.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

"The welfare of North America is said to be well established, by some superficial observers, when they see at Philadelphia, New York, &c. fine houses, rich furniture, fashionable dresses, and many goods; or when they behold merchants driven along the streets, in costly carriages drawn by fat horses. These theorists, who thus in one sentence decree the immovable welfare of America might be a little entangled with their arguments, if they were asked, in what the welfare of a nation properly consists? I assert, that, after a continental peace, this apparent prosperity produced by accidental circumstances, will receive a severe shock.

"In fact the whole carrying trade with the West India produce, with coffee, sugar, &c. will then be lost for America. This carrying trade has principally brought her navigation to its present pitch. The West India islands will

either be declared independent, or each European power will retain its colonies. In both cases the Americans will lose the carrying trade. In the first case, the Europeans will fetch those products in their own vessels, because the Americans, (whose sailors receive higher wages than all others,) cannot do it so cheap. On the other hand, they will not be permitted by the powers, who have West India possessions, to take colonial produce in their vessels to Europe.

"They will, therefore, be merely confined to domestic produce. Of these they may continue to sell in Europe, rice, tobacco, indigo, and cotton, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for the manufactures, which they buy in Europe, and principally in England. How many flour speculators will not be ruined, when they have to sacrifice the dear bought flour at half price? for Europe will not want their flour and grain after a peace, and the West Indies will want less, when no armies and fleets will be there any more to consume it. Money, will then, on account of these circumstances, cease to flow in such quantities into America, as has been the case since a few years—and the exportation of specie will, on account of the increased luxury to which they are accustomed, not be lessened. Silver, therefore, will soon vanish, and the papers of merchants, (drafts, notes, &c.) as well as of the bank, be depreciated. Bankruptcies will follow each other with great velocity; and the papers of credit will cease, after having lost all their value.

"Ships, which are now held at such high prices, may then be bought very low—and lands will be very cheap. The insolvency of the land speculators is easy to be foreseen—all but the industrious farmer and mechanic will be ingulphed in the abyss of this universal bankruptcy—although they will also be oppressed by the general scarcity of money. This mercantile convulsion, which must have the destruction of the chimerical *paper system* for its consequence, will be a salutary lesson for the Americans. Perhaps it will make them wiser and better for the future—perhaps it will be so effective that the decrease of the influence of commerce, which has already been deduced from other sources will take its date from this crisis." [*Miag. Gleaner.*

Extract of a letter from Captain William Stiles, of the brig Homer, of Baltimore, dated

"Batavia, 26th April, 1819.

"I passed the island of Amsterdam, at 11 P. M. with a fine breeze; it appeared to be all in flames, and I am perfectly convinced it is volcanic—the sight was truly magnificent—it appeared to have three different eruptions, at proper distances."

Mr. Sowerby, in a notice to the Horticultural Society in London, states his experience of the beneficial effects of watering fruit trees well at the time of the setting of the fruit. "Thus," he says, "a tree which in 1814 produced a very few pears of about half a pound each, in 1815 (by this method) produced a great number nearly double that weight.

The Steam-Ship *Savannah*, captain Rogers, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of June, after a passage of 25 days. Her arrival is thus noticed in a Liverpool paper of the 25th.—"Among the arrivals at this port, on the 21st, we were particulary gratified and astonished by the novel sight of a fine steam-ship, which came round at half after seven, P. M. without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 350 tons burden. She is called the Savannah, Capt. Rogers, and sailed from Savannah 26th May, and arrived in the Channel five days since. During her passage, she worked the engine 18 days. Her model is beautiful, and the accommodation for passengers elegant and complete. This is the first ship on this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic."

Miseries.—A very cold night; just feel comfortable in bed; a person knocks at the door; dress—walk down;—the gentleman has made a mistake in the house.

Walk in a strange court to hear an interesting trial; seeing room in the bar, get on the seat with the criminals; do not discover your mistake until directed by the judge, to stand up and receive your sentence; all eyes upon you.

Sitting down in a strange barber's shop to be shaved—lathered with strong yellow soap, the brush as large as a painter's—The barber, instead of using his fore finger to lather the upper lip, sweeping away with his detestable brush over mouth and all, finally preventing the possibility of breathing, by completely filling up the orifices of your nostrils with the soap suds. To conclude the whole, upon opening your mouth to remonstrate with the filthy fellow, receiving the brush and all its appurtenances plump into it.

News.

Foreign.

London, June 21.

Every post, we lament to say, brings accessions to that ominous species of domestic intelligence which we conceived it our duty as journalists to communicate to our readers on Saturday. The meeting held at Hurst, on Monday last, in the vicinity of Ashton-under-Line was as formidable to the present state of the institutions of this country as that convened on the evening of that identical day in the vicinity of Leeds. Nearly 15,000 persons were present at Hurst, while from 8 to 10,000 were assembled on Hunslet Moor. Seventeen of those resolutions, which now characterise these meetings were successively read and passed by the multitude at Hurst, with addresses of thanks to Hunt, Cobbett, Wooler, Sherwin, Carlisle, and Major Cartwright, and requesting that the veteran of reform would endeavour to prevail on Mr. Cobbett to return to England. Some fifty of the leaders sat down to dinner when the meeting had broken up, and amongst the toasts most approved, drank the "Memory of Thomas Paine, the author of *The Rights of Man*!" During the meeting the cap of liberty was paraded on a white standard, with the inscription of "Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage."—This same cap was also drank out of by the party who sat down to dine. Hunslet Moor meeting, held, as was stated, on the same day, had its origin in causes quite apart from the objects which its frequenters have since embraced.—"The first of these assemblages was," observes the Leeds Mercury of Saturday, "to show the number of persons out of employment, and by awakening public sympathy, to obtain suitable assistance, in the shape either of labour or of relief; and in furtherance of this purpose, deputations from the workmen waited upon the mayor of the borough, and some hope was entertained that assistance might be afforded them, either in their native country or in a foreign land." Unhappily, it is added, "these hopes gradually give way before the difficulties, with which the business was surrounded; and, as they diminished, the meeting progressively assumed a political character." Now, admitting this statement, it may naturally be asked what connexion the object of relieving the distresses of workmen could fairly have in common with the Stockport Union, which addressed its congratulations to the meeting at Hurst, and expresses the confident hope that the latter would "not allow any individual or body of men to draw their attention for a moment from the grand cause (Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments) they have embarked in." Snowball like, these meetings, we fear, will accumulate as they go; and we have only to express an earnest hope that their progress may not eventually draw down upon us that suspension of liberty which the promoters of such "assemblages" have hitherto been the instruments of inflicting.

Hard Times.—In the British House of Commons on the 2d of July, a petition was presented from the duke of Kent, praying to be allowed to dispose of certain parts of his real estate by way of lottery. It was stated in the course of the debate that the royal duke was poor, and was not able to live in the splendid manner his royal consort had reason to expect. Lord Castlereagh expressed his disapprobation of the royal duke's petition, and informed the house that the duke of Kent had at present an income of *thirty-two thousand pounds sterling per year.* [Upwards of 140,000 dollars.] After some further debate, the petition was withdrawn.

Constantinople, July 1.

Sir Robert Liston, the ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Porte has just concluded an important treaty, after three years negotiation, by which the Divan at length recognises the arrange-

ments concluded by the four allied powers, respecting the Ionian islands. However, it appears not yet to have resolved upon giving its formal concurrence to the treaty of the 5th of November, 1815, which will satisfy England only by halves. The new treaty replaces the fortress of Parga and its dependencies under the dominion of the Sultan, who, on his side, recognizes the inhabitants of the Ionian islands as under the protection of Great Britain. This treaty was signed on the 24th of April; and it is therefore supposed that Parga will be very shortly delivered up to the Turkish authorities.

Waterloo Trophies.—A few days since, a sale by auction of the carriage, and other things which belonged to Napoleon Buonaparte, which were captured at Waterloo, took place at Bullock's Museum, Piccadilly, where they had been exhibited for some time. A numerous and most fashionable party were present. The following statement of the prices which some of the articles were purchased at, will serve to show the estimation in which these relics are held. —The carriage, 168*l.*; small opera glass, 5*l.* 5*s.*; tooth brush, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; black military stock, 1*l.* 17*s.*; snuff box, 166*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; old slippers, 1*l.*; razor, (common) 4*l.* 4*s.*; shaving brush and shirt, 6*l.*; old gloves, 1*l.*; pocket handkerchief, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; shaving box, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; comb, 1*l.* Many other articles fetched equally high prices. [*Lond. Paper.*

A monument by Chantry has lately been erected in All Saints' Church, Cambridge, to the memory of Henry Kirke White. An American gentleman, named Boot, has been at the expense.

Domestic.

SEA SERPENT.

We disbelieved in the Sea Serpent as long as we could, and were reluctantly beginning to be convinced of his existence, when the capture of the *Horse Mackerel* by captain Rich, gave us an opportunity of returning joyfully to our former opinion, at the same time establishing a general rule in our own minds, not to believe *wonders*, if all the sailors on the ocean swore to them. The following letter, however, has made us again doubtful, and we copy it for our readers to form their own opinions.

Boston, August 19.

The recent appearance of this animal at Nahant, in the view of several hundreds of persons, has furnished perhaps more conclusive proofs of his existence, than any that have been before made public. For the satisfaction of our readers, we have procured a copy of the following letter, which gives a very clear and intelligible description of his appearance and movements. We have heard verbal statements from a great number of gentlemen, all of which agree in substance with what is here related. [*Daily Adv.*

Copy of a Letter from James Prince, esq. Marshal of this District, to the Hon. Judge Davis, dated Nahant, August 16, 1819.

My dear Sir—I presume I may have seen what is generally thought to be the *Sea Serpent*. I have also seen my name inserted in the evening newspapers printed at Boston on Saturday, in a communication on this subject. For your gratification, and from a desire that my name may not sanction any thing beyond what was actually presented and passed in review before me, I will now state that, which, in the presence of more than two hundred other witnesses, took place near the long beach of Nahant on Saturday morning last.

Intending to pass two or three days with my family at Nahant, we left Boston early on Saturday morning. On passing the Half-way House, on the Salem turnpike, Mr. Smith informed us, the Sea Serpent had been seen the evening before at Nahant beach, and that a vast number of people from Lynn had gone to the beach that morning, in hopes of being gratified with a sight of him. This was confirmed at the hotel. I was glad to find I had brought my *famous mast-head spyglass* with me, as it would enable me from its form and size to view him to advantage, if I might be so fortunate as to see him. On our arrival on the beach, we associated with a considerable collection of persons on foot and in chaises; and very soon an animal of the fish kind made his appearance.

His head appeared about three feet out of water. I counted thirteen bunches on his back—my family thought there were fifteen. He passed three times at a moderate rate across the bay, but so fleet as to occasion a foam in the water; and my family and self, who were in a carriage, judged that he was from fifty and not more than sixty feet in length—whether, however, the wake might not add to the appearance of his length, or whether the undulation of the water, or his peculiar manner of propelling himself, might not cause the appearances of protuberances, I leave for your better judgment. The first view of the animal occasioned some agitation, and the novelty perhaps prevented that precise discrimination which afterwards took place. As he swam up the bay, we and the

other spectators moved on and kept nearly abreast of him: he occasionally withdrew himself under water, and the idea occurred to me, that his occasionally raising his head above the level of the water, was to take breath, as the time he kept under was on an average about eight minutes; and after being accustomed to view him we became more composed, and his general appearance was as above delineated. Mrs. Prince and the coachman, having better eyes than myself, were of great assistance to me in marking the progress of the animal; they would say, he is now turning, and by the aid of my glass I saw him distinctly in this movement; he did not turn without occupying some space, and taking into view the time and the space which he found necessary for his ease and accommodation, I adopted it as a criterion to form some judgment of his length. I had seven distinct views of him from the long beach so called, and at some of them the animal was not more than an hundred yards distance.

After being on the long beach with other spectators about an hour, the animal disappeared, and I proceeded on towards Nahant; but on passing the second beach, I met Mr. James Magee, of Boston, with several ladies in a carriage, prompted by curiosity to endeavour to see the animal, and we were again gratified beyond even what we saw in the other bay; which I concluded he had left in consequence of the number of boats in the offing in pursuit of him—the noise of whose oars must have disturbed him, as he appeared to us to be a harmless, timid animal. We had here more than a dozen different views of him, and each similar to the other; one, however, so near, that the coachman exclaimed, "Oh, *see his glisting eye.*" Thinking I might form some calculation of his length by the time and distance of each turn, and taking an angle with my two hands of the length which he exhibited, that is to say from his head to the last protuberance, and applying the same angle to other objects, I feel satisfied of the correctness of my decision, that he is sixty feet long, unless the ripple of his wake deceived me—nor, my dear sir, do I undertake to say he was of the snake or eel kind—though this was the general impression of my family, the spectators and myself. Certain it is, he is a very strange animal. I have been accustomed to see whales, sharks, grampuses, porpoises, and other large fishes: but he partook of none of the appearances of either of these. The whale and the grampus would have spouted; the shark never raises his head out of the water, and the porpoise skips and plays: neither have such appearances on their backs, or such a head as this animal. The shark, it is true, has a fin on his back, and often the fluke of his tail is out of the water; but these appendages would not display the form, and certainly not the number of protuberances, which this animal exhibited; nor is it the habit of the shark to avoid a boat. The water was extremely smooth, and the weather clear. We had been so habituated to see him, that we were cool and composed. The time occupied was from a quarter past 8 to half past 11: a cloud of witnesses exceeding two hundred, brought together for a single purpose, were all alike satisfied and united as to appearances and of the length and size of the animal: but you must deduct the influence which his passage through the water and the manner he propelled himself might have as to the apparent protuberances on his back, and the ripple occasioned by his motion on his real length, of all which you can judge equally well and better than myself. I must conclude there is a strange animal on our coast—and I have thought, an unvarnished statement might be gratifying to a mind attached to the pursuit of natural science, and aid in the inquiries on a controverted question, which I know to have interested you. I have ventured on the description, being also induced to hope, that if any thing of the marvellous is stated as coming from me, you will correct it.

J. PRINCE.

The Sea Serpent again.—No Editor in our sister cities seems to be more ready to make himself merry at the expense of Yankee credulity respecting the Sea Serpent, than Mr. Lang, of the New York Gazette. Whenever he publishes an account of the appearance of this monster, he thinks it necessary to introduce a wise, or a witty note, to signify (as if it signified any thing,) his disbelief of the tale. Once, he says, he or his partner, in a boat, mistook a *hoop-pole* for a *log*—and it is not unusual with him to make even greater blunders, since it is a more striking mark of folly *not to believe a fact upon undisputed, creditable testimony*, that to believe something to be true upon slight evidence.

James Prince, esq., United States' marshal for this district, has written a letter to the hon. judge Davis, detailing the circumstances connected with the view which he was fortunate enough to obtain of the animal.

We have conversed with several gentlemen of great intelligence, accuracy of observation and undoubted veracity, eyewitnesses of the same thing, who support Mr. Prince in his general statement. One gentleman, on Saturday last, with whom we have had a conversation, was in his gig, and proceeded from Nahant over the great Lynn beach, when his attention was arrested by a collection of persons on the shore; and, not thinking of the Serpent, supposed they had assembled to try the speed of some horses—and on looking towards the sea, saw as he at first supposed a horse's head out of water, the animal swimming in a line parallel with his progress. But he soon perceived something unusual in his motion—and was presently satisfied the object he saw was the supposed Sea Serpent. He was distant from him several hundred yards, and his first determination was, without relation to his length or manner of motion, to ascertain the *shape of his head.* The head he satisfied himself perfectly was shaped

like that of a snake, apparently quite broad, and making rather a curved line inwards towards the throat. His length became then the next point to be considered, and, observing several whale boats in the offing, he made with his eye the necessary allowances for the difference of distance, and came to the conclusion, that it would require the length of five of them (perhaps 14 or 16 feet long,) to fill the space occupied by the Serpent, (then moving very slowly) from the head to the last protuberance upon his back. These bunches were sometimes few, and very wide apart, and suddenly would rise into full view, whether the animal was proceeding slowly through the water or not. The circumference of the neck which was exposed to sight, he thought, from subsequent observations, was at least that of a common sized person's body.

After the first view (which lasted four or five minutes), this gentleman proceeded to Nahant Point, to bring his lady to observe him, but on their arrival at the great beach he was not visible. They waited impatiently some time, and on returning over the short beach, the Serpent was suddenly seen rushing with great velocity round the point; his head and neck elevated made a foam in his progress through the water, somewhat resembling that produced by the prow of a boat sailing swiftly. This rapidity suddenly subsided into a more quiet and gradual motion, and his appearance was the same as before.

The question whether the protuberances that he exhibits are the flexures of the body produced by motion, or the actual form of the back, (though we incline to the latter opinion) is yet undecided; but the main object now in view is, to convince the world of the existence of a strange animal or fish of great length, hitherto unknown to naturalists, which has been denominated the Sea Serpent.

WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Counsellor of the Pennsylvania Bar,

Died, Aug. 16, 1819, in the 69th year of his age.

Obeying the strong influence of his genius, Mr. Lewis, at an early age exchanged the pursuits of agriculture for the study of the law, and placing himself under the instruction of the late Nicholas Waln, esquire, whose confidence and esteem he acquired while his pupil, he succeeded to his business and practice —and, uniting laborious diligence with extreme aptitude, he soon attained an eminence in his profession, which, during a course of forty years, he supported with the most splendid success.

On the organization of the present government of the United States, Mr. Lewis was appointed district attorney for Pennsylvania, and on the death of the late judge Hopkinson, president WASHINGTON, without solicitation, conferred upon him the office of district judge. In deference to the appointment, Mr. Lewis administered its duties for a short time, but as it did not comport with his private arrangements, he resigned, and returned to the bar, where he continued, with his accustomed distinction, until declining health compelled him to seek repose on his farm, where he died.

Occasionally called to the councils of the commonwealth, as a member of the state legislature and convention—the duties of those important stations were discharged with his usual zeal and fidelity, and to his exertions, in a peculiar degree, is the state of Pennsylvania indebted for the independence of the judiciary.

The friend of freedom, he took a decided interest in the abolition of personal slavery, and the grateful expression of the emancipated sons of Africa, in their attendance at his funeral, attested their high sense of the obligations, which, as their advocate, he had conferred upon them.

Benevolent in his disposition, he was warm and faithful in his friendship—and he extended his beneficence wherever the opportunity and means were in his power.

Respected and regretted by those to whom he was intimately known, he has left an impression of his worth, which will be long and affectionately cherished. [*Register.*

At a meeting of the PHILADELPHIA BAR, held at the Supreme Court Room, on the 18th instant.

JARED INGERSOLL, esq. being called to the chair, and

E. S. SERGEANT, appointed Secretary.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Duponceau, and seconded by Mr. Meredith, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of WILLIAM LEWIS, esquire, the members of this bar will wear crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days from this date.

JARED INGERSOLL, Chairman.
E. S. SERGEANT, Sec'ry.

The German Intelligencer.—The lithographic art (printing with stone) has been brought to great perfection at the lithographic institution of Arnz & Co. in Dusseldorf. At a short notice, and very low prices, they furnish a variety of articles. Here are printed blanks of all descriptions; bills of exchange; price currents; bills of lading; address, visiting and pattern cards; tables, labels, vignettes; architectural and fortification plans; musical compositions; portraits, landscapes, &c.

Arnz & Co. are now publishing in numbers a work on Natural History by professor Strack. This splendid production, various maps, and other interesting

specimens of German skill from the same institution, have been received in this city, and may be seen every day from 8 to 9 A. M. at the office of Mr. Peter Schmidt, 84 Maiden Lane, who will receive orders for the Lithographic Institution at Dusseldorf.

Dr. JOHN EBERLE of Philadelphia, has undertaken to translate from the German, *the History of Pennsylvania, by the celebrated Ebeling*, and the G. I. is informed that the translation is now in a considerable degree of forwardness, so that its publication may soon be expected. This history begins with the first settlement of that state, and comes down to the year 1802. It is a plain unostentatious narrative of the facts, well put together, and in a style far above that of a day chronicle. Though the author does not affect elegance, yet the history is pleasing and interesting throughout. By competent gentlemen it is pronounced to be by far the best history of Pennsylvania that has yet appeared, and one of the best that has been published of any of the United States. [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

New York, August 21.

Proposals are issued in Baltimore, for publishing, in a duodecimo volume, the essays which have recently appeared in the National Advocate, of this city, on Domestic Economy, signed "*Howard.*" They are pronounced, by a writer in Baltimore, as possessing uncommon merit, and come home to the *mind* and *purse* of every man.

We learn that the canal commissioners have recently appointed a person to survey Buffalo harbour, in order to obtain the necessary information to guide them in the prosecution of their duties.

It has been said that, by the article of the constitution which prohibits states from issuing bills of credit, they are virtually forbidden to incorporate banks. Whether this be so or not, may admit of much doubt, but we should think a bank on the following principles clearly unlawful.

Extract from the Constitution of Alabama, on the Establishment of Banks.

1. At least two-fifths of the capital stock shall be reserved to the state.

2. A proportion of power in the direction of the bank shall be reserved to the state, equal at least to its proportion of stock therein.

3. The state and the individual stockholders shall be liable respectively for the debts of the bank, in proportion to their stock holden therein.

4. The remedy for collecting debts shall be reciprocal, for and against the bank.

5. No bank shall commence operation until one half of the capital stock subscribed for, be actually paid in gold or silver, which amount shall in no case be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Appointment by the Governor.—Captain HENRY KENYON, late of the United States Navy, to be Quarantine Master, for the port of Philadelphia, in the room of Captain Thomas Moore, deceased.

Internal Improvement.

Canal from Lake Michigan to Illinois.

We have had the satisfaction to obtain from Messrs. Phillips and Graham, a copy of their report to the secretary of war upon the practicability of canal communications between the lake Michigan and the Illinois river. It is published in this day's paper, and we hope will have the effect of exciting American statesmen to finish the great work which nature has almost accomplished in that place. The ground between the lake and the river is within the limits of the state of Illinois, but the disposition of the soil belongs to the United States. The Indian title being extinguished, the next thing is to survey and sell the land. But, would it not be right for the United States to open the canal first, and sell the lands afterwards? A town site, also selected and sold out in lots, might be a part of the national policy. The objection that this would be digging a canal in the wilderness, would not lie; for New York and New Orleans are not wildernesses, and it is these cities, and all between them, which require this canal. In fact, the *Canal Clinton*, (for by that name posterity will call it,) will have but half its value until the Michigan and Illinois are united. And while the Havanna belongs to a foreign power, we can only hope, in time of war, to communicate between New York and New Orleans by this route. In a mercantile point of view, (for there are some politicians who can decide no question without taking it into the counting house,) it would be better for the United States to open the canal first, and sell the ground afterwards. The difference in the price would certainly pay for the canal, and leave a profit to the government. Town lots, in this age of town-making, would also have their attractions. Merchants and statesmen would see, in this point, the *Byzantium* of North America; a city, which commanding the outlet from the northern seas into the valley of the Mississippi, is to have a prodigious influence, in future times, upon the commerce and the policy of this great republic.

This interesting report confirms a fact, well

known in this country, but hardly credited in the Atlantic states, to wit, that vessels now pass, in high water, between the Illinois and Michigan—and states that which has not before been seen in print; to wit, that the waters of the lake are driven by the eastern wind across the portage into the Illinois river, and hence to the gulf of Mexico! This astonishing fact is given by gentlemen whose information was obtained on the spot, and whose credit was above suspicion.

Here follows the report:—

Sir—In addition to the notes of Mr. Sullivan, the surveyor, which describe the face of the country over which the lines were run, we beg leave to suggest some views which occurred to us on the subject of communication between the river Illinois and the Michigan lake.

By reference to the map herewith forwarded, it will be seen, that the little river *Plein*, coming from the north-west, approaches within ten miles and a quarter of lake Michigan, and then, bending to the south-west, unites with the *Theakiki*, at the distance of about fifty miles, and forms the Illinois. The country between the lake and the *Plein*, at this point of approach, is a prairie, (natural meadow) without trees, covered with grass, and to the eye a perfect level. From the banks of the *Plein*, standing on the ground, the trees are distinctly seen, with the naked eye, at Fort Dearborn, on the shore of the lake; from Fort Dearborn they are in like manner seen on the bank of the *Plein*. Standing on any intermediate point between the lake and the river, and the judgment is at a loss to say to which side the ground declines; and whether the level of the *Plein* or the lake is the highest. It was, however, determined from a certain data, that the level of the river was two feet, or thereabouts, above the level of the lake.

From this view, it would seem that the cutting of a canal in this place between the Plein and the lake would be a work of neither skill, difficulty, nor expense. Small, however, as the labour would be under this view, it is still diminished upon a closer examination; and, by finding that an arm of the lake called Chicago puts out in the direction of the Plein, and that an arm of the Plein, also called Chicago, puts out in the direction of the lake. They approach within two miles of each other; so that, in common water, there is only dry ground to that extent between them. The character of their two arms is essentially different; that of the lake being about 60 feet wide, and from 10 to 4 feet deep; that of the river being, in high water, from 4 to 6 feet deep, and, in places, a mile wide; and, in low water, either dry or reduced to a gutter. Between the head of these two arms is also a gutter, which is dry in the dry season of summer and fall, and full of water in the spring; and, when thus filled with water, the boats of six or eight tons engaged in the Mackinaw and Mississippi trade, run through, backwards and forwards, so as to make no portage between Mackinaw and the Mississippi. This gutter, judging from the appearance of others now forming, was at first a path worn out by the feet of those who carried things across the portage, and afterwards deepened by the attrition of the water until formed into a little canal, and its direction depends upon the course of the wind; objects have been seen to float out of it, from the same point, to the river and to the lake. It is incontestably true, that an east wind will drive the water of the lake, through this gutter, into the Plein, and that water from lake Michigan has been discharged by this outlet into the Mississippi, and thence into the gulf of Mexico. It is equally incontestable, that the waters of the Plein have been driven, by the same channel, into the lake: and that these phenomena may now be witnessed at any time when the waters are high and the winds blow hard. It follows, therefore, that to finish the canal, begun by nature in this place, would require, as we have already said, but little of skill, time or expense. On opening the canal, however, two difficulties would be experienced. 1. The Plein would be found to be above the level of the canal; its water, of course, would be diverted from its natural channel, and pass by the canal into the lake. 2. Supposing that evil remedied by a lock to lift vessels into the Plein, yet the Plein, during half the year, does not contain water enough to float a boat, and so would not become useful as a national highway. To remedy this defect of nature in the Plein, two projects subject themselves. 1. To sink the bed of the Plein below the level of the canal, and thus increase the depth of the Plein, as well by feeding it out of the lake as by collecting its waters into a narrow channel. 2. To make the canal unite with the Plein lower down in its course; a few miles lower would be sufficient to give the water of the lake a descent into the river, as the Plein has a sensible descent in this place, insomuch that the people of Chicago call it "the Rapids," having no other word to distinguish moving water from that which stands still.

Of the Plein, below its point of approach to the lake, we would remark, that it has hardly the attributes of a river, being in most places without a current and without banks, lying as a sheet of water in the prairie, sometimes a mile wide, and so shallow that the tall grass appears almost every where above its surface.

Having said this much of the facility of communications by the Chicago, we would now observe, that several other routes are perfectly practicable. 1. From a point in the lake south of Chicago, to enter the Plein below Mount Juliet, at or near what is called lake Du Page, but which is only a dilation of the waters of the Plein. This route would lie over level prairie, through a multitude of small lakes or ponds which have neither name nor place in any map. 2. By a canal leaving the lake near its south end and uniting with

the Theakiki, just above its confluence with the Plein. Both of these canals would be fed from the lake, would require few or no locks, would go over ground of the same soil, would be 50 or 60 miles long, and would join the waters of the Illinois at points from which it is constantly navigable. A third route was spoken of, but not seen by us. It would lie between the Theakiki and the St. Joseph of the lake. Information says that it has been practised by French traders.

You will perceive, Sir, that we have not spoken of the nature of the soil through which these several routes would pass. Not being our business to search for and report upon the practicability of water communications, our observations were limited to what fell under the eye while engaged in another duty. And in making this report to you, it is our object to excite inquiry, not to furnish plans of practical projects. We shall therefore only say, on this point, that the country in general, and the bed of the Plein, exhibited much loose stone, pebble, and firm ground.

To conclude—the route by the Chicago, as followed by the French since the discovery of the Illinois, presents, at one season of the year, an uninterrupted water communication for boats of six or eight tons, between the Mississippi and the Michigan lake; at another season a portage of two miles; at another a portage of seven miles, from the bend of the Plein to the arm of the lake; at another a portage of fifty miles, from the mouth of the Plein to the lake; over which there is a well beaten wagon road, and boats and their loads are hauled by oxen, and vehicles kept for that purpose by the French settlers at the Chicago. With respect. &c.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS,
RICHARD GRAHAM.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary at War, Washington City.
Missouri Enquirer.]

Science.

PREMIUMS

Offered by the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge.

Magellanic Premium—Mr. John Hyacinth De Magellan, of London, having made a donation to the society, "to be vested in a permanent fund, that the interest arising therefrom might be awarded in annual premiums, to the authors of the best discoveries or most useful improvements, relating to Navigation, or to Natural Philosophy, (mere Natural History only excepted;)" and several of these premiums remaining unclaimed, they are now offered by the society, under the following rules and conditions.

1. Candidates are at liberty to present for the premium, any subject coming within the views of the donor, as expressed above.

2. The candidate shall send an account of his discovery, invention or improvement, addressed to the President or one of the Vice-Presidents of the society,* free of postage or other charges; and shall distinguish his performance by some motto, device or other signature, at his pleasure. Together with this account of his discovery, invention or improvement, he shall also send a sealed letter, containing the same motto, device or signature, and subscribed with the real name and place of residence of the author.

3. No discovery, invention or improvement shall be entitled to this premium, which has been already published, or for which the author has been publicly rewarded elsewhere.

4. The decision on the communications presented for these premiums, shall be made by the society, in the month of December, annually.

5. The unsuccessful performances shall remain under consideration, and their authors be considered as candidates for the premium, for *five* years after the time of their presentment; except such performances as their authors may, in the mean time, think fit to withdraw.

6. The premium shall consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of *Ten Guineas.* On one side thereof shall be neatly engraved a short Latin motto suited to the occasion; together with these words, "*The premium of J. H. de Magellan, of London, established in the year* 1786." And on the other side of the plate shall be engraved these words, "*Awarded by the A. P. S. to* ——— ———, *for his discovery of* ———, *A. D.* ———, ———— ———, *president.*" And the seal of the society shall be annexed to the said golden plate, by a riband passing through a small hole near the lower edge thereof.

Extra Magellanic Premium.—The fund established by Mr. De Magellan, having so far increased, in the hands of the society, as to be much more than sufficient for the annual premium, contem-

* President, Robert Patterson;—Vice-Presidents, William Tilghman, P. S. Duponceau, and Z. Collins.

plated by the donor, the society have resolved to apply the surplus, in the distribution of other premiums, under the following heads:

1. For the best invention or improvement dependent on Mechanics, and applicable to useful purposes.

2. For the best invention or improvement dependent on Chemistry, and applicable to useful purposes.

3. For the best memoir on any subject dependent on Natural History, and immediately applicable to useful purposes.

The rules and conditions under which the Extra Magellanic Premium is to be awarded, are the same as those adopted above for the Magellanic Premium.

The Extra Magellanic Premium shall consist of a sum of money, of not less than *Twenty Dollars*, or more than *Forty Five Dollars;* or, in lieu thereof, it shall be the option of the candidate, a gold or silver medal, or piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, of equal value.

The value of the premium awarded to any candidate shall be regulated, within the above limits, according to the merit which the society may attach to his performance.

Published by order of the Society.

R. M. PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, July, 1819.

ON LIGHTNING.

Scarce can one now unfold a newspaper, without seeing an account of some dreadful, and often fatal accident from lightning. Barns, recently filled with hay or grain, are, it may be observed, much more frequently struck with lightning than dwelling houses; horses or oxen, in teams, than the carriages to which they are attached; and *kitchen chimnies*, with fire on the hearth, than other chimnies of the same buildings.

The reason of the above is not unobvious—1. Lightning (the electric fluid) in its passage between a thunder cloud and the earth, will always take that direction where it will meet with the least resistance; or, in other words, where it will meet with the best conductors. Now, next to metallic substances, which, with charcoal and black lead, may be termed *perfect* conductors of electricity, are reckoned animal bodies, and water in its liquid state, which are *less* perfect conductors; then, steam vapour, smoke, and heated air, which are ranked among *imperfect* conductors; while dry air, vitreous and resinous substances, and all animal excrescences, as silk, hair, wool, feathers, and horns, are considered as *non-conductors*. 2. When the electric fluid passes through a perfect conductor, little or no sensible effect is produced: thus, a stream of lightning may pass through a metallic conductor, without producing any very sensible increase of temperature. But, when it forces its passage through a non-conductor, or an imperfect one, an explosion will take place (thunder), the medium will be rent asunder, and, if inflammable, will frequently be set on fire.

On the above principles, which are now well established, we may, I believe, satisfactorily account for all the phenomena which usually occur in thunder storms.

1. In a barn recently filled with fresh vegetable substances, a slight degree of fermentation will usually, perhaps always take place; this may be perceived by the increase of temperature, which may be sensibly felt by thrusting the hand and arm into the mow. In consequence of this fermentation, a column of vapour will ascend into the air above the barn, favourable to the passage of the electric fluid; but this vapour, as well as the contents of the barn, being imperfect conductors, the phenomena above mentioned will be liable to take place—an explosion and inflammation.

2. The reason why teams of horses or oxen are more liable to be struck with lightning than the carriages to which they are attached, may be, that, their bodies, presenting a great mass of animal substance, in contact with the earth, aided by the vapour ascending by perspiration, or respiration from their heated bodies, will favour the passage of the electric fluid; but, as in the case of the barn, being only imperfect conductors, the fatal accident may ensue; while the *tire* on the wheels of the carriage will generally defend it from a like accident.

3. The heated air, and aqueous smoky vapour in the funnel of a chimney having fire on the hearth, will, as it were, *solicit* the lightning to pass in that direction; but, for the same reason as in the case of the barn, or team of animals, a like phenomena may take place.

But the mere *rationale* of the above effects of lightning, can of itself afford but little satisfaction to those who are exposed to the danger; the question of real interest is, how may these accidents be prevented?

Happily for mankind, this question is now no longer of doubtful or difficult solution? Providence, through the agency of intelligent and reflecting men (chiefly Dr. Franklin), has revealed this preventive, which, from the experience of more than half a century, has been found effectual—*the Lightning Rod*. And he who will neglect to make use of this valuable discovery, and gift of Heaven, must certainly be chargeable with all the evils consequent on his neglect.

A few plain directions respecting the use of lightning rods, or metallic conductors, may not, perhaps, be deemed unseasonable at the present time.

1. The conductor may be made of pretty thick nail rods, looped or welded together,

or, which is better, a piece of thick wire. Let the top of the rod be formed into a moderately sharp point, and *tinned*, to prevent it from rust or oxidation. Or, where tinning may not be convenient, let the top of the rod be well rubbed over with black lead, which will answer nearly the same purpose.

2. Where a choice can be made, let the rod be attached to the kitchen chimney, especially when this is on the western side of the building; as thunder storms most frequently come from that quarter. Let the upper extremity of the rod extend a few feet (say 4 or 5) above the chimney, and the lower extremity descend 5 feet, at least, into the ground, surrounded by a bushel or two of charcoal, which, being itself a good conductor of electricity, as well as absorbent of moisture, will greatly facilitate the passage of the fluid between the rod and the earth. A considerable depth may be obtained, with little trouble, by letting the rod pass through the wall of the building, into the cellar, and there sinking it into the ground.

Similar directions may be observed in attaching a lightning rod to a barn, or other building.

3. Horses or oxen, in a team, may, with a little previous preparation, be preserved from a stroke of lightning, thus: Let a piece of pointed wire, say about a foot long, be inserted into a hole, made for the purpose, in the top of the hames or yoke, when a thunder storm is apprehended, and on this wire let there be suspended a small metallic chain, so that its lower extremity may hang down, and drag along the ground. An explosion will thus be generally prevented, or at least rendered harmless.

In a similar manner, a person either riding on horseback, or walking on the ground, during a thunder storm, may be preserved from injury.

The manner of attaching a lightning rod to a ship is well known, though too often shamefully neglected. R. P.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13. [*Nat. Int.*

Poetry.

The following Sonnet, addressed by Mr. Roscoe to his books, on parting with them, is extracted from "*Roscoe,*" in Mr. Irvine's "*Sketch Book, No.* 1." If any thing can add effect to the pure feeling and elevated thought here displayed, it is the conviction, that the whole is no effusion of fancy, but a faithful transcript from the author's heart. [*Bost. Int.*

TO MY BOOKS.

As one, who, destined from his friends to part,
Regrets his loss, but hopes again erewhile
To share their converse and enjoy their smile,
And tempers as he may, affliction's dart;
Thus, lov'd associates, chiefs of elder art,
Teachers of wisdom, who could once beguile
My tedious hours, and lighten every toil,
I now resign you; nor with fainting heart;
For pass a few short years, or days, or hours,
And happier seasons may their dawn unfold;
And all your sacred fellowship restore;
When, freed from earth, unlimited its powers,
Mind shall with mind direct communion hold,
And kindred spirits meet to part no more.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

By M. Thomas—Tales of My Landlord, third series, 2 vols. 12mo. $2.00 and $2.25.

Mazeppa, by Lord Byron, 31 cts.

M. Carey & Son—The History of the Wars of the French Revolution, by Edward Baines. With Notes, and an original History of the late War with Great Britain, by an American Gentleman. In four octavo volumes of about 600 pages each, and illustrated and embellished with 37 portraits, and 15 maps, plans, and historical engravings. Price $16.00 in boards, and $18.00 handsomely bound.

Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States; or, Medical Botany. Containing a Botanical, General, and Medical History of Medicinal Plants, indigenous to the United States, illustrated by 48 coloured engravings, made after original drawings from nature, done by the author. By W. P. C. Barton, M. D. Hospital Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. In 2 vols. 4to., price, handsomely bound, $27.00.

They have in preparation, Lavoisue's Complete Geneological, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Atlas, being a General Guide to History, both Ancient and Modern; exhibiting an accurate account of the origin, descent, and marriages, of all the royal families from the beginning of the world to the present time. Together with the various possessions, wars, battles of renown, and remarkable events, to the battle of Waterloo, and the general peace of 1815. According to the plan of Le Sage, greatly improved. From the new London edition, enlarged with 11 new historical maps, and 26 geographical maps. The whole forming a complete system of geography and history. By C. Gros, of the University of Paris, and J. Aspin, Professor of History, &c. The whole carefully revised and corrected. The American part re written by an American Gentleman. In one volume, folio, containing about 70 charts. Price to subscribers $25.00. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Oakwood Hall, a novel, in 2 vols. by C. Hutton, author of the Miser Married, and Welsh Mountaineer.

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Pilmore, Mr. George Tryon, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jane Greer, of Bucks county.

On the 19th inst. at St. Peter's Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, John Fine, esq. of St. Lawrence county, New York, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Francis Gurney, esq. of this city.

DIED.

On the 19th inst. Miss Harriet H. M'Allister, daughter of Matthew M'Allister, esq. of Savannah, Georgia.

On the 19th inst. Miss Margaret Berrien, daughter of the late Dr. William Berrien, of New Jersey.

On the 19th inst. suddenly, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah M'Cauley, consort of John M'Cauley, esq. of this city.

On the 19th inst. at Baltimore, John Nancarrow, a native of Philadelphia, aged thirty-eight.

On the 21st inst. at Princeton, the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D. late president of Princeton College.

On the 24th inst. Mr. James King, jr. aged thirty-two.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, September 4, 1819. No. 10.

Miscellany.

List of Books recommended to a Young American, by Stephen Lee, esq. librarian to the Royal Society.

Mathematics.—Simson's Euclid, Robinson's Conic Sections, Bridge's Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and Mechanics, Bonnycastle's Arithmetic, Le Croix, Cours de Mathematiques, Woodhouse's Trigonometry, Hutton's Mathematics,* Mathematical Tracts, and Mathematical Dictionary, Cagnoli's Trigonometry, Newton's Principia, La Place, Mechanique Celeste, Brook Taylor's Elements of the Linear Perspective, Robinson's Elements of Mechanical Philosophy,† Taylor's Logarithms, Callet's ditto, Hutton's ditto.

Physico-Mathematics, and Mechanical Arts.—Prony, Architecture Hydraulique, Nicholson's Carpenter's New Guide, Joiner's Assistant, Principles of Architecture, Mechanical Exercises, Student's Instructions in the Five Orders, Stalkart's Naval Architecture, Steed's ditto, Vince's Astronomy, Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Biot, Precis, (ou Traité) Elementaire de Physique Experimentale, Montucla, Histoire de Mathematiques, Smeeton's Works, Singer on Electricity, Berthoud, Traité d'Horlogerie, Paynant, Traité de Geoderie.

Natural History, Agriculture, &c.—Linnæus, Systema Naturæ, Shaw's Zoology, Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, Kaimes' Gentleman Farmer, Reports of the Board of Agriculture, Arthur Young's Experimental Farmer, Cuvier, Anatomie Comparatif, Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy by Lawrence, Kirby's Entomology, Wood's Conchology, Smith's Introduction to Botany, Block's Ichthyology, Bakewell's Geology, Parkinson's Organic Remains of a Former World.

Miscellaneous.—Russel's History of Modern Europe, Pinkerton on Medals, Biographical Dictionary by Chalmers, Dictionaire Historique, Blan's Chronology, Johnson's Dictionary, Lowth's Grammar, Murray's Grammar, Elegant Extracts, La Harpe, Lycée, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Locke on the Human Understanding, Eustace's Classical Tour, Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopedie Methodique, published in parts.

Course of Law Study, by the late Lord Ashburton (Mr. Dunning).

1. Hume's History of England, particularly observing the rise, progress, and declension of the feudal system. Minutely attend to the Saxon government that preceded it, and dwell on the reigns of Edward I., Henry VI., VII., and VIII., James I., Charles I. and II., and James II.
2. Blackstone. On second reading turn to the references.
3. Mr. Justice Wright's Tenures.
4. Coke upon Littleton, especially every word of Fee Simple, Fee Tail, Life, and Years.
5. Coke's First and Second Institutes, with serjeant Hawkins' Compendium.
6. Coke's Reports and Plowden's Commencing; and in succession the Modern Reporters.

Additions to this list, by an eminent Irish barrister.

Sullivan's Lectures on the Feudal Law, Cruise's Digest, Gwillim's edition of Bacon's Abridgment, particularly the head of Leases for Years, as explanatory of the different heads in Coke; Gilbert on Rents, and on Replevins, Phillips on Evidence, last edition, Reeves' History of the Common Law. [*Analectic Mag.*

* Dr. Hutton considers the American edition the best.

† Edition by Brewster.

MEETINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The distress of the English manufacturers still continues, and must continue till their manufactories are lessened.—When Europe is at peace, the inhabitants of the continent can make most of their clothing cheaper than it can be sent from Great Britain. The demand from the United States has also probably lessened. The situation of Great Britain somewhat resembles our own. We sent, during the war, great quantities of agricultural products to the continent, as she did those of the loom. The peace

has sent back to agriculture and manufactures, not only those who had been engaged in the war, but those whose industry was restrained by the insecurity of property.

Public meetings are held in manufacturing districts, and are attended by very great numbers.

At *Glasgow*, on the 16th June, a meeting of the weavers took place, to the (supposed) number of 35,000. They agreed to petition the Prince Regent for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and a diminution of taxation.

At *Ashton-under-Line*, on the 14th June, a meeting of the inhabitants took place, amounting to more than 15,000. They passed a resolution to open a correspondence with all parts of the kingdom. The resolutions dwelt on the following topics: the distresses of the people—the causes of the evils that assail them, and the means of remedy, viz. universal suffrage, annual parliaments, &c. —the constitution of the House of Commons, as now existing, which is styled a mockery—the distribution of the hard earnings of the industrious, not for beneficial purposes, but in profligate expenditure, as for example, £22,000 for snuff boxes, £10,000 a year to the duke of York, though possessed of £40,000 a year, for performing the least of all filial duties—the corn laws—contempt of petitions—suspension of laws to keep men in dungeons, and acts of indemnity to screen from deserved punishment—the necessity of resistance to increased taxation, until every sinecure and pension be abolished.

On *Hunslet Moor* a meeting was held on the 14th, at which very seditious and inflammatory language was used; one of the speakers recommending the example of the Irish rebellion.

At a meeting held at *Smithfield*, the following resolutions with others were adopted:

"That the persons who at present compose the British House of Commons, have not been fairly and freely nominated or chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.

"Therefore, that any laws which may hereafter be enacted, or any taxes which may be imposed by the present British House of Commons, ought not, in equity, to be considered obligatory upon those who are unjustly excluded from giving their voices or votes in the choice of representatives.

"That from and after the first day of January, 1820, we cannot, conscientiously, consider ourselves as bound in equity by any future enactments, which may be made by any persons styling themselves our representatives, other than those who shall be fully, freely, and fairly, chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.

"That with a view to accelerate the choice of legal and just representatives of the whole people, we will cause books to be forthwith opened in the different parishes of this metropolis for the enrolment of the names and residence of every man of mature age and sound mind, resident therein, so as to enable him to give his vote when legally required so to do.

"That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting he will be graciously pleased to issue his writs to the sheriffs and other returning officers of the different counties and cities of this empire, to cause representatives to be chosen agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, and to assemble in parliament in January next.

"That this meeting has witnessed with the deepest sympathy and regret the sufferings of our fellow countrymen of Ireland, professing the Catholic faith, who by the unjust, arbitrary and cruel laws of a self-elected legislature have been long subjected to the severest miseries which one body of men inflict upon another.

"That the application for Catholic emancipation, often repeated and always barbarously refused, prove beyond all doubts, that the only means by which the Catholics can hope for the removal of their disabilities, is, by uniting with the people of England and Scotland, and demanding radical reform, which by restoring to all men equal rights, will secure to our Catholic countrymen the free enjoyment of all they ask.

"That an address, expressing these our sentiments, be prepared by the committee, signed by the chairman and secretary; and transmitted to the leading members of the Catholic body in Ireland, for the purpose of general circulation.

"That this meeting hereby solemnly proclaim their sincere desire for an union of all sincere reformers.

"That this meeting solemnly disclaims the debt impudently and falsely called national; that as it was contracted by the boroughmongers, without the consent of the people, let the boroughmongers pay the principal and interest of the same.

"That this meeting unequivocally disclaim any share or participation in the disgraceful and cowardly acts of the boroughmongers, in placing the brave Napoleon, a prisoner, to perish upon a desert island, shut out from human society, and torn from his only son, whilst he is exposed to the brutal insolence of a hired keeper."

On the 12th July, about 50,000 self elected electors assembled in the neighbourhood of *Birmingham*, on which they immediately conferred the right of sending a member to parliament, and chose sir Charles Wolseley as the "legislatorial attorney of the people of Birmingham in parliament for one year."

On the 13th July, parliament was prorogued to the 24th August, on which occasion the Prince Regent thus alluded to the disturbances:

"I have observed, with great concern, the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart, than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy constitution."

THOMAS PAINE.

A friend has put into our hands the following account of the close of Thomas Paine's life. The arch infidel trembles as he approaches the precipice of eternity.

Some Account of Thomas Paine, received from Mary Roscow.

"After Willet Hicks' family began to visit him, which was previous to his death, they being near neighbours, at Greenwich, he was much engaged in writing, which he performed with great difficulty, bolstered up in his bed, with something placed before to rest his paper on; his shoulders also being stiff, so that he could not move them; which, together with what M. Roscow saw, convinced her beyond a doubt, that he was spending his little remaining strength, to leave behind him a proof of the abhorrence of those principles which he had much of his life been endeavouring to inculcate. This circumstance occasioned M. Roscow to be less careful to preserve or remember what she saw and heard. But what came of the manuscript has not been fully ascertained, but it is reported and believed that it was sent to a certain printer in this city (New York) since deceased, and while preparing for the press, was purchased at a considerable price by some of Paine's former friends, and suppressed. The first time M. Roscow saw him, she was returning from meeting, and when nearly opposite the house where he resided, a person who was also passing observed with thoughtless vulgarity, that Paine looked like the devil—he was not then in sight, but a voice from the door replied if he only looked like him it would do. She then perceived that the identical person was at the door, which before was hid from their view by trees, and overheard their conversation.

"During the time of Paine's illness, M. Roscow was unwell, and the physician who attended him was called to her; she asked how Paine was, the doctor replied, very ill—we (meaning the physicians) think we have never seen such a suffering object; but he tells me to-day, added he, that his bodily distress is nothing compared to that of his mind. When she had recovered she went to see him in another apartment, found a French woman, who had accompanied him from France, wringing her hands and lamenting that she had forsaken her husband, friends and religion, to embrace the principles of Paine—that she had spent three years in following him, but now he told her those principles would not stand, and charged her not to build upon them; and now, says she, I have none to look to. There was a statement in one of the newspapers a few weeks previous to his death, that two clergymen came to see him, and that he treated them very roughly. M. Roscow asked him if it was correct;—he told her it was not, but that he had sent for a clergyman, who came attended by a deacon or elder, and supposing Paine wished him to proceed in the usual manner, proposed prayer. Paine told him he did not send for him to pray, as he did not conceive any form of prayer invented by man could avail; but that his motive for sending for him was for the relief of his own mind, to correct an error, which he supposed him (the priest,) to be in. And then asked him if he thought he was authorized by Christ to preach—this offended the priest, and he withdrew. Paine remarked that he much preferred the priest to himself, but fearing his being in an error, might be an injury to others. The last visit she made him, on entering the door, she perceived him to be in supplication; she usually found him in prayer or writing, and turned to go out; but his nurse spoke to him, and said there was a friend from Mr. Hicks come to see him. He paused and asked her to walk in and come near him, saying, I hope you are a friend to God and to Christ—and after another pause asked her if she had ever read any of Paine's writings. She replied she had, when she was very young. He queried what she thought of them. She replied, dost thou really wish to know what I thought? He replied, I trust you are one who has bought the truth, and would not sell it to please such a vagabond as I am. She then told him, that for days after perusing it, she could not think a good—

thought but some of his reasonings would twine round and repel it; and seeing the other children of the family eager to take it up, she could find no peace until she committed it to the flames. He then made an exclamation denoting the horror of his mind, saying it had been better for my soul at the present day, if all the world had, like you, destroyed them. But the world was glad to have it so;—adding, if ever satan had an instrument upon the earth to lead into the ways of darkness, I have been one; I have passed many sleepless nights in endeavouring to prevent the right way. And when she took her leave of him, he requested her to ask Mr. Hicks to come and see him, saying I love to have him by me, for when he sits by my side, although he says but little, it seems as though the devil himself was silenced, and I feel as though I could do nothing but pour out my cries and tears before God. At another time, when some of Willet Hick's family were there, one of Paine's former friends and adherents came and opened the door, but on seeing them he called out roughly, "Paine I have heard five lies about you;—one is that you are dead—another, that you have recanted and turned quaker—as you have lived like a man, I hope you will die like one." Paine said, you see how I have lived; this has been my heaven; these my friends, can do nothing now but afflict me. He wished Willet Hick's to endeavour to obtain permission for his interment in Friend's burying ground. Willet let him know he hardly thought it probable it would be granted, stating his reasons; and on applying, found Friend's sentiments as he expected, of which he informed Paine. He was affected with the result, but thought it just, afterwards left directions to be interred on his own farm at New Rochelle, giving the field, by will, for the place of interment for poor strangers."

(A true copy, taken from Thomas Wickersham's manuscript.) [*Village Record.*

London, July 10.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Florence, dated June 20, 1819:

"You will expect me to say something of the public characters that I have seen or heard of in the course of my travels. Few of these latter are more likely to be objects of interest to yourself or your readers, than the princess of Wales and lord Byron; and of both I have heard much, and the following particulars you may rely on as being perfectly authentic.

"The princess of Wales has grown extremely large and corpulent. She has recovered from the shock of her incomparable daughter's death, but it affected her powerfully at the time. Apart from political considerations, the circumstances under which she received the news were enough to produce the most painful effect on her feelings. On the arrival of the courier, there was no confidential person near her who understood the English language, and in the hope of finding very different information, she herself opened the letter which conveyed the fatal intelligence. She fainted, and was ill for a length of time afterwards. At present she resides at Pesaro, a small town, not far from Ancona. Her suit and establishment are not on the largest scale. Young Austin, the boy whom the princess adopted, is grown a fine handsome young man. The princess has now taken a fancy to another child, the son of a peasant, of whom she is said to be equally fond. He goes with her every where. Her chief amusement is the opera, which she almost entirely supports. The custom of Italy is generally to hire your box for one opera, which is played successively for a number of nights; and when a new one is performed, you pay again for it. The princess has had the operas frequently changed, and they say it has cost her from five to eight thousand pounds a year.

"The residence of the princess is not far from the sea, but there is no view of it, owing to a hill or small mountain which rises between. She has been visited by several of the German and Italian princes, and one of the archdukes paid her a visit lately.

"Lord Byron still continues to reside at Venice; a place, one should think, in some respects, not much suited to his habits, except his indolent one. A man who is so fond of equestrian exercise, would hardly have been expected to choose Venice for his abode, where there is no stirring a step but in a gondola along a narrow canal. Lord Byron, however, not only keeps horses, but continues to ride; for there is a barren sandy spot of a small extent, where he gallops backwards and forwards for three or four hours every day. Few, very few persons, whether Venetians or his own countrymen, are suffered to enter his house. His usual plan of seeing company is in his box at the opera, to which he resorts every evening. He passes his time in great indolence, except as to riding. He rises very late, breakfasts, rides till dusk,

dines, goes to the opera, returns home, and goes to bed. This plan is seldom broken in upon, but when interrupted by a favoured visiter, such as the bookseller, ——, who is particularly honoured, and deservedly so, for he is a man of letters. He is an excellent scholar, well acquainted with modern languages, and particularly with English literature. As usual, his lordship is much reserved to the world; when otherwise, to a favoured friend, he is, perhaps, too communicative, that is, of his private affairs and private feelings. He seems not to regret the severity of his poetical attacks. He hardly knows when he writes, and when he does, it is off hand. The original copy goes to the press, and sometimes without an erasure. At this moment, he has no manuscript of his last poem, Mazeppa. He sent the only one to England."

If there is any truth in the following journal, a strange sort of morals prevails at New Orleans. A society that can tolerate the profanation of the Lord's Day in the manner here described, are fit subjects for Bedlam. Let us hope the account is exaggerated; and yet, if it was not true, why should the editor of the New Orleans Chronicle lend his paper to disgrace his own city.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

From the New Orleans Chronicle, of July 20.

Mr. Lorrain—I am in the habit of keeping a journal. Since I arrived in New Orleans, it has, for the most part, been very tame. But the entry of last Sabbath is somewhat amusing, and I have copied it for you. If you think it worthy your columns, you are at liberty to insert it. X. Y. Z.

Sunday, 18*th July*, 1819.

"O Pater, O hominum Divumque æterna Potestas, Cernis ut insultent Rutuli?"

Virg. Æn. lib. x.

10 *o'clock, A. M.*—No church to-day. Episcopal too old; Presbyterian too new; the Cathedral is too *holy* a place for such a sinner as me to visit.

11 *o'clock.*—Walked into the upper Fauxbourg; fine music, flutes, fiddles and songs in abundance. *Ladies* of colour promenading; beautiful dresses; interesting impudence.

12 *o'clock.*—Returned to the city. French stores generally open; many Americans "follow suit;" especially some from the "land of steady habits." Business brisk near the Levee: two negroes fighting, and 200 looking on.

5 *o'clock.*—After dinner walked out, saw six circus riders, elegantly mounted displaying in the streets, every few steps one of them bellows like a Stentor, "By permission of the mayor!" Reminds me of John Randolph's "cuckoo" calling for the "previous question" in Congress. Is Randolph's *patriotic* cukcoo still in existence?

6 *o'clock.*—A great flock of people going to see the balloon rise; interesting group: men with their wives; *gentlemen* who never had any; negroes of all shades and sizes; dandies, sailors, boatmen, ladies, "black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey," &c.

7 *o'clock.*—Balloon ascends, a shout of triumph, sublime scene! Spirits of Montgolfier, Garnerin and Miss Sadler, save the poor little lamb! This must be an unusually solemn Sabbath, for half the people of New Orleans have their eyes to Heaven.

8 *o'clock.*—Splendid fire works by permission of the mayor; many children present for improvement's sake; also, a vast number of the most respectable men in the city. I thought of general Washington's remark, that he would not trust a man the length of his nose who would set an example of Sabbath breaking.

9 *o'clock.*—Went home via the market; heard a band of music that is never still; "fine refreshments" in that neighbourhood; also, "natural curiosities;" also, "choice rooms" for "choice sets," where gambling is done on a genteel and honourable scale.

Remarks. New Orleans must have an excellent mayor; coloured ladies must be most rigidly virtuous; the citizens must excel in the science of æronautics; pyrotechny, music and mercantile business must flourish, children must be accustomed to the best examples, and the people must be uncommonly moral.

"Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem."

Horace, lib. iii. Carm. vi.

SLAVE TRADE.

London, July 9.

The following is a copy of the address moved by Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, upon this subject, and which was unanimously agreed to:

"That an humble address be presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent, to assure his royal highness, that we acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the zealous and persevering efforts which, in conformity with former addresses of this house, his royal highness has made for accomplishing the total annihilation of African slave trade, by all foreign powers whose subjects had hitherto been engaged in it.

"That we also congratulate his royal highness on the success with which his efforts have been already attended; that guilty traffic having been declared, by the concurrent voice of all the great powers of Europe assembled in congress, to be 'repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality.'

"That, consequently, on this declaration, all the states, whose subjects were formerly concerned in this criminal traffic, have since prohibited it; the greater part absolutely and entirely; some for a time, partially, on that part of the coast of Africa only which is to the north of the line; of the two states which still tolerate the traffic, one will soon cease to be thus distinguished; the period which Spain has solemnly fixed for the total abolition of the trade being near at hand: one power alone has hitherto forborne to specify any period when the traffic shall be absolutely abandoned.

"That the United States of America were honourably distinguished as the first which pronounced the condemnation of this guilty traffic; and that they have since successively passed various laws for carrying their prohibition into effect: that, nevertheless, we cannot but hear, with feelings of regret, that, notwithstanding the strong condemnation of the crime by all the great powers of Europe, and by the United States of America, there is reason to fear that the measures which have been hitherto adopted for actually suppressing these crimes are not yet adequate to the purpose.

"That we never, however, can admit the persuasion, that so great and generous a people as that of France, which has condemned this guilty commerce in the strongest terms, will be less earnest than ourselves to wipe away so foul a blot on the character of a Christian people.

"That we are, if possible, still less willing to admit such a supposition in the instance of the United States, a people derived originally from the same common stock with ourselves, and favoured, like ourselves, in a degree hitherto, perhaps, unequalled in the history of the world, with the enjoyment of religious and civil liberty, and all their attendant blessings.

"That the consciousness that the government of this country was originally instrumental in leading the Americans into this criminal course, must naturally prompt us to call on them the more importunately to join us in endeavouring to put an entire end to the evil of which it is productive.

"That we also conceive that the establishment of some concert and co-operation in the measures to be taken by the different powers for the execution of their common purpose, may, in various respects, be of great practical utility; and that under the impression of this persuasion, several of the European states have already entered into conventional arrangements for seizing vessels engaged in this criminal traffic, and for bringing to punishment those who shall still be guilty of these nefarious practices.

"That we therefore supplicate his royal highness, to renew his beneficent endeavours, more especially with the governments of France and of the United States of America, for the effectual attainment of an object which we all profess equally to have in view; and we cannot but indulge the confident hope, that these efforts may yet, ere long, produce their desired effect; may ensure the practical enforcement of principles universally acknowledged to be undeniable, just and true; and may obtain for the long afflicted people of Africa the actual termination of their wrongs and miseries, and may destroy forever that fatal barrier, which by obstructing the ordinary course of civilization and social improvement, has so long kept a large portion of the globe in darkness and barbarism, and rendered its connexion with the civilized and Christian nations of the earth a fruitful source only of wretchedness and desolation."

Sir James Mackintosh seconded the motion, and requested the indulgence of the house for a few moments. "The object needed no recommendation, and if it needed any, none could be more appropriate or more powerful than his honourable friend's. It was impossible to speak of the conduct of Portugal with truth and decorum.—(*Hear!*)—When we viewed that power standing in the solitude of inhumanity and infamy—when we viewed it refusing to join with other nations to abolish the most nefarious of trades, it was impossible to speak of its policy in terms fit to be applied to a nation in alliance with us. With respect to the United States, he felt great confidence in their determination to put a final end to the trade. It was remarkable that they and we, without any concert, had, within the space of twelve months, declared the traffic illegal. He could not but think that it would be remarked by future historians, that two nations of the same race, separated by a civil war, but possessing common blood, common language, and common liberty, were the first to put an end to the traffic in fellow men."

The subject has been brought before the House of Lords, and resolutions were adopted similar to those of the Commons which we have quoted already. The following is an

extract from the speech of the marquis of Lansdown, on the question of the slave trade.—

"Confident, however, as he felt in the good disposition of the government of France, he was still more sanguine in the hopes he entertained of the active concurrence of the United States. In many other ways have the United States already evinced their willingness to suppress this evil. In the last session of Congress an act was adopted which was more efficient than any previously passed for preventing the importation of slaves, denouncing the heaviest penalties not only against those who received slaves so imported, but also against the owners and masters of ships engaged in such a traffic. So long, however, as any flag remained not liable to be visited, so long would persons pursuing this trade find shelter for their crimes under its protection. In seeking to obviate this evil, he trusted that the United States would not be deterred by slight difficulties that may seem to oppose them—difficulties which might easily be removed by judicious management. America had hitherto pursued this great object *pari passu* with Great Britain; as it had unhappily derived from this country the use, or rather the abuse of commerce, so likewise did it derive from the same source those enlightened principles of humanity—that generous sentiment which ever accompanied the possession of liberty, by which the legislature of America, impelled by public opinion, was induced to renounce this odious traffic. From us too did the United States derive their marine, which was now arrived at so considerable a height, and which, he hoped, would be called upon to act in generous concert with the navy of England, to put down a practice revolting to our nature, and disgraceful to the civilized portion of the world. Such a task would be no indignity to the navy of America, and from such assistance only could the means be derived of effectually terminating the slave trade. Never could this object be completed, until mankind in general proclaimed war against the enemies of mankind—and treated them on the footing of pirates. If such a concurrence as he now suggested took place between Great Britain, France, and America, no doubt the minor states would soon submit; but should Portugal still continue, in defiance of public feeling, to pursue its own solitary advantage, or gratify the avarice of any portion of her people, it would then be for the greater powers to consider whether they would permit Portugal to offend against every principle of humanity, and form a harbour in which the vices and the crimes of mankind may find shelter.—(*Hear.*)—The noble marquis then concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, acknowledging the efforts hitherto made by his royal highness for the prevention of the slave trade—congratulating him on the success that hitherto attended his exertions, but lamenting that the trade was still carried on by Portugal, and in other places; and suggesting the necessity of applying to the governments of France and the United States of America to adopt such measures, in concurrence with Great Britain, as would effectually tend to the final suppression of this abominable trade."

This address was similar to that moved in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, on the same subject.

The motion was agreed to *nemine dissentiente.* [*Morn. Chron.*

Negotiation between Great Britain and the United States for the Extinction of the Slave Trade.

It has been repeatedly mentioned that propositions have been made by the British government, for some arrangement, with this country, for carrying into effect by their joint efforts, the wishes which are entertained by both on this subject, but we have seen no account, published in this country, of the precise nature of the negotiations which have been had between the two governments. The following narrative, which is copied from the Thirteenth Report of the African Institution, published in March last, gives a very satisfactory view of the whole transaction.

In the month of June, 1818, lord Castlereagh addressed a letter to Mr. Rush, the American minister in London, respecting the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade; in which his lordship observed, that, with the exception of the crown of Portugal, all states had now either actually prohibited the traffic in slaves to their subjects, or fixed an early period for its cessation, whilst Portugal had also renounced it to the north of the equator; that, from May, 1820, there would not be a flag which could legally cover this detested traffic, to the north of the line; and that there was reason to hope, that the Portuguese might ere long be also prepared to abandon it to the south of the equator: but that, until some effectual concert should be established amongst the principal maritime powers, to prevent their respective flags from being made a cover for an illicit slave trade, there was but too much reason to fear, whatever might be the state of the law on this subject, that the evil would continue to exist; and in proportion as it assumed a contraband form, would be carried on under the most aggravated circumstances of cruelty and desolation; and that it was from a deep conviction of this truth, founded upon experience, that the British government, in all its late negotiations upon this subject, had endeavoured to combine a system of alliance for the suppression of this most injurious practice, with the engagements which it had succeeded in contracting with the governments of Spain and Portugal for the total abolition of the slave trade.

His lordship inclosed to Mr. Rush copies of those treaties, together with the acts which had recently received the sanction of parliament for carrying them into execution. He

also transmitted a copy of the treaty which had just been concluded with the king of the Netherlands, for the like purpose; to which his lordship was induced to call Mr. Rush's attention more particularly, as it contains provisions calculated to limit the powers mutually conceded by the former treaties, in a manner which, without essentially weakening their force, might render them more acceptable to the contracting parties.

Lord Castlereagh earnestly begged of Mr. Rush to bring these documents under the serious consideration of the president of the United States; intimating to him the earnest wish of the British government, that the exertions of the two countries might be combined upon a somewhat similar principle, to put down this great moral disobedience to the laws of both countries, wherever it might be committed; and expressing his belief, that this could not effectually be done except by mutually conceding to each other's ships of war a qualified right of search, with a power of detaining the vessels of either states with slaves actually on board; and remarking, that, if the American government were disposed to enter into a similar concert, and could suggest any further regulations the better to obviate abuse, the British government would be most ready to listen to such suggestions; their only object being to contribute, by every effort in their power, to put an end to this disgraceful traffic.

Mr. Rush most readily promised to transmit to his government copies of lord Castlereagh's note, and the documents which accompanied it.

Towards the latter end of December, Mr. Rush transmitted an answer to lord Castlereagh.

In this note, Mr. Rush states, that he had been distinctly commanded, in the first place, to make known the sensibility of the president to the friendly spirit of confidence in which the treaties between Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands, and the legislative measures of parliament founded upon them, had been communicated to the United States; and to the invitation which had been given, that they would join in the same or similar arrangements, the more effectually to accomplish the beneficial object to which they look. He was further commanded to give the strongest assurances, that the solicitude of the United States for the universal extirpation of the slave trade continues with all the earnestness which has so long and steadily distinguished the course of their policy in relation to it.

On their general prohibitory law of 1807, Mr. Rush says it is unnecessary for him to speak, his lordship being already apprised of its provisions; amongst which, the authority to employ the national force, as auxiliary to its execution, will not have escaped attention.

But he has it in charge to make known, as a new pledge of their unremitting and active desire in the cause of abolition, that so lately as the month April last, another act of Congress was passed, by which not only are the citizens and vessels of the United States interdicted from carrying on, or being in any way engaged in the trade; but in which also, the best precautions that legislative enactments can devise, or their penalties enforce, are raised up against the introduction into their territories of slaves from abroad, under whatever pretext attempted, and especially from dominions which are more immediately in the neighbourhood. That peculiarity in the eighth section of the act, which throws upon a defendant the labour of proof as the condition of acquittal, Mr. Rush persuaded himself would be regarded as signally manifesting an anxiety to suppress the hateful offence; departing, as it does, from the analogy of criminal jurisprudence, which so generally requires the independent and positive establishment of guilt, as the first step in every public prosecution.

To measures of such a character, thus early adopted and sedulously pursued, he was further commanded to say that the government of the United States, acting within the pale of its constitutional powers, would always be ready to superadd any others, that experience may prove to be necessary for attaining the desirable end in view.

But on examining the provisions of the above mentioned treaties, it has appeared to the president, that their essential articles are of a character not adapted to the circumstances or to the institutions of the United States.

The powers agreed to be given to the ships of war of either party—to search, capture, and carry into port for adjudication the merchant vessels of the other—however qualified, are connected with the establishment, by each treaty, of two mixed courts, one of which is to have its seat in the colonial possessions of the parties respectively. The institution of such tribunals is necessarily regarded as fundamental to the whole arrangement; whilst their peculiar structure is doubtless intended, and would seem to be indispensable towards imparting to it a just reciprocity. But to this part of the system the United States, having no colonies on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, or elsewhere, cannot, it is said, give effect.

Moreover, the powers of government in the United States, whilst they can only be exercised within the limits, are also subject to the restrictions of the federal constitution. By the latter instrument, all judicial power is to be vested in a supreme court, and in such other inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. It further provides, that the judges of these courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and be removeable on impeachment and conviction of crimes and misdemeanours. There are serious doubts, Mr. Rush observes, whether, obeying the spirit of these injunctions, the government of the United States would be competent to appear as a party to the institution of a court for carrying into execution

their penal statutes in places out of their own territory; a court consisting partly of foreign judges, not liable to impeachment under the authority of the United States, and deciding upon their statutes without appeal.

Again: obstacles would exist, he adds, towards giving validity to the disposal of the negroes found on board the slave trading vessels condemned by the sentence of the mixed courts. If they should be delivered over to the government of the United States as free men, they could not, except by their own consent, be employed as servants or free labourers. The condition of negroes and other people of colour in the United States, being regulated by the municipal laws of the separate states, the government of the former could neither guarantee their liberty in the states where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the states where they would be recognised as free.

These, Mr. Rush states, are some of the principal reasons which arrest the assent of the president to the very frank and friendly overture contained in lord Castlereagh's communication. Having their foundation in constitutional impediments, the government of his Britannic majesty would know how to appreciate their force. It would be seen, how compatible they are with the most earnest wishes on the part of the United States, that the measures concerted by these treaties may bring about a total downfal of the traffic in human blood; and with their determination to co-operate, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power, towards this great consummation, so imperiously due, at the hands of all nations, to the past wrongs and sufferings of Africa. [*Boston D. Adv.*

Mr. Owen's Plan for the Poor of England.—On the 26th of June, a very numerous and respectable meeting was held at Freemason's Hall, London, (the duke of Kent in the chair) on the subject of Mr. Owen's Plan to give permanent and productive employ to the poor, and to educate the same.

In an address on this occasion, Mr. Owen gave the following as "the outline of the plan, which comprises agriculture, trades, manufactures, early training, and useful education, so combined, that each is made subservient to the others; and the essence of the plan consists in the benefits to be derived from this combination; but the basis of the whole fabric rests substantially on agriculture. The quantity of land of a fair average quality required for one of these establishments, is about 1000 acres, which may be rented or purchased. The tenants or occupants of this land are to live in a village in the centre of it: the population of the village may vary according to circumstances, from 500 to 1500; but about 1000 will be found to be generally the most convenient number that can associate together, to create the greatest individual comfort, improvement, interest and happiness. The plan of the village is a parallelogram, because that form, upon the most mature consideration, affords many more advantages than any other. Gardens are placed around the exterior of the village, and these are on all sides bounded by broad roads; beyond the latter, somewhat thrown back and hidden by trees, are a manufactory and work shops; and, at a proper distance, other convenient offices. On the opposite side of the village, and also beyond the great road, are washing-houses and drying greens. In the centre of each half of the land, is a farming establishment complete, for five hundred acres."

A committee was appointed to consider the subject; and a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. Owen for his exertions.

Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

A general meeting of the friends to this institution took place on Thursday sen'night, at 12 o'clock, at the Music-hall, in Bold street, which was honoured by a very numerous and respectable attendance, especially of ladies. The Rev. Mr. Simeon addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in the course of his speech communicated some very important and interesting information: viz. that the great allied sovereigns of Europe, at their late assemblage at Aix-la-Chapelle, had unanimously signed a resolution, the purport of which was, to pledge themselves to use every practicable means of improving the civil, social, and religious condition of the Jews within their respective dominions. When it is considered that in many of the continental cities, the Jews are considered and treated as a sort of inferior *cast;* are generally in a very degraded condition; and in some places are compelled to live in a separate quarter of the city, excluded from the rest of the inhabitants; the benefits which are promised by this solemn

engagement, may be more easily estimated.

The Rev. Dr. Halloway, the Rev. Mr. Jones, &c. also separately addressed the meeting, and the latter concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect, viz. that a society should be immediately formed, to be denominated the "Liverpool Auxiliary Jew Society." This resolution was carried unanimously.

He then moved that the worshipful the mayor, for the time being, should be respectfully requested to accept the office of president of this society, and that John Gladstone, M. P., vice admiral Murray, and lieut. general Dirom, should be requested to accept the office of vice presidents, which was also carried unanimously.

SULTAN KATTE-GHERI.

Yesterday evening, agreeably to intimation, the sultan Katte Gheri, from the Crimea, addressed a numerous and highly respectable meeting in the New Church here. This illustrious and interesting stranger, has come to Britain under the patronage of the emperor Alexander, for the purpose of appealing to British benevolence in behalf of his native country, which lies buried in all the darkness and delusion of Mahomedanism. His credentials were laid before the Scotch (formerly the Edinburgh) Missionary Society; the only institution which has hitherto directed its energies against the errors of the false prophet. This society has in consequence engaged to further the designs of the sultan, as far as possible; and, with this view, to send under his superintendence, four missionaries to the Crimea, and to assist in the formation of seminaries for the instruction of that country. Full details of these patriotic plans were communicated to the meeting, by the sultan, in a manner the most interesting; and a pathetic appeal was made to the generosity of all to assist in their execution. There was a charm in his address, of which every countenance present bespoke the feeling, and from which we are disposed to augur favourably of the success of his cause. It was afterwards moved by the Rev. Mr. Steele, that the meeting cordially approve of the sultan's communications and designs; and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means of obtaining assistance here for carrying these designs into effect. This motion was seconded by Dr. Wardlaw, who addressed the meeting in a strain of the purest and most touching eloquence, on behalf of the mission. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist. [*Edinburgh Paper.*

MADAME BLANCHARD.

London, July 12.

It was our painful task, on Saturday, to communicate the appalling catastrophe which befel this celebrated æronaut. We have since received the following more particular detail of the fatal occurrence.

Paris, July 6.

A letter addressed to the editor of the *Quotidienne*, signed Eliza Garnerin, gives the following account of the unhappy catastrophe, experienced by the intrepid æronaut, who had performed 67 aerial voyages.

The balloon, constructed upon an economical plan, was, on the 6th inst. filled with more than the usual quantity of gas, from physical causes, respecting the state of the atmosphere, and on account of the increase of weight, occasioned by the fire-works that were to be let off. The gas reacted upon itself, and being dilated in a less dense medium, in proportion as the balloon became more elevated, endeavoured to force its way out, and had no other way through which to escape, except the inferior orifice, which the æronaut was to have left open for her safety. These two opposite effects of the ascent of the balloon, and the escape of the gas in the lower part, formed a communication between the powder of the fire-works and the interior of the balloon. It was at this moment of the first expansion of the gas, that Madame Blanchard was observed with a lance in her hand, setting fire to the last of the fire-works, which communicated to the balloon, and her destruction immediately followed. There was no doubt but if Madame Blanchard had been furnished with a parachute, which on unfolding itself would have been separated from the burning balloon, she would not have fallen a victim to this useless experiment. The writer of the letter says she will prove this fact, by a descent with a parachute, while the balloon shall be on fire. She further adds, that the gas was very pure, as it burned and was consumed without explosion. The combustion was at the same time so rapid, that the covering was consumed in every part, and none of it remained but the seams along the sides of the cords. The upper part of the balloon, which was not consumed, afforded the æronaut but very little support as a parachute. Unfortunately the string which would have recovered the balloon, was burned, and the æronaut fell head foremost on the roof of a

house, No. 45, in the Rue de Provence. The fall was so violent, that three rafters of the roof were broken; and from the roof, she tumbled down upon the pavement. A part of her hat was observed on the broken pieces of wood; and upon the roof was found some of the sand, intended to be used as ballast; the slates were also marked with the remnants of the fire-works, which had not been consumed. The car and the wreck of the balloon, and the unhappy æronaut still breathing, were brought back to Tivoli. Her clothes had no marks of combustion; and the contusions were the cause of her death.

M. Blanchard, the husband of Madame Blanchard, was the first who constructed parachutes and annexed them to balloons, for the purpose of escape in case of accident. During an excursion which he undertook from Lisle about the end of August, 1785, when this adventurous æronaut travelled, without halting, a distance of not less than 300 miles, he let down a dog from a vast height in the basket of a parachute, and the poor animal, falling gently through the air, reached the ground unhurt. Since that period, the practice and management of the parachute have been carried much further by other aerial travellers, and particularly by M. Garnerin, who has dared repeatedly to descend from the region of the clouds, with that very slender machine. This ingenious and spirited Frenchman visited London during the short peace of 1802, and made two fine ascents with his balloon; in the second of which he threw himself from an amazing elevation with a parachute. It descended for some seconds with an accelerating velocity, till it became tossed extremely, and took such wide oscillations, that the basket or car was at times thrown into an horizontal position. It passed over Marylebone and Somerstown, and almost grazed the houses of St. Pancras. At last it fortunately struck the ground in a neighbouring field, but so violent was the shock, as to throw poor Garnerin on his face, by which accident he received some cuts, and bled considerably. He seemed to be much agitated, and trembled exceedingly at the moment he was released from the car. One of the stays of the parachute had chanced to give way, (as was most likely the case with Madame Blanchard,) which untoward circumstance deranged the apparatus, disturbed its proper balance, and threatened the adventurer during the whole of his descent with immediate destruction. The feeling of such extreme peril was too much for human nature to bear.

The catastrophe of Madame Blanchard has a resemblance to that which befel Rozier and Romain in 1785. From some vague idea of being better able to regulate the descent of the balloon, they had incautiously suspended below it a small smoke one, of 10 feet diameter—a combination to which may be imputed the disastrous issue.

Scarcely a quarter of an hour had elapsed after their ascension, when the whole apparatus, at the height of about 3000 feet, was observed to be on fire, and its scattered fragments, with the unfortunate voyagers, were precipitated to the ground. They fell near the sea shore, about four miles from Boulogne, and were instantly killed by the tremendous shock, their bodies being found dreadfully mangled.

Another fatal accident with balloons happened in Italy, several years after the loss of Rozier and Romain, when a Venetian nobleman and his lady, after having performed successfully various ascents, fell from a vast height and perished on the spot.

The voluntary subscription made for the relatives of Madame Blanchard, produced about 3000 francs. She has left no children. Her will has since been found, in which she leaves all her property, about 50,000 francs, to the daughter of a friend, a child of eight years old. It is said, that the sum subscribed will be appropriated to the erection of a monument to her memory, in the burial ground of Pere La Chase.

Manufactures of Pittsburg.

A friend has obligingly furnished us with the following account of the number of manufactories and manufacturers in the city of Pittsburg. It is contained in a letter of a recent date.

Manufactories.	*No. of hands employed.*
1 Auger maker	6
1 Bellows maker	3
39 Blacksmiths	100
3 Brewers	17
3 Brush makers	7
1 Button maker	6
3 Cotton spinners	40
11 Coppersmith and Tin plate workers	100
9 Cabinet makers	48
1 Currier	4
2 Cutlers	6
4 Iron founderies	87
3 Gunsmiths and Bridle bit makers	14
2 Flint glass manufacturers	82
3 Green do. do.	92
2 Heavy hardware manufacturers	19
11 Hatters	60
1 Lock smith	4
1 Linen manufactory	20
6 Nail do.	60
1 Paper do.	40
1 Pallen do.	2
3 Plane do.	6
1 Fine ware pottery	5
1 Rope maker	8
1 Spinning machine maker	6
1 Spanish brown manufactory	2
1 Silver plater	40
2 Steam engine makers	60
8 Saddlers	60
5 Silver smiths	17
37 Shoe and Boot makers	150
12 Tanners and Curriers	60
4 Tallow Chandlers	7

4 Tobacconists	23
17 Weavers	20
3 Windsor chair makers	23
2 Woollen manufacturers	30
1 White lead factory	6

Besides rolling and slitting mills, a type foundry, paper hanging manufactory, and several others that may have escaped my observation; which altogether make Pittsburg look like one entire great workshop.

[*Dem. Press.*

"It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia. In New York 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women, who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000."

The above is from Niles' Register. Of Philadelphia we know nothing, but hope very sincerely, that the 20,000 persons, who daily seek work there, are lucky enough to find it. As it regards New York, the story has no better foundation than Mr. Bristed's statement of our poor list, on whose authority, the English reviewers burthen this unfortunate city with the annual support of 15,000 paupers. Our population may be about 120,000: if we have 10,000 able bodied men out of employ, and wandering in search of it, and as many women, "who desire something to do;" and allot to these 10,000 couple, the moderate burthen of 3 children each; it gives a total of 50,000 beings, or nearly half our population, either street walkers, or dependent on street walking for their daily support; a very flattering picture of a flourishing city; rather worse than Naples, where the Lazzaroni are only estimated at 40,000. Had this account been published by an Englishman, we should have ascribed it to John Bull's propensity to vilify and underrate us, and his indifference to truth, where it interferes with his intent. But how are we to account for so barefaced an insult on the public credulity, from the patriotic Mr. Niles; does he wish to persuade the people against their senses, that they are starving to death, and that nothing can save them but manufactures; that seems to be the drift of all the exaggerated accounts of public distress, with which our papers teem; accounts, generally, false in toto, and even where they have any foundation in fact, greatly amplified and misrepresented. Yet, although they bear on their very face the stamp of falsehood, statements, similar to the above, are circulated without hesitation through the public papers, from one end of the union to the other; and are gladly seized on by our *well-wishers* in England, as proofs of the deplorable condition of a country they hate and fear. The malice and venom of our enemies, are sufficiently active in themselves. Let us not turn parricides, and furnish them, like traitors, with arms against ourselves. If others won't tell the truth of us, let us not, at least, set them the example. [*N. Y. American.*

The above observations by the Editors of the American, will equally apply to the assertion respecting Philadelphia.

BRITISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The society having seen the great inconvenience to which many of their countrymen, on their arrival in the United States, have been exposed, either from having no fixed plan of conduct, or from being induced to go to the western states, remote from markets, and in many places unhealthy and badly watered; and aware how necessary the exertions of those who are acquainted with this country, are, to save others who shall arrive in it, from loss of health, money and time, have made arrangements for the establishment of a settlement of *British Emigrants*, in the county of Susquehanna, and state of Pennsylvania, where the soil is of a good quality, the water excellent, and the climate healthy and congenial with British constitutions. The society have purchased, on very advantageous terms, nearly 40,000 acres of the best lands in the county, on which a number of British emigrants have already settled. The settlement is one hundred and seventy miles from Philadelphia, and one hundred and thirty from New York. As the society disclaim all speculation, they will keep the lands open for the application of their countrymen, on the terms of their contract, until the 15th of November next, unless they shall be all sooner settled; requiring only, as a claim to the privileges which they offer, that those who come shall bring with them good moral characters—of such only do they desire the settlement to be

composed—for, on the good conduct of the individuals, must the happiness and prosperity of the whole depend.

Emigrants, desirous of joining the British settlements, are invited to call for further information, on either of the following named gentlemen, elected officers of the society.

Christopher Young, No. 66, South Fourth street, or

Andrew Hodge, No. 92, Arch street.

The stated meetings of the society are held every Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Chester and Montgomery Hotel, No. 27, North Fifth street.

Distribution of Caloric for July, 1819 and 1818.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean for the month.
1819.	Washington City	91	69	82 71
	Savannah	94	68	78 08
	Marietta	88	62	72 25
	Chilicothe	94	62	76 53
1818.	Savannah	101	72	85 08
	Chilicothe	103	63	78 53

Inches.

Rain—In Savannah, in July, 1819, 11 71
Do. do. 1818, 3 21
In Marietta, July, 1819, 3 26

The thermometer for this city was kept in an open passage, with a venetian blind to the south, on the north side of F street. In open air it would probably have been 6 or 7 degrees higher.

General Land Office, Aug. 19, 1819.

[*Nat. Int.*

Mint of the United States.

Abstract of the laws and regulations relative to deposites for coinage, at the Mint of the United States, in Philadelphia.

1. Deposites of gold and silver, to any amount, (except very small deposites, say under the value of $50, when inferior to the legal standard) will be received at the Mint, from any individual, or public body, at any time in working hours; though it is desirable that they should be made during the forenoon.

2. About 12 o'clock on the next day after the deposite is made, when the assayer will have ascertained its quality, the depositer will receive from the treasurer a certificate of its real intrinsic value, without any deduction, except a very small one for refining, when the quality is under the legal standard; and this certificate will entitle the owner to receive from the treasurer of the Mint its full amount in specie, as soon as it shall have been coined; or the certificate will be immediately taken at most of the banks in the city, and the amount paid, either without any discount, or, at most, not exceeding *one-half*, or *one* per cent.

Artists in England.—It appears from a list of each class inserted in a late number of Annals of the Fine Arts, that modern patronage has created in England not less than 931 professional artists of various descriptions, in and near the metropolis; of whom there are 532 painters, 45 sculptors, 491 architects, 93 engravers in line, 38 in mixed styles, 19 in mezzotinto, 83 in acquatinto, 22 on wood; and it deserves to be especially noticed among the painters, that there are no less than 42 ladies.

Captain Felt, of the ship Adeline, who arrived at Salem on Friday last, 100 days from Sumatra, informs, that an English expedition from Bengal, under the command of Sir Rumford Raffles, had arrived on the coast of Sumatra to take possession of all the ports on the west coast of that island, which had been ceeded to the English by the king of Archeen.

It appears that a ferry has recently gone into operation opposite Green street, in the Northern Liberties. The situation is certainly a very eligible one, as it forms a direct communication to the upper ferry on the Jersey shore, and is not incommoded by the bar even at low tide, which, together with its being generally freed from ice in the winter season, when the city ferries are much incommoded with it, renders this new establishment of importance to the community, and will introduce supplies of Jersey produce to the Northern Liberty market, a convenience which has long been wanted.

Agriculture.

HOLKHAM SHEEP-SHEARING.

Our correspondent in London has sent us an account of the celebration, on the 5th of July, of the 43d anniversary of Holkham sheep-shearing. On no former occasion, he observes, was there so great an assemblage of the nobility, gentry and yeomanry, from all parts of the kingdom. Among the company present, were, his grace the duke of Bedford, the marquis of Tavistock, the earl of Albemarle, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Barrington and son, Lord Bradford, Lord Nugent, Sir Robert Harland, Sir Henry Erne, Sir

Jacob Astley, Sir William Bolton, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Rush, American minister, General Boyd, General Harper, Major Somerville, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. A. Taylor. The six last named gentlemen are all Americans.

On the second day upwards of six hundred persons sat down to dinner. Among the toasts, Mr. Coke proposed the health of Mr. Rush, the United States' ambassador, with thanks to him and the other American gentlemen who honoured the meeting with their presence; adding, 'May we always live on terms of mutual amity and esteem with the people of that enlightened nation.'

Mr. Rush, in rising to return thanks, said, that he felt very sensibly the honour that had been done him. The sentiments respecting the United States that had been coupled with his name, were reciprocated on his part with entire warmth. There were so many common points of interest and of feeling between the two countries, that all wise men and good men in each must desire to see the existing harmony perpetuated. For the notice taken of general Washington, he felt grateful; he was sure that those of his countrymen who were present on that gratifying occasion also felt grateful. It was, indeed, a name to which every citizen of the United States looked with as much veneration as might be paid to a mortal; and the manner in which it had just been alluded to, was a new proof that his fame was a part of history, and his virtues the property of mankind. Mr. R. said, that he ought not perhaps to trespass longer upon the time of the company; but he felt that he could not sit down without superadding a few words of tribute to the truly noble host —noble in his nature and in his usefulness, as had already been well observed —by whom they were all thus received, thus welcomed—under whose roof, and in the midst of whose possessions, it was difficult to say whether the eye was most struck with what was munificent, or the heart with what was kind; where was beheld a happy and animating union of all that served to recal the memory of the ancient banquet, with the refinements of modern hospitality. 'But,' continued Mr. R. 'anxious as we all are to make our acknowledgments with feelings of personal gratification for his extensive and splendid, and what is better than all, his cordial hospitality, it is as a great and enlightened agriculturist that he shines most signally. In this capacity it is that he promises to become a benefactor, not to England alone, but to other and distant countries. I can assure you all, gentlemen, that his name is well known in my country; known through the medium of his constant and endearing attention to all American citizens who have ever had the good fortune to become known to him, and through his great agricultural success and example. The United States are an agricultural country. Agriculture is their chief interest now, and I both hope and believe, that it will always continue to be. There is no part of the world, to which we look with such prepossession for favourable specimens of its pursuit as in England, and there is no part of England to which we are so much in the habit of looking as to Holkham. Yes, gentlemen, I can assure you again, that its distinguished proprietor is the frequent toast of our country; he is so on account of his personal virtues and worth, of which we have full knowledge, and of the great success to which he has brought, and the still higher perfection to which he aims at carrying, the science of cultivating the soil. We are indebted to his kindness for our breed of the North Devon cattle; we are indebted to his kindness for specimens of all those curious and useful agricultural machines which we have seen to-day and yesterday, in such successful operation upon his beautiful estate. In proposing, therefore, "Mr. Coke and the Holkham agriculture" as a toast, which I now beg leave to do, I am not only according a high gratification to my own feelings, but doing what I am sure all my countrymen would most eagerly join in.'

After the loud and continued plaudits that followed this toast had subsided, an appropriate address of thanks was returned by Mr. Coke.

Extract from a Paper, published in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of John S. Slaughter.

"It may always be remarked, that *no crop will succeed immediately adjoining woodland.* Many are under the impres-

sion that this failure is caused by the heat of the sun being in some measure excluded by the shade of the timber; others are of opinion that it is occasioned by the exhaustion of the roots of the trees. The following experiments have convinced me that the latter alone is the cause. A few years ago, there stood in my garden several luxuriant willow trees, adjacent to a square in which cabbages were usually planted. For several years I observed that the cabbages for several steps from the trees, and beyond the shade, were much inferior to the rest of the square, though the soil was equally well manured. I then dug a semicircular ditch near the trees, so as to cut all the willow roots running into the square of cabbages; and the succeeding crop I was gratified to find was fully equal, and indeed rather superior nearest the ditch, notwithstanding the shade. I then repeated the experiment on a larger scale. I have a field which extends along the east side of a piece of very tall and large timber, about the distance of 400 yards; the produce of this field for the width of 20 steps or more along the side of the timber, was scarcely any thing. I dug a ditch close to the edge of this timber, it being on the line of my farm, about two feet deep, so as to cut all the roots on the side next to the field. From its situation the sun could shine on the part of the field joining the woodland, very little after the meridian, yet the crop of corn and wheat quite up to the ditch, was fully equal to that in any part of the field of equal quality of soil. The difference between the growth of weeds on each side of the ditch was very striking. On the bank next to the field, there was a luxuriant growth of weeds of different kinds, higher than the fence, and very thick. On the bank next to the timber, the growth of weeds of the same kinds was extremely scattering, and small; and not more than one-third the height of those on the opposite bank, although only two or three feet distant. I am so well satisfied with these experiments, that I shall, as often as convenient, repeat them in every situation where it may be advantageous to do so; and I am convinced the benefits derived from ditching in such situations, will very soon repay the labour and expense of doing it."

Castor Oil.—Perhaps no plant belonging to the Materia Medica, of our country, can be cultivated with so much profit to the agriculturist, as the Palma Christi, or as it is technically denominated *Ricinus Communis.* This invaluable production thrives in the Indies, in Africa, and North and South America, and particularly in the island of Jamaica and the Carolinas. It is from the *bean* of this elegant vegetable production, that we obtain that mild, safe and efficacious cathartic, commonly called castor oil. Drayton, in the History of South Carolina, asserts, that it grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet in many instances, without the hand of culture!—and that it yields from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of oil to the acre.

Formerly the United States was supplied with this important medicinal oil, from the island of Jamaica, until latterly it has been cultivated in Georgia, and the Carolinas, and recently in New Jersey, at Little Egg Harbour, by the indefatigable and praiseworthy Mr. Halock, whose cold expressed castor oil, ranks superior to any hitherto manufactured in any country. This plant answers best in a *rich sandy soil:* the seed should be planted early in the spring. Owing, however, to the backwardness of our springs, in the northern and middle states, I would propose that the beans be planted in hot houses, and from thence transplanted to the field, after the season of frost is gone by. By this method you will preserve the young plants, which are very tender, and at the same time increase the abundance of your crops.

The method of preparing this oil is simple; for it is obtained either by *expression* or *decoction.* Decoction is generally practised in Jamaica. In this way it is obtained without any bad taste or smell; and is as clear as olive oil, with which, to the discredit of wholesale venders, it is too often adulterated; "genuine castor oil is thick and viscid, of a whitish colour, insipid or sweetish taste, and without smell." Castor oil usually sells in Philadelphia, from *three* to *five* dollars per gallon. Estimating this oil, then, at *four* dollars per gallon, an ordinary crop of castor beans for one acre, would ensure the cultivators 400 dollars—or from a farm of 50 acres, 5000 gallons of

oil, worth in market twenty thousand dollars. Æsculapius.
Spirit of Pennsylv.]

It is said that Mr. Gebhard of the state of New York, was the first person in the United States who succeeded in making the castor oil from the American Palma Christi, or Ricinus communis.

Poetry.

ARABIC DEATH SONG.

A manuscript journal of a late traveller in Egypt affords the following beautiful little poem, to which are prefixed these remarks:

"The current was against us, and as we came near the city, (Cairo) the wind lulled almost into a calm. While we were busy at the oar, we heard some unusual sounds on the river side, and our watermen suddenly threw themselves on their faces, and began a prayer. A procession was seen a few moments after, advancing from a grove of date trees at a short distance from the bank. It was a band of Bedouins, who, in one of their few ventures into the half civilized world of Lower Egypt for trade, had lost their chief by sickness. The train were mounted, and the body was borne in the middle of the foremost troop in a kind of palanquin, rude, but ornamented with a strange mixture of savageness and magnificence, that we find not unfrequently among the nobler barbarians of the East and South.

The body was covered with a lion's skin; a green and gold embroidered flag waved over it; and some remarkably rich ostrich feathers on the lances made the capitals and pillars of this Arab hearse. The tribe seemed not to observe our boat, though they moved close to the shore; their faces were turned to the setting sun, which was then touching the horizon in full grandeur, with an immense canopy of gorgeous clouds closing around him in a shade of deepening purple. The air was remarkably still, and their song, in which the whole train joined at intervals, sounded most sweet. Their voices were deep and regular, and as the long procession moved slowly away into the desert with their diminishing forms, and fading chorus, they gave us the idea of a train passing into eternity. The following is a translation of their song or hymn, such as I could collect it from the unclassic lips of a Cairo boatman.

"Our father's brow was cold; his eye
Gazed on his warriors heavily;
Pangs thick and deep his bosom wrung,
Silence was on the noble tongue;
Then writhed the lip, the final throe
That freed the struggling soul below.

"He died!—Upon the desert plain
Fling loose his camel's golden rein.
He died!—No other voice shall guide,
O'er stream or sand its steps of pride.

"Whose is the hand that now shall rear,
Terror of man, the Sheik's red spear?
Lives there the warrior on whose brow
His turban's vulture plume shall grow?
He's gone, and with our father fell
Thy son of glory, Ishmael!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. Carey & Son—The Addresses of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of National Industry. Collected in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 276.

A. Small—The History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloisa, with their genuine Letters, &c. by the Rev. J. Berrington, 8vo. pp. 408. $2.75.

W. Brown—A summary Geography of Alabama, by E. H. Cummins. 25 cts.

John Melish—Information and Advice to Emigrants to the United States, by John Melish, 18mo. pp. 144. 75 cts.

MARRIED.

On the 26th August, by the Rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D. Mr. Richard Perry to Miss E. A. Webster, both of this city.

On the 29th, by the Rev. Terrence M'Girr, Mr. Patrick Larkin, to Miss Frances Abel, both of this city.

On the 31st, by the Rev. Mr. De Barth, Mr. John Diamond to Miss Maria E. Carrell, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Carrell.

DIED.

On the 23d August, Mary Starr, relict of John Starr, deceased, in the fiftieth year of her age.

On the 23d, Mr. George Eyre, shipwright, aged fifty-four.

On the 24th, captain Thomas Horton, aged sixty-four.

At Doylestown, on the 25th, Mrs. Rebecca Ingham, consort of Samuel D. Ingham, esq. secretary of the commonwealth.

On the 28th, Mr. John Patterson, merchant, aged forty-two.

On the 30th, Mr. Barnc C. Dennis, aged forty-nine.

On the 1st September, Seth Pease, esq. late one of the assistants of the postmaster-general.

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Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, September 11, 1819. No. 11.

Political.

The justice and moderation that have lately marked the editorial pieces in the National Intelligencer, have given us much pleasure. We are the more gratified, because it is a general opinion that this paper indicates the disposition of our government. The following articles are extracted from a late number.

" Some persons appear to be delighted at the prospect of the success of the band of adventurers who have gone over into the province of Texas in hostile array; considering them as pioneers to the gold and silver mines of Mexico. Were this to be the certain result of their enterprise, it would not recommend it to our favour. There is within the present limits of the United States soil to produce all the means of subsistence and clothing; and in our hills and mountains ore enough for making all the implements of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.—We want not the mines of Mexico.—We had much rather purchase their products, with the fruits of the more gainful and less laborious occupations of our people, and by this intercourse afford new employment to our navigation. As for territory, we have enough, if not to spare, in that direction; and we believe it would be fortunate for us if an impassable barrier could be erected on the line of demarcation established by the treaty recently concluded (we wish we could say *ratified*,) with Spain." [*Nat. Int.*

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[FROM THE ENQUIRER.]

A few brief remarks, [on the subject of the treaty,] and we have done with the subject for the present. In making even these few, we feel trammelled, not more by the want of the *facts*, than by the peculiar crisis of the negotiation. We do not stand on equal grounds with those who cry out at all events for war. As things now stand, their voice may serve their country better than ours.

It is perhaps altogether premature to discuss the matter. Ought we not to wait for the *facts?* Will Spain ratify the treaty? If she will, (and we pray most sincerely that she may,) there is an end of the matter. Had we not better wait for that event, before we enter into idle, perhaps injurious, discussions?

If she rejects, then under what circumstances? Did her minister comply with his instructions? Has his court been guilty of perfidy and fraud—or acted with good faith? If Spain has sinned against her honour and her faith, then what are the rights which devolve upon us; what is the course which that state of things may *justify*, or which the state of things in December next may recommend as *expedient*, will remain to be discussed. Is it not better to wait for the despatches before we make up our minds as to the adoption of any particular course of policy?

We can scarcely anticipate that *war* may be necessary. Certainly we would not at this time lightly go into it. The times, the state of the treasury, and the state of the people, the propriety of strengthening ourselves, and of gradually preparing for the onset which is to come—the little spoil we shall reap at sea from a Spanish commerce that, in the last eighteen months, has been cut up by the Patriot cruisers—the depredations to which we lay open upon our own commerce in every sea, not to the Spaniards, but to every rascally Englishman, Dutchman, or Frenchman, (or who not?) that would wear the Spanish flag to rob our vessels—these things, if no others, would make us at this moment very reluctant to rush into a war; or to declare it for any cause, unless some dear right, or the sacred honour of our country, required us to draw the sword. But who knows what facts are to be disclosed? what duty they may devolve upon us?

As to the employment of *force* in any shape —the occupation of the Floridas, for instance —the occupation of Texas—we cannot positively decide, till we see *all* the facts of the case. If our *important* rights do not imperiously require us to use force, it will become then a calculation, from all the circumstances of the case, what is the best for us to do? If *we* gain one way, may we not lose in others? May not our acquisition by force serve as an inducement for an important acquisition by another nation? Have we *all* the data for making these calculations *now?*

We are very much disposed to think that, if Spain *does* reject the treaty, it will furnish new matter for the indignation with which

we have beheld the evasion of our demands for indemnity. If this should be the case, (as we anticipate,) we strongly suspect, that if we do nothing more at this time, (and that question too lays over for facts,) we ought to end this farce of negotiation—call our minister home, and dismiss every Spanish agent from our country—place the Patriots in this respect too on equal grounds with Spain, and deprive her of the advantages which her diplomatic and consular corps has given her in our ports. If this should have no effect, then resort to such other measures as our wrongs may justify and our situation may recommend. But *curiæ vult advisare.* Let us judge by *the circumstances of the case.*

"The occupation of Texas."—We have pleasure in perusing this calm and considerate essay from the Enquirer, exhibiting some forcible objections to the course we have supposed it might be proper to pursue, in case of the ultimate refusal of Spain to ratify the treaty. Perhaps, however, we were not sufficiently clear in explaining our meaning, and we therefore avail ourselves of the allusion in the above, to the "occupation of Texas," to be more particular.

We consider the treaty, as it now stands, to be as completely binding on *both* parties, in honour, as if ratified by both; that, when a treaty is made by a minister invested with full powers, in conformity to those powers, the sovereign or executive authority is as fully bound to ratify it as if itself had made it, the signature of the constituent in that case being little better than a matter of form, like the official seal and signature to a commission after an appointment is made. A refusal to ratify the treaty we should therefore consider as an act of *bad faith.*

If Spain, then, refuse to ratify the treaty, we would occupy Florida, to prevent the object of that treaty from being ultimately defeated. But, whilst assuming the ground of the treaty, we would strictly adhere to it. We would not *occupy Texas;* we would not pretend to take any thing but what, on the ratification of the treaty, would have been ours beyond dispute. We would not, because we would avoid war, for reasons, some of which the Enquirer has keenly glanced at.

We continue to hope ["Hope springs eternal in the human breast,"] that the treaty will be ratified. If not, we hope the United States will not leave matters in such a state, as to allow Spain, by any treaty of subsequent date, though "duly ratified," to dispose of Florida to any other power. [*Nat. Int.*

Declaration of the Independence of Texas.

The Louisiana Herald contains a copy of a declaration, issued on the 23d of June, by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Texas. The following extracts contain all that would be interesting to the American reader.

"The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope, that in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America, and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so flattering, prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America, has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they lived—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred of the republics of the American continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage—disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved under the blessing of God to be FREE. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws, and the faithful administration of justice, the rights of conscience and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the advantages of liberal education and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

"Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

"Done at Nacogdoches, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

"JAMES LONG,
"President of the Supreme Council.
"BIS'TE TARIN, Secretary."

Commotions in England.—The late popular commotions in the vicinity of London, and in other parts of England, form an interesting portion of the latest intelligence from that quarter. To give an idea of the extent, object, and importance of those tumultuary convocations, we have copied into the preceding page a particular account of the most formidable of them. A superficial glance at

it will serve to show that from such proceedings no amelioration can be expected of the condition of the people of England—no impulse can be given to the spread of free principles. It was not thus that the Adamses, the Hancocks, and the Henrys, who live in the story of our revolution, laid the foundation on which our freedom was erected. It was not such men as *Orator Hunt*, that, by their eloquence, roused into action the dormant energies of the country. The effect of such proceedings as those which have recently taken place in England, will be, to consolidate power in the hands of royalty—to give a despotic energy to the government—and to postpone, perhaps for an age, such a reform in parliament, and consequently in other branches of the government, as true patriots in England have long sought in vain. [*Nat. Int.*

Miscellany.

Singular Adventure of a British Soldier, in a Campaign in America.

In the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon that continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favoured by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. "If you fight with art," said Washington to the soldiers, "you are sure to be defeated. Acquire discipline enough for concert, and the uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best of the engineers." So true was this maxim of the American general, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. The Americans had incorporated the Indians into their ranks, and had made them useful in a species of war to which their habits of life had peculiarly fitted them. They sallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and, with their arrows and tomhawks, committed daily waste upon the British army, surprising their sentinels, cutting off their stragglers, and even, when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them.

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much loss and so little honour, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its outposts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station sentinels some miles in the woods, and keep a constant guard round the main body.

A regiment of foot was, at this time, stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the sentinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The sentinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and, what was most astonishing, they were borne off their stations without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away, except, that, upon one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested as an unanswerable argument, that the men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets, and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, however, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were content to receive it as a mystery which time would explain.

One morning, the sentinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sunrise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The sentinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man, and departed, wishing him better luck. "You need not be afraid," said the man with warmth, "I shall not desert." The relief company returned to the guard-house.

The sentinels were replaced every four hours; and, at the appointed time, the guard again marched to relieve the post. To their inexpressible astonishment the man was gone! They searched round the post, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, from a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man, and returned, ruminating upon this strange circumstance, to the guard-house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened, and the terror ran through the regiment. The colonel being apprised of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the sentinel they had left. At the appointed time, they all marched together; and again, to their unutterable wonder, they found the post vacant, and the man gone!

Under these circumstances, the colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company here, or whether he should again submit the post to a single sentinel. The cause of these repeated disappearances of men whose courage and honesty were never suspected, must be discovered; and it seemed not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to a fourth, seemed nothing less than giving him up to destruction.

The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, though a man in other respects of incomparable resolution, trembled from head to foot. "I must do my duty," said he to the officer, "I know that; but I should like to lose my life with more credit."

"I will leave no man," said the colonel, "against his will."

A man immediately stept from the ranks, and desired to take the post. Every mouth commended his resolution. "I will not be taken alive," said he, "and you shall hear of me on the least alarm. At all events I will fire my piece if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters, or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket. You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you must take the chance of that, as the condition of my making the discovery."

The colonel applauded his courage, and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise which was ambiguous. His comrades shook hands with him, and left him with a melancholy foreboding. The company marched back, and waited the event in the guard-house with the most anxious curiosity.

An hour had elapsed, and every ear was upon the rack for the discharge of the musket, when, upon a sudden the report was heard. The guard immediately marched, accompanied, as before, by the colonel, and some of the most experienced officers of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them, dragging another man on the ground by the hair of his head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.—"I told your honour," said the man, "that I should fire if I heard the least noise. The resolution I had taken has saved my life, and led to the discovery. I had not been long on my post, when I heard a rustling at some short distance; I looked, and saw an American hog, such as are common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and among the leaves. As these animals are so very common, I ceased to consider it for some minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack, and scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, or what was not, I kept my eyes vigilantly fixed upon it, and marked its progress among the trees; still there was no need to give the alarm, and my thoughts were, notwithstanding, directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me, however, as somewhat singular, to see this animal making, by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eye more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig! I had almost resolved to let it alone, when, just as it approached the thicket, I thought I observed it give an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated: I took my aim, discharged my piece, and the animal was instantly stretched before me, with a groan which I conceived to be that of a human creature. I went up to it, and judge of my astonishment, when I found that I had killed an Indian! He had enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs so artfully and completely; his hands and feet were so entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent to that of the animal's, that, imperfectly as they were always seen through the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest aspect. He was armed with a dagger and a tomhawk."

Such was the substance of this man's relation. The cause of the disappearance of the other sentinels was now apparent. The Indians, sheltered in this disguise, secreted themselves in the coppice; watched the moment when they could throw it off; burst upon the sentinels without previous alarm, and, too quick to give them an opportunity to discharge their pieces, either stabbed or scalped them, and bore their bodies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves; the Americans gave them rewards for every scalp of an enemy which they brought. Whatever circumstances of wonder may appear in the present relation, there are many now alive who can attest to its authenticity. [*Eng. Mag.*

BUONAPARTE.

The rare and scanty accounts which we receive from this personage represent him as closely watched, and as sustaining with moody and sullen composure the reverse of his fortunes.

Imagination can scarcely conceive a more impressive memento of the instability of human things, and the "unsubstantial mockery" of earthly glory, than is furnished by the life of this individual. We can, it is true, look back to former ages, and contemplate the fate of mighty nations, splendid cities, and magnificent monuments of science and art. We there see generation after generation passing away. We behold the lights of the age successively extinguished, and mark where Time has driven his ploughshare over the scenes of ancient renown. But all this has a remote influence only on our hearts. We cannot bring the lesson home to our bosoms, in all its impressiveness; and all the sober truths of history appeal rather to our intellect than our hearts. But when we behold the ruin of an individual whose progress we have watched from its commencement; when we have traced him up the steep to the summit of power, and our senses have been employed in estimating his magnificence; when we have noted the vast proportions of the colossus who stalked among us, and our hearts trembled for the results of his ambition; when such an individual is hurled from

his station, "in hideous ruin and combustion down," and stripped of all the appendages of his former splendour, then can we feel the truth of the reflection of the wise man, that "all is vanity;" and we feel an involuntary emotion of wonder, that the lust of power should ever awaken ambition.

History cannot furnish a parallel to the career of Buonaparte, in the obscurity of his origin, the splendour of his power, and the terrible degradation he has suffered. Cyrus, Xerxes, Alexander, and Charles XII., were of royal birth; and though some of them experienced reverses and suffered violent deaths, yet all retained their power to the end of their lives. Cæsar was a rich patrician, illustrious by birth, versed in all the literature of the age, an elegant writer, and almost the rival of Cicero in eloquence. But in Buonaparte, we behold an individual, of humble birth, and merely military education, rising by the force of talent from one rank to another, surmounting every obstacle by the irresistible energy of his genius and the concurrence of favourable circumstances, and at length mounting the throne, and encircling his brow with the diadem of the Bourbons.

After a career of conquest and aggrandizement, overthrowing kingdoms, dethroning princes, and, for a long period, disturbing the peace, and threatening the liberty of the world, we see him hurled from his throne, and chained like Prometheus to a rock, a prey to the corroding thoughts, the self-condemnations, and the mocking visions of former glory, which, like the undying vulture, have "murdered sleep."

It is not our intention to awaken feelings connected with the conduct of Buonaparte, or to consider the effects of his political policy. In his present situation, speculation is useless, and reproach would be ungenerous. He has fallen from his height, and from being the absorbing object of public attention, and "filling the world's eye" as sovereign of the ascendant, he has dwindled into the object of casual curiosity. But he has left an example, which, we hope, will not be lost. Though men are dull pupils in the school of experience, and are not always warned by the ruin of those who have gone before them, yet we hope the fate of Buonaparte will long be held forth as a beacon, to warn those who are panting in the pursuit of glory, that "man, in his best estate, is altogether vanity."

But the degradation of Napoleon will, if properly improved, be the happiest event of his life. He has now leisure to reflect upon the worthlessness of power, and the capricious tenure of earthly enjoyments; and he may be induced to seek for a crown of glory which fadeth not away. He can no longer entertain a reasonable hope of release, and he must have rejected all the illusions which such an expectation would arouse. Though the scenes of his former glory may sometimes pass before his imagination, and the "sun of Austerlitz" rise upon his hopes in all its splendour, yet it must all be momentary, and deeper gloom succeed.

It seems to us, also, that this event was auspicious to his future fame. While in the height of his power, he spread terror through the earth. Nearly every heart was dismayed, and almost every lip breathed a supplication for his overthrow. But his ruin has satisfied the world; their fears are removed, and they gradually lose the keen remembrance of his crimes. His present condition is considered in the light of an expiation, and before his death the wounds which he inflicted will have been healed. Thrown at such a distance from the world, he is almost considered as a tenant of the tomb. Franklin remarks, that "a thousand leagues have nearly the same influence as a thousand years;" and already the tone of public sentiment has been softened; and although every human heart condemns his conduct, yet the asperity of personal animosity has passed away. It is not in the hearts of most men to trample upon the fallen, or to retain bitterness of spirit against a defeated adversary. The Gaul could not strike the wretched Marius, and misery ought ever to be a protection. Had Buonaparte fallen at the battle of Waterloo, he would have been handed down to posterity, as sharing the spirit and fate of Cataline. His enormities were fresh in every mind, and would forever have been associated with his memory!—But he is sinking gradually and almost unnoticed down the horizon, and posterity may sometimes remember the brightness of the orb at its meridian, without dwelling entirely upon the clouds which frequently obscured it.

[*Prov. American.*

To Ahamed, Chief of the Mountain Tribe of Yemen.

Beloved Friend—There appears to be some difference between the feelings of the inhabitants of the seaport towns and those of the country of this republic.

In the latter part of that month, which these infidels call October, I left Hartford on foot, directing my steps towards the north. After travelling the whole day, through a mountainous, but pleasant country, I came upon the bank of a large river, just as the sun was sinking behind the dark, high hills in the west. The scene enchanted me, and being fatigued with my walk, I threw myself upon the turf to gaze upon it.

Before me lay the river, which above the bridge, from an abrupt turning of its course, appeared like a cove or bay. Its surface being unbroken, except by the playfulness of the fish, that raised themselves to the top of the water to meet the dry yellow leaves as they slowly flitted from their dying branches, doubtless mistaking them for insects, indicated a motionless body of water; but the rippling and rushing of the stream as it struck the bridge, manifested a strong current, though from the

depth of water its force did not appear until called forth by opposition.

The opposite bank was divided into orchards and fields; and a few white houses surrounding a church or mosque, you may well suppose was not the least pleasant part of the prospect to a weary hungry traveller. A ridge of hills, in height nearly equal to those behind me, except a tall peak, which towered far above the rest, bounded the plain, and by making the more distant beauties most prominent, prevented the wandering of the eye to the obscure, remote parts of the horizon.

As the sun descended, the shadow of the western ridge, at first scarcely reaching the river, quickened its motion, now slowly advancing to the top of a hillock, then leaping to the foot of the next; but still hastening on until having as it were gained strength and swiftness in its course, it rushed up the opposite mountains, and covered the whole scene with a dark grey, except the high peak, which, reflecting the sunbeams, shone like the beacon of Babelmandel.

You, who know the influence of external scenery upon my feelings, will pardon me, when I confess, that for a moment the groves of Yemen were forgotten in contemplating the woods of New England: but soon the scenes of my childhood claimed their due. I remember the tent of my father—the fountain in which I daily bathed: my heart overflowed, as the cocoa, under which Amru taught me to lisp the Koran, rose in solemn grandeur to my imagination, and the whole beautiful scenery before me, vanished and was changed to mere trees, earth and water, as I recurred to the bower, where Fatima first received my proffered affections, and acknowledged her heart to be mine. What though here, they boast of cooler heavens and nobler prospects, Arabia is my country; there my youthful days past unclouded by care or sickness; there can I walk among the tombs of my fathers, and muse upon departed greatness; there am I surrounded by my friends and kinsmen; my Fatima waits there for her betrothed wanderer; and I love its barren sands, convinced that scenery owes its greatest charms to recalled pleasures and the company of friends.

Whilst thus musing upon home, the light was gradually departing, and lest I should be benighted, I rose and sauntered into the village. On the left of the main road stood a tavern, having a large tree before the door, round which were a number of men, some standing, others sitting on benches.

Nearer to me some lads were earnestly engaged in play, and how my heart leapt towards the young infidels, when I detected the resemblance between their sports and those which used to gladden our hearts in my own childhood. It seemed like meeting an old friend in a strange country.

I found something congenial in a land where the feelings, the customs and language were foreign.

My attention was soon drawn from these children to the group of farmers at the door of the inn, who were engaged in earnest dispute.

Upon drawing nearer, I discovered that "the hardness of the times" was the subject of conversation.

As you may not comprehend the meaning of this, it may not be amiss to tell you, that it is a very indefinite phrase; being probably invented to express the discontent of any class of individuals. If the produce of the earth be abundant, and consequently low, the farmers complain of hard times. Unusual health makes the doctors grumble. The amicable settlement of quarrels mortifies the lawyer. The broker and banker fatten upon mercantile distress, while merchants starve, and call the times hard. Thus every class, when they cannot grow rich at the expense of the rest, complain of the hardness of the times; but the moment that they can profit by general distress and prey upon the community, they shut their clamorous mouths and pocket their gains, as silently as the cadi of Jiddah does the slily extended purse of an arraigned culprit.

As in this country any stranger is entitled to a seat in a public house, without any hesitation I joined the group, curious to know what these village statesmen would say about the distress, which at present appears to be universal.

A short thin faced man attributed it to the conduct of the British manufacturers, who had impoverished the country, by filling it with foreign goods. The majority, however, agreed that the banks had caused the distress, by depreciating the national currency, and thus raising the price of produce too high for foreign purchasers; but the little man would not yield—he grew more animated by opposition, and proportioned his exertions to the weakness of his party—he caught his hearers by the arm, and by violent gestures and loud talking, endeavoured to silence reason by noise, and take the judgment by assault.

A substantial farmer, whom from his demeanour I should have taken for one of the head men of the village, at length silenced him, by turning to an old man, who was sitting under the tree, and asking him what he thought of the prospects of the country. As the old man rose, the villagers, who were standing in detached groups and conversing among themselves, drew round him and kept a profound silence. He was a man who would not have struck an inattentive observer. His dress was a simple brown, and the weather being warm, though late in the fall, his coat was laid over his shoulder, and taking him for an old labourer, you would not have looked at him a second time. But a physiognomist would not have passed him by so slightly. There was a composure in his eye, that indicated a mind capable of steadfast, profound reflection. He stood a moment, till all the people were collected around him, and then said, "Deacon Putnam, you ask me what I

think of our prospects. Perhaps the best way of answering your question would be to tell an old man's experience to his country.

"I remember that when I was young, my grandfather and the men of his generation, used to relate stories of the Indian wars. From what they said, I inferred that the country was very weak, the people few, and continually in fear of the savages; and that they were glad, when they received an accession of numbers from the mother country; for none would come to an inhospitable wilderness, unless they were actuated by some strong, controlling motive, the love of political or religious freedom; consequently nearly all who joined them were men like themselves, of iron frames, stern, unbending minds, firm to their purposes, and ready to pursue the path of duty in spite of danger or death.

"The dispute between Britain and the colonists about the right of taxation, began at an early period of my life, and though sometimes the government attempted to subdue them by threats, and then changing her policy, soothed them by promises; the men of that age, neither betrayed nor relinquished their rights; but during a period of fourteen years carefully opposed the usurpations of the mother country, and with stern composure awaited the slow approach of a contest in which they, and all they held dear, must suffer, without the power of retaliation. They were like a forest of oaks in the path of a whirlwind—they could not escape its force—they were too strong to be broken, and too proud to bend.

"At length the storm came on; the first blow was struck at Lexington, and the men of the country took up arms. Each man seized what weapon he could, a rifle, a fowling piece, sabre or pitch fork, and slinging a bundle over his shoulder, repaired to the American standard. There he found his friends and countrymen, the natives of the soil, who felt solemnly determined to drive the invaders from it, or die.

"They knew nothing of manœuvring at the tap of the drum, but they had strong arms and stout hearts. Their officers had no expensive uniform coats, or a baggage wagon in their train to carry delicacies for their tables; even their generals at times fasted from necessity, and slept without a covering—but they had something better than the luxuries and advantages of wealth; they felt conscious of a good cause, their habits of life made them regardless of hardships, and in the simplicity of their souls, they came out to beat the enemy.

"While the men were in the field asserting their rights, the women laboured at home. They sowed the seed, gathered in the harvest, and by their own exertions supported their families. After the contest was brought to a happy conclusion, the soldiers returned to their several occupations, and the habits of labour, temperance and frugality, universally prevailing, soon repaired the ravages of war, and made the country wealthy. Other motives began to operate upon the Europeans. They were induced to come hither by the hope of gain, and they crowded in like hungry locusts. We being in our infancy as a people, were desirous of increasing our numbers, and our ruling statesmen afforded every inducement to Europeans to emigrate hither. They sold the public lands to them upon the most favourable terms, and admitted them to the privileges of American citizens by thousands.

"In this way they expected to strengthen our country, so that we might defy the efforts of all our enemies; not reflecting that although they might increase our numbers, yet if the feelings and habits of the naturalized citizens were repugnant to those of the natives, they would in reality weaken us. Unanimity gives more strength than numbers. Consider, my fellow citizens, what kind of men have been joining us for these twenty years past. Often in my journies to New York have I seen the landing of these emigrants. Sometimes as I stood on the wharf, reflecting upon the consequence of this flood of emigration, the plodding Dutchman, with his portly wife, and short thick faced, square headed children, would roll up, regardless of every thing but gain. Then a little, sallow Frenchman, with his partner, would trip along, carrying a fiddle and a monkey, which together with his lady's bandbox, were apparently all his property.

"But these foreigners were not officious and meddling. They let the country go on in its own course, and minded their individual affairs.

"At other times I have seen the Irishmen standing around the ship that brought them from their own country. These unhappy men had no definite object. In their own country they had suffered persecution, and the spirit of emigration seizing them, they came here because they were discontented at home. But their conduct since they have been here has proved, that a wild, ignorant, uncultivated people, however generous and brave they may be, are unfit for the institutions of an enlightened republic. Conscious how much their own government needed reform, and their minds being heated with a desire of altering their own constitution, they have brought with them the same feelings, and without attending to the difference in their situations, have applied their principles to practice here, by interfering in our politics, with the well meaning, but blind enthusiasm of their nation. How much better would they consult their own happiness, if they endeavoured to ameliorate the unhappy condition of their countrymen at home, instead of exposing themselves to the danger of a sudden, unrestrained freedom.

"Englishmen too, who fled the punishments due to their knavery and crimes, sought refuge here; and while some returned and made their peace with government by abusing the Americans; others remained, seeking with active malignity an opportunity to in-

jure the nation, that had forced their fathers into a due deference for its rights and character. From these discordant materials, what could be expected but jarring. These foreigners bring with them their customs and their prejudices; and when in such numbers, instead of yielding to the opinions of the inhabitants, they form a community among themselves, and sensibly change the habits of those around them. Hence various interests arise. The native citizens take part in these disputes, and the strength of the country, instead of being directed to some useful object, is wasted in petty wranglings. In war, Americans, who turn out in the field, distrust their fellow soldiers; knowing that foreigners have not the same motives with themselves, they do not go into battle with the confidence of men, surrounded by the companions of their infancy, all fighting for the same object, their native land.

"But if we were only deprived of part of our strength, I could forgive it. The blow is struck deeper. It threatens our existence as a confederated republic.

"By the vast importation of strangers our manners are corrupted—Americans imitate Europeans, vie with them in extravagance, and our young men with shameless effrontery boast of their fashionable vices. We have departed from the plain, simple customs of our fathers. Luxury has infected the whole people, and habits of expense are created, which must necessarily make us poor and dependent.

"Think not, my countrymen, that your manners have no connexion with your freedom. Luxury makes you effeminate, and desire of self gratification renders you inattentive to the conduct of your rulers. Already have the American people manifested a shameful indifference concerning the welfare of the republic. They have been clamorous in support of local interests, and heedless of the common good. Their representatives have been squabbling about the profits of the public offices, while the great concerns of the nation have been neglected. I have seen a military chieftain and his toad eating satellites attempt to bully the people into silent submission to measures, which, whether constitutional or not, is immaterial, but upon which we have a right to deliver our opinions. Even now in a time of unexampled distress, brought upon the people by their own folly and extravagance, one section of the country is complaining of another, and ready to take up arms against their fellow citizens, because they have rendered themselves unable to pay their debts. I fear that this universal selfishness, and want of patriotism, will prove our ruin.

"We may escape destruction and again be happy, by returning to the customs of our ancestors, retrenching our expenses, labouring with our own hands in the fields, and stopping the excessive importation of foreigners. Offer indeed an asylum to the distressed of all nations; but do not permit them to make the privileges of American citizens common and unclean.

"If we do not do this; if we do not make a great and unanimous exertion to redeem our character and save our country; but suffer these causes of misery and discontent to operate as they have done, before God I declare it, I fear that the republic will be sundered by its contending factions, the liberty which we boast will become a cruel mockery to our children; that they will have reason to say that the life-blood of their fathers flowed in vain, and even I, old as I am, may yet mourn that these eyes saw the beginning and the end of the American republic."

Here the old man ended. In the fervour of his action his collar became unbuttoned, and the scars which indented his bosom gave ample testimony of his devotedness to his country. I saw that the people were deeply moved by what he had said. They looked in each other's faces, as if inquiring if these things were true, and none appeared inclined to interrupt the silence which prevailed, except the little man who declaimed so warmly against the English manufacturers. He got up, and the farmers looked at him with an indignant attention, as if wondering what he could have to say. He muttered a few words about "the suffering Irish—glory—asylum," but the close, stern, attentive looks of the villagers prevailed over his talkative impudence; he began to stammer, and then sneaked out of the circle.

At that time a bell rang, to show that the hour of repose had arrived; the people dispersed to their abodes, and I went into the public house, rejoicing, that Arabia offers no inducements for foreigners to repair there. Our countrymen have thus preserved their customs, their language and their government, pure and uncontaminated for 4000 years. That they may always remain the same, and that your land may never be polluted by the step of any stranger, except he come as a guest, or a captive, is the prayer of MALEC.

N. Y. American.]

NOTE.—It is perhaps true that emigrants to this country enjoy more than their share of influence with the people. They are frequently men of restless and discontented spirits, and such are most likely to be loud in vociferation of their opinions, and by this self confidence lead the ignorant and thoughtless astray. But all the interest they acquire is very small, and as the proportion which our native citizens bear to them is continually increasing, this influence will continually diminish.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA.

The following memoranda, from a gentleman whose practical acquaintance with the subject none will doubt, have been obligingly furnished to us for publication. This article certainly affords a striking view of the extent and importance of the commerce of those seas. In comparing it with the existing state of things, due allowance will be made for the date at which these observations were made.

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Commerce of the Great Mediterranean, 1803.

By the best information I can or could collect, I find therefrom that there are employed in the Mediterranean seas, as commercial vessels, of different nations,

viz.	*Sail.*
*Ragusas or Duperats	600
*Imperials of Trieste or Venice, &c.	1,500
*Greeks subject to the Grand Seignior	1,500
Neapolitans and Sicilians	1,200
British, including those of Malta and Gibraltar	1,400
Spaniards, including those of the islands Majorca and Mahon, &c.	1,100
*Turkish merchant vessels	200
*Those of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco	150
Vessels of Sardinia, small	130
Of the Italian republics and Pope's territory	180
Of Genoa	1,000
Of Tuscany	80
*Greeks, with Russian colours	350
*Greeks, with Prussian colours	40
Danes, annually	300
Swedes	250
French, when clear of war	1,800
Dutch or Batavians, ditto	400
Americans, supposed, per annum	200
All others not included or mentioned	250

N. B.—Those marked * are protected from the depredations of the Barbary states, by the Grand Seignior. Why not oblige him to do the same by other powers, or muzzle his political bull dogs?

Since the free navigation of the Black sea, these four years, commerce is much increased in this sea. It is a second Baltic, or new America, to commerce. In the years of 1803 and 1804, 800 sail of vessels were loaded, chiefly with wheat, in the Black sea, for ports outside the Dardanelles; and, if the Barbary system of piracy was abolished, I doubt not but in 20 years this sea of the Mediterranean and Black sea would occupy thirty thousand sail of merchant vessels.

The Russians had a great number of Greek vessels under their colours. This occasioned great jealousies at Constantinople; and it was apprehended that, if the cause was not remedied, it would be the means of the whole of the trading Greeks throwing themselves under the protection of Russia. The cause was the great sums exacted by the Turkish Pachas of the Greek islands. The Turkish government took off all restrictions, and granted their papers without a fee. This brought a number of the Greeks back to the Grand Seignior's protection. It seems evident to me, if the Greeks keep going on as they have done these 15 years past, they will be the greatest commercial nation and caravan carriers of any nation that is in, or follows the Mediterranean trade.

France used to occupy 3,000 sail of merchant vessels in the commerce of the Mediterranean, and was the sea caravan for almost all nations' productions; but, these 20 years past, France, as to commerce in this sea, is on the decline; but her future prospects are beyond my calculations; much will depend on a long life to Buonaparte, to secure and consolidate the great land resources, and power to display it to advantage on the ocean.

The Dutch or Batavians have lost their great Mediterranean commerce. From being the greatest, they are reduced to one of the smallest.

The Venetians, formerly a great commercial people, fell to ruins; and, between the French and Austrians, they are blotted out of the list of nations: their commercial laws and regulations with those of the Dutch, were the best in Europe. As to the British, perhaps from three to four hundred sail of vessels is their greatest commercial extent to this sea, not including those of Gibraltar and Malta. In these two places they have a great number of commercial vessels; but they are all owned and navigated by Italians, who come to Gibraltar and Malta in order to have the British colours and protection against the depredations of the states of Barbary, as they cannot navigate under the colours of their own nation. This drives them for free colours and protection to Gibraltar and Malta. The wandering Italian tribes are Genoese. Those at Malta are chiefly Neapolitans, Sicilians, Greeks, Ragusans,

and Sclavonians. These, as they gain money by commerce or privateering, under English colours, against France, Spain, &c. return to their own countries. Therefore the British gain but little by those wandering tribes. True, they distress, rob, and plunder the commerce of the enemies of the British, to the advantage of those moving tribes themselves.

The Swedes and Danes, between them, occupy about 700 sail. They seem to neither retreat nor advance. But, as long as they will submit to Barbary claims, and keep clear of the great Shark, they will partake of great commercial advantages in the Mediterranean.

NOTE.—The United States, considering their extended commerce, has but a small proportion of the commerce of the Mediterranean and Levant seas. Let me here observe, that from Cape Trafalgar, on the coast of Spain, to Cape Spartel, on the coast of Barbary, is called the Western Gate, or door, towards entering what is called the Gut, which is from these two latter capes to Gibraltar and Ceuta. These latter are called the Eastern Gates, or Pillars of the Gut. From the two latter to the south end of Sicily, and to the north end of Corsica, is called the Mediterranean. From these latter, up round the Archipelago from Tripoli, Smyrna, mouths of the Dardanelles, to the Morea and Corfu, is called the Levant seas, or Upper Mediterranean. Our small commerce to the Mediterranean seas is owing to the existence of the Barbary pirate system. A peace with them has been considered very precarious: precaution and prudence is necessary, not to throw a great deal of property and of citizens into their power, or within the grasp of those Mediterranean sea sharks. But, if the system is abolished, I doubt not but the United States would in a few years occupy a thousand sail of vessels in that advantageous trade. It is of more importance than from Cape St. Vincent to all the north of Europe. Every article that the United States produces, is wanted, at sundry markets in the Mediterranean; and all the Mediterranean articles are wanted in the United States and coasts of Spanish America. It is evident there is a greater scope and extent of commercial population in the whole extent from Cape St. Vincents, all up the Spanish, French, Italian, Greek, Turk, Egyptian, and Barbary shores, than there is from the said cape to all the ports and seas in the north of Europe.

[*Nat. Intel.*

Charles R. Leslie.—But a few years ago, Charles R. Leslie was an indented apprentice in the store of a bookseller at Philadelphia. He was known to possess by his fellow acquaintances, a love for the pencil. Observing the tragedian Cooke, in the character of Richard, the impression was so powerful, that he retired to his home, and from memory, with a black lead pencil, sketched an outline not only of his attitude, but of his person. The sketch was shown from one to another, until at last it came to the tragedian himself. He demanded to know why such a genius of the pencil was not immediately sent to London to make himself perfect in the art. The hint was immediately taken—Leslie's indentures were delivered up—he was sent to London and put under the patronage of West. It is now found that the prophecy of Cooke was not premature; Leslie is no longer an apprentice to a bookseller, but a successful hero of the pencil. [*Morn. Chron.*

PEACE SOCIETIES.

A QUAKER TO A CLERGYMAN.

Respected Friend.—I have seen thy letter in the Yankee of the 29th of the 7th month. I do not object to thy manner of speaking of the Quakers; but I wish thou hadst been a little more candid in speaking of *Peace Societies*. In all large societies we may find some unworthy members. But I am very sure thou hast misapprehended the origin and objects of peace societies, both in Massachusetts and in Britain. I shall confine my remarks principally to the following passage of thy letter:—

"But, my friend, to be honest, I must observe, that I have long entertained the opinion that this peace society originated in this country in a design to paralyze our national power, and to render the United States more subservient to British policy. The same plan appears to me to have been adopted in Europe to help the monarchs, after having crushed the power of France, to disarm the friends of civil and religious liberty, and to rivet on them the chains of slavery."

I regret, my friend, that thou hast suffered thyself to judge and accuse thy brethren, contrary to the requirements of the gospel, to which thou professest so much respect. The first part of the paragraph relates, I presume, to the Massachusetts Peace Society. Now what evidence hast thou that this society "originated in a design to paralyze our national power, and to render the United States more subservient to British policy?" I have read, I believe, nearly all the tracts which have been circulated by the society; and I have not seen any thing which has even the appearance of partiality for Britain. Indeed they contain many severe animadversions on the wars, and on the warring character of that people. I have also had some acquaintance with several of the members of the society,

and those too who are supposed to have had the principal agency in forming the society, and in managing its affairs; and from personal acquaintance, I must say, I believe that nothing was more foreign from their hearts than the desire which thou hast imputed to them. Besides, I have examined the catalogue of the society, which was published the 3d month of this year; by which I find, that of 659 members, 96 are of thy profession—*Clergymen*. I have also found the names of eminent men of each of the political parties of this country. Dost thou, my friend, believe that Thomas Jefferson has a "desire to render the United States more subservient to British policy?" After examining for himself many of the tracts of the society, and the constitution, he freely consented to have his name enrolled as an honorary member. Dost thou think that thy brother clergymen, of several denominations, who have given their names as members, were influenced by such base motives as thou hast imputed to the society? Or have these, and all the eminent men belonging to the society, been the dupes of some despicable characters?

With regard to the peace societies in Britain, thou hast also misjudged. If I have been rightly informed, there are two primary independent societies in that country. One of them originated in the party opposed to the British ministry, *the whigs of that country*. Of this society I know but little; but from the character of the party, it is not to be supposed that they had any such designs as thou hast imagined. The society for promoting permanent and universal peace, of which much more is known in this country, was formed in 1816. It was originally composed principally of Quakers—the people of whom thou hast spoken so favourably. It was formed on Quaker principles, and has been conducted in a great measure by Quaker influence and Quaker agents. There are, it is true, a number of members from other denominations of dissenters—but these are men, who, like the Quakers, are advocates for civil and religious liberty. Canst thou then believe that this society was formed to "disarm the friends of civil and religious liberty, and to rivet on them the chains of slavery?" With equal truth and justice thou mightest impute to thyself such a design in writing thy letter.

Before I close, I would just ask thee, what tendency has a peace society in Britain, "to rivet the chains of slavery" on the people of France, or on any other people whatever? It has always been by *war*, and not *peace*, that men have been deprived of their rights; and may I not add that *War Societies* tend "to rivet the chains of slavery." Let war be abolished—let national disputes be settled on rational principles; then the enslaved will soon burst their chains, and rise to the condition of freemen.

I am unwilling to say any thing to wound thy feelings; but, for a clergyman, thou hast written strangely on this subject. I hope, however, thou wilt yet be able to say—I *was* "exceedingly mad against them, and injurious, but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief." A FRIEND.

Boston Yankee.]

DIGNITY OF GEESE VINDICATED.

The following instance of warm affection in a goose was communicated to the Compte de Buffon, by a man both of veracity and information. The following are nearly his own words.

"There were two ganders, a grey and white one (the latter named *Jacquot*,) with three females. The two males were perpetually contending for the company of these three dames. When one or the other prevailed, it assumed the direction of them, and hindered the other from approaching. He who was the master during the night, would not yield in the morning; and the two gallants fought so furiously, that it was necessary to go and part them. It happened one day, that, being drawn to the bottom of the garden by their cries, I found them with their necks entwined, striking their wings with rapidity and astonishing force; the three females turned round, as wishing to separate them, but without effect; at last the white gander was worsted, overthrown, and maltreated by the other. I parted them, very happily for the white one, as he would otherwise have lost his life. Then the grey gander began screaming, and gabbling, and clapping his wings, and ran to join his mistresses, giving each a noisy salute, to which the three dames replied, ranging themselves at the same time round him. Meanwhile poor Jacquot was in a pitiable condition, and, retiring sadly, vented at a distance his doleful cries. It was several days before he recovered from his dejection, during which time I had sometimes occasion to pass through the court where he stayed. I saw him always thrust out from society, and each time I passed he came gabbling to me. One day he approached so near me, and showed so much friendship, that I could not help caressing him, by stroking with my hand his back and neck, to which he seemed so sensible, as to follow me into the entrance of the court. Next day, as I again passed, he ran to me, and I gave him the same caresses, with which alone he was not satisfied, but seemed, by his gestures to desire that I should lead him to his mates. I accordingly did lead him to their quarter: and, upon his arrival, he began his vociferations, and directly addressed the three dames, who failed not to answer him. Immediately the grey victor sprung upon Jacquot. I left them for a moment; he was always the stronger; I took part with my Jacquot, who was under; I set him over his rival; he was thrown under; I set him up again. In this way they fought eleven minutes, and by the assistance which I gave he obtained the advantage over the grey gander, and got possession of the three dames. When my friend Jacquot saw himself master,

he would not venture to leave his females, and therefore no longer came to me when I passed: he only gave me at a distance many tokens of friendship, shouting and clapping his wings, but would not quit his companions, lest, perhaps, the other should take possession. Things went on in this way till the breeding season, and he never gabbled to me but at a distance. When his females, however, began to sit, he left them, and redoubled his friendship to me. One day having followed me as far as the ice-house, at the top of the park, the place where I must necessarily part with him, in pursuing my way to a wood half a league distance, I shut him in the park. He no sooner saw himself separated from me, than he vented strange cries. However I went on my road, and had advanced about a third of the way, when the noise of a heavy flight made me turn round my head: I saw my Jacquot four paces from me. He followed me all the way, partly on foot, partly on wing, getting before me and stopping at the cross paths to see what way I should take. Our expedition lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and yet my companion followed me through all the windings of the wood, without seeming to be tired. After this he followed and attended me every where, so as to be troublesome, I not being able to go to any place without his tracing my steps, so that one day he even came to find me in the church. Another time as he was passing by the rector's window, he heard me talking in the room; and, as he found the door open, he entered, climbed up stairs, and marching in, gave a loud burst of joy to the no small affright of the family.

"I am sorry, in relating such pleasing traits of my good and faithful friend Jacquot, when I reflect that it was myself that first dissolved the sweet friendship; but it was necessary that I should separate him by force. Poor Jacquot fancied himself as free in the best apartments as in his own, and after several accidents of that kind, he was shut up, and I saw him no more. His inquietude lasted above a year, and he died from vexation. He was become as dry as a bit of wood, as I am told, for I would not see him, and his death was concealed from me for more than two months after the event. Were I to recount all the friendly incidents between me and poor Jacquot, I should not, in four days, have done writing. He died in the third year of the reign of friendship, aged seven years and two months." [*Boston Yankee.*

Monument to Henry Kirke White, by Chantrey.—The Cambridge Chronicle mentions that a monument, by Mr. Chantrey, has been erected in *All Saints Church* of that city, to the memory of Henry Kirke White. It is a curious circumstance, that this tribute to British genius has been offered by an American gentleman, of the name of Boott, [of Boston,] who, on a visit to Cambridge, was surprised to find that there was no memorial on the burial place of a poet whom he much admired, and thought worthy of that public distinction. Having obtained leave to repair this omission, he applied to the eminent sculptor above mentioned, who has, as we learn, fulfilled his commission with great classical taste. The journal from which we have taken this notice adds, that "the monument has been erected on the *west* side of the church, facing the altar. It consists of white marble, and exhibits within a medallion the portrait of Mr. White in *bas-relief*. Below the medallion are the following lines from the pen of the Professor of Modern History:

Warm with fond hope and learning's sacred flame,
To *Granta's* bowers the youthful poet came;
Unconquer'd pow'rs th' immortal mind display'd,
But worn with anxious thought the frame decay'd.
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr student faded and expired.
O genius, taste, and piety sincere,
Too early lost 'midst duties too severe!
Foremost to mourn was generous *Southey* seen;
He told the tale, and show'd what *White* had been:
Nor told in vain;—far o'er the Atlantic wave,
A wanderer came, and sought the poet's grave.
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.

"In the execution of the portrait, Mr. Chantrey has been eminently successful: it is a striking likeness of the man; but the style and beauty of the sculpture may be compared to the best works of Grecian artists; and in the manner of executing the medallion, the sculptor has been guided by the purest models of taste. The works both of Grecian and Egyptian sculptors afford examples of *relievos* protected by being, as it were, imbedded within an excavated surface. The *hieroglyphic* sculpture is all of this kind; and the *paterœ* of a similar nature." [*Eng. Mag.*

MAD-HOUSE AT AVERSA.

This establishment will in a very short time be classed among the principal institutions of useful arts and manufac-

tures. M. Linguiti, director of this hospital, which is the only one of its kind in Europe, makes continued experiments to cure these unhappy people, from which he always obtains the result, that moderate work, combined with agreeable amusement, is the best means. For this reason there is at present in this house a printing office, where several works have already been printed, and at which many of these unhappy people are employed. Others who, after the paroxysm is over, recover for a short time the use of their reason, are engaged in making translations from the English and French into the Italian language. Besides this, many are occupied with music, others with husbandry and various other works, but particularly so in a manufactory of woollen cloth.

By these means, this miserable class of people, once an incumbrance to their families and the state, become useful to society, and put many idlers to the blush. This kind of treatment is introduced not only in the hospital for male patients, but also in that of the women. M. Linguiti manages the whole establishment with wise economy. The table is always served with silver, and the whole house is handsomely fitted up, so that wherever the inhabitants turn their eyes they find something to relieve the mind. Formerly the windows were secured with iron bars; but instead of this, there are now flowers curiously made of iron, and painted from nature, as if growing, which remove every idea of forced confinement. A handsome domain adjoining the hospital serves for the recreation of the patients. [*Eng. Mag.*

The amount of cotton imported at Havre from January 1 to July 7, was 53,843 bales, of which 23,618 were Georgia short, 13,032 Louisianas, 325 Georgia long, and 10,505 Bengal. The whole amount remaining on board July 7, was 22,188 bales, of which 2,283 bales were Georgia short, and 1,901 Louisiana.

Population of Sicily.—The present population of Sicily amounts, according to a French journal, to 1,681,983, distributed as follows:—The valley of Palermo has 437,852 inhabitants, of whom 140,549 reside in the city of Palermo, and 32,253 in its suburbs and dependencies; the valley of Messina 25,534; that of Catania 292,282; that of Girgente 198,536; that of Syracuse 187,718; that of Trapani 146, 408; and that of Caltanisetta 161,113.

British National Schools.—It appears from the report, in 1812, there were 52 national schools, containing 8,000 pupils; in 1818, 1,457 schools, containing 200,000; and that of 700 culprits, 28 only have been educated in national schools.

[*Eng. Paper.*

Suicides in Paris.—The number of suicides in Paris, during the months of January, February, March and April, of the present year, amounts to 128, of which 33 are females, 60 in the married state. Many of them ended their existence by fire arms, and 40 by ignited charcoal. Of this number 53 committed the deed through disgust of life from domestic griefs, indigence or disappointed affection; the remainder from deranged affairs, gambling and debauchery. The above period of four months, compared with the same interval of last year, presents a surplus difference of 41 suicides.

Soldiers in Prussia.—The last number of the *Military Journal*, printed in Austria, communicates some interesting particulars respecting the past and present military state of Prussia. The author of this work states the expenses of the Prussian army at 21,000,000 of crowns. The official gazette of Berlin states the revenue of Prussia at 35,000,000 crowns. It thence appears that the Prussian army consumes more than three fifths of the entire revenues of the state. In France the army absorbs a little less than a fifth, and in Bavaria almost a third of the taxes. The chamber of deputies of France have reduced the budget of the minister of war by 8,000,000 francs; and the deputies of Bavaria have expressed the most lively complaints on the subject of this prodigality.

On the 14th July the ashes of Boileau were translated from the Musée des Antiques to the church of St. Germain des Prés. An inscription by the French Academy is engraved on his tomb.

[*Lond. Paper.*

General Greene.—The common council of Savannah, on the 26th July, appointed a committee to ascertain where

the remains of the late patriot Greene now lie in Georgia; to obtain and place the same in a neat mahogany coffin, and thereupon report to the council for their further proceedings on this interesting subject—that the said remains may be "interred under the order, sanction and special protection of this board, so as to enable the legislature or this board hereafter to erect some monument worthy the memory of this great and good man."

The treaty held at Edwardsville, (Illinois,) between colonels Chateu and Stephenson, the commissioners for the United States, and the chiefs of the Kickapoo Indians, was concluded on the 6th of August. The Indians have sold to the United States the tract of land called *Sangam*, lying partly on the Illinois, and Kankakee rivers, containing about 10,000,000 acres. A great portion of the land is said to be excellent, and is now settled by about 300 families. The Indians have obtained in exchange a tract of land, extending from the rivers Osage and La Pomme, and the heads of White river, to which they are to remove. This is near the territories of the Cherokees; and we fear that the old animosities between these two tribes will vent themselves in war again, when they are so near each other.

Stamp Duty.—The London Observer, of June 20, after giving a statement of one year's sale of that paper, (which is printed on Sunday only,) amounting to 602,224 papers, says—

"It may not be wholly uninteresting to the reader to know, that the amount paid to the revenue for six hundred and two thousand two hundred and twenty-four stamps, was no less a sum than eight thousand and twenty-nine pounds, independent of the excise upon twelve hundred and four reams of paper, at three pence each pound weight, and the duty of three shillings and six pence upon every advertisement, making a total sum contributed to the revenue by the Observer journal, in one year, of about ten thousand pounds, and that for only fifty-two publications."

Lady Stanley, travelling in England with her maid servant, was stopped by a highwayman; when the maid in her alarm took up a bottle of ginger beer, and the cork flying out, made such a report, it so alarmed the highwayman he instantly galloped off!

We understand that an expedition, consisting of a pilot boat and two whale boats properly prepared, have been sent out in the hope of having an opportunity to capture the Marine Serpent.

The Times newspaper has about fourteen reporters: they each take a short time of the debate, and break off upon the entrance of another. The minutes are upon slips of paper made into the form of a book; and each slip as soon as it is finished is put into the hands of the printer.

A French squadron, it is said, is equipping at Toulon, and is to be joined by an English armament, for the purpose of clearing the seas adjacent to Gibraltar, of the South American privateers.

The Madrid Gazette states, that several small columns of light troops are now traversing Estremadura, to purge it of the numerous bands of robbers who have for some time infested it.

The total number of settlers arrived at Quebec, this season, up to the 24th ult. is 9531.

Upwards of forty new journals have been started in Germany, since the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Domestic.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The annual Commencement at Harvard University, took place on the 25th ult. The day was fine, and a large concourse of our most respectable citizens were present, to witness the proud and interesting scene. The following was the order of the performances:

1. A Salutary Oration in Latin. Samuel Baker Walcutt.

2. A Conference, 'On the comparative operation in obstructing the progress of truth, of the spirit of controversy, the reverence of antiquity, the passion for novelty, and acquiescence in authority.' Charles William Chauncey, Jonas Green, John Haslett, John Cathcart Sigourney.

3. An Oration in Hebrew, 'On the sublimity of the Hebrew Scriptures.' John Porter.

4. A Colloquial Discussion, 'On the effects of literary Reviews, as at present conducted.' Stephen Phillips, Horace Gray.

5. An Oration in Spanish. 'Sobre las mi-

serias de la Guerraly vertajas de la Paz.' Nathaniel Leech Hooper.

6. A Philosophical Disputation, 'On the practicability of reaching the North Pole, and the advantages which would attend such an expedition.' Oliver Frye, William Stevens.

7. An Essay, 'On the distinctive nature and operation of pride and vanity.' John H. Corbett.

8. A Conference, 'On the character of Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, and Mitford, as Historians.' Benjamin Barrett, William Foster Perkins, Thomas Stephenson, Benjamin Wheatland.

9. An Oration in Latin. 'De Recentioribus cum Antiquis collatis.' Thomas Leaming Caldwell.

10. A Dissertation, 'On the utility of the study of Political Economy, considered in relation to our country.' John Janney Lloyd.

11. A Forensic Disputation, on the question, 'Whether the progress of knowledge lessens the estimation of the fine arts.' Solomon Pearson Miles, Ephraim Sherman.

12. A Poem. 'Anticipation.' Thomas Bulfinch Coolidge.

13. A Conference, 'On the characteristics of man and government, as found in the savage, pastoral, agricultural and commercial state.' Samuel Mulliken, Richard Pickering, George Henry Snelling, Henry Upham.

14. A Colloquial Discussion, 'On the comparative prevalence and strength of the principles of loyalty and independence in man.' Alfred Dwight Foster, Charles Adams Bullard.

15. A Deliberative Discussion. 'Should the right of suffrage in any case depend upon different principles, as it respects different classes or individuals in the same country.' Robert Cross, Walter Rogers Johnson.

16. An Oration in English, 'On American Feeling.' Charles Carter Lee.

17. A Dissertation, 'On the necessity of public and private patronage to the advancement of literature in our country.' Edward Ellenboro' Law.

18. Compositions in English. William Henry Bass, Abraham Edwards, William Farmer, Samuel Pierce Long, Joseph William M'Kean, Phillips Payson.

19. An Oration in English. 'On national Eloquence.' John Falcon Steel.

Exercises of Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

1. An Oration in English. 'The influence of Commerce upon Letters.' Mr. William H. Gardener.

2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin. Mr. Charles Brooks.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 62 graduates. [*Boston Yankee.*

SUGAR CANE.

Darien (Georgia,) Aug. 23.

From the variation of the seasons for several years past, and the aptitude of cane in high situations to droop or shrivel during a continuance of dry weather, the cultivation of this plant in Georgia, is considered by many as a lottery in which two or three blanks to a prize are usually drawn; and the remark, it must be admitted, is partially correct. Cane frequently fails on high ground; last year the labour expended on it, where the soil is elevated, and artificial irrigation could not be commanded, may with truth be said to have been thrown away; but the plant being partly aquatic thrives extremely well on the tide land swamp, where it seems to set the elements at defiance, and is a perpetual mine of wealth to the cultivator. Numerous evidences might be adduced to establish these assertions, but we shall confine ourselves to one. Last year, when the high grounds appeared as if they had been brushed with a besom of fire, and cane on them scarcely yielded seed for the ensuing season. *Potosi*, a river-swamp plantation, in sight of this city, and owned by Major Jacob Wood, produced a crop of cane equal to any grown in the most fertile parts of Jamaica. Four hundred gallons of juice were gotten from each acre, and fifty cents given for the syrup per gallon at the landing, eight or ten cents less than the Savannah price of molasses at that time. The present crop is much superior. We last week examined it in person, and were considerably surprised as well as pleased to find it so forward and promising, the plants averaging upwards of ten feet, and generally jointing. As early as the 1st instant, some of them, we have since learnt, had ten joints.

With a view of conveying some idea of the relative production of cane compared with rice and cotton, we have made some inquiries, to which answers have been given by several experienced planters, all agreeing on the principal points under consideration. We shall therefore take *Potosi*, it being as fertile and well managed as any of the plantations on this river, for the standard of our present remarks. On it are cultivated 150 acres of rice, 70 of cane, and 50 of sea island cotton. Though some squares of the rice are the finest we have ever seen, let it be moderately estimated at two barrels to the acre; and the cotton being laden with fruit, which is forced to open

early in the fall by overflowing the roots, must yield at least two hundred weight on an average. Twenty acres of the cane being intended for seed to plant one hundred acres next spring, the remaining 50, taking last year as a gauge, will afford per acre four hogsheads of syrup, each containing one hundred gallons. Allowing now the rice to be considerably more productive than the estimate we have given, say at two and a half barrels to the acre, and twenty dollars to be the minimum price, the number would be three hundred and seventy five barrels, and the value $7,500

10,000 lbs. sea-island cotton, at 37½ cts. per lb.	3,750
	$11,250
50 acres of cane, yielding 20,000 gallons, each at 50 cents	10,000

Leaving a difference only of $1,250 between the *fifty* acres of *cane* and the *two hundred* and *fifty* acres of *rice* and *sea-island cotton* from the same soil: it appears that the cultivation of *sugar-cane* is almost *thrice* as profitable as that of *rice* and *cotton*, the two grand staples of our country, without taking into notice the liability of them to injury from hurricanes, &c. and the total exemption of the *cane* from such casualties, if experience may be viewed as a fair criterion.

In this statement of the crop, we believe that exaggeration has been avoided, especially as relates to the cane, but should any one entertain doubts, the plantation being in sight and easy of access, he may examine for himself and draw his own conclusions. We have made it with no other view than to excite inquiry into the peculiar character of the rich and extensive lands of the Altamaha, vast quantities of which still remain in a state of nature, whilst thousands of persons are emigrating from this and the adjoining states to Alabama and elsewhere, but who (we think) would find it more to their advantage to set their negroes to work on the tide land swamps of Glynn and M'Intosh counties where the annual labor of a slave would on the lowest calculation, nett three hundred dollars, as, we understand, that a hand here can tend as much cane as either corn or cotton. As to the durability of these lands, we can only say, that a square at Potosi, on which cane had been planted five years, looked as well as any in the field.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8th, 1819.

University of Pennsylvania.—The Medical Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday of November.

Anatomy—Dr. Physick.
Practice of Physic, &c.—Dr. Chapman.
Midwifery, &c.—Dr. James.
Chemistry—Dr. Hare.
Surgery—Dr. Gibson.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Dr. Coxe.

John Redman Coxe,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

DIED.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th ult. in the twenty-sixth year of his age, Mr. Archibald Johnson, late student of divinity under Dr. Wylie, of this city, and author of the *Mariner*, and other poems, published in Philadelphia last summer.

At the Alms-House, of an apoplectic fit, on the 20th August, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, Dr. John Lehman, late regimental surgeon of the revolutionary army.

At Charleston, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Ann Myers, aged twenty-four years, daughter of Mr. Francis Daymond, of this city.

At Alexandria, on the 30th ult. Col. Charles Simms, collector of the port of Alexandria.

On the 1st inst. in this city, Gen. John Rutledge, of South Carolina.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. Mary Hamilton, wife of Mr. John W. Hamilton.

Anthony T. Bell, son of Mr. Robert R. Bell.

Mr. John Lane, merchant of this city, aged 28 years.

On Sunday the 5th inst. in her 73d year, Mrs. Hannah Summers, widow of Andrew Summers, sen. deceased.

On the 7th inst. John Thompson, merchant, in the 76th year of his age.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Josephus*" is too late for this week.

The Report of the "Committee appointed by the public meeting, held on the 21st of August last, to collect information relative to the state of manufactures in the city and county of Philadelphia," is too incomplete for present publication. We shall be much pleased to publish any correct statement of the kind.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, September 18, 1819. No. 12.

Miscellany.

Letter from a Young American in Italy.

April, 1819.

My Dear * * * * * *—We arrived at Rome on the eve of Good Friday, and immediately hastened to St. Peter's. We came to a large square, and when the guide pointed to a building on the opposite side, illuminated by the moon, and apparently of the size of a large house, I could scarcely believe it to be the colossal church. On approaching the portico, though its size was vastly increased, yet we were greatly disappointed. This feeling was not removed on entering. The whole interior was brilliantly illuminated by a bright cross suspended from the cupola, producing a superb effect, but diminishing very much in appearance the size of the vault above. The service was over when we reached the church, but it was still thronged with well dressed persons walking about and conversing as in an assembly room.

Next morning we returned to St. Peter's, and still found it (though its apparent size was increased) inferior to our previous expectations. Indeed every part of the church is so proportioned that, in it, the eye loses the power of judging of sizes and distances, and every thing is diminished. The statues, which all appear of the natural size, are colossal. After remaining a short time in the church, even the persons we may be speaking to, seem only the height of pigmies. In the afternoon we went to the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, which joins St. Peter's. There, surrounded by the master paintings of Michael Angelo, we heard performed, by the first musicians and singers in Italy, the hymn called Miserere, which is repeated every year on the same occasion, and is spoken of with rapture by the connoisseurs of music.

On the evening of Easter day was the grandest display of the whole week. As the day closed in, the dome of St. Peter's was illuminated by an infinite number of small lamps. We were in the square, in front, among the crowd collected to admire. As the clock sounded the first stroke of nine, a brilliant light was seen ascending on the cross which crowns the cupola, when (almost instantaneously) the whole dome was, as if by enchantment, illuminated by a blaze of fires that rendered imperceptible the former lights, and made an appearance more sublime and beautiful, than can readily be conceived by one who has seen nothing like it. Soon after began the fire works on the castle of St. Angelo, covering the whole city with a canopy of fire, and shaking the houses with a noise of thousands of rockets bursting in the air.

Our stay in Rome was industriously occupied in taking a superficial view of the remains of antiquity, and visiting the seven hills. The forum and the capitol were the principal objects of interest. The former, though degraded into a cattle market, and its ancient name lost in the modern one of Campo Vaccino, still exhibits in the ruins that surround it, evidences of the magnificent temples that once adorned it. At one end of it is the capitol, to which we ascended by the same path in which the Roman generals proceeded with their triumphal processions. The Tarpeian Rock is so completely filled up at its base, by the ruins of buildings, that a man may now leap from it with perfect safety.

We visited the workshop of Canova, who is engaged in making a statue of Washington, for the state of North Carolina. On seeing it, we participated in the feeling expressed by all our countrymen, that he has entirely failed both in the resemblance, and in that expression of dignity, which a statue of Washington ought so eminently to possess. He is sitting with a pen in his hand, and is supposed to have just finished his farewell address; but we all agreed, that he has more the expression and character of a painter, with his port folio, just preparing to take a sketch of some object before him.

Nothing that I saw in Rome, not even the Coliseum, that *mountain of building*, made a greater impression of the grandeur of the Romans in their works, than the view of the aqueducts which cross the plain to the east of the city. From just without the walls, they are seen stretching over the level country, supported on their innumerable arches, at the height of near 100 feet, till they are lost from the eye in the distance. One of them is remarkable, from its having brought two streams, one rolling over the other in a separate channel. These channels are each from five to six feet broad and high, and from the traces on the stones, the stream appears to have been at least three feet deep.

Three of nine of the ancient aqueducts, are yet perfect, and bring rivers into the city, which, rushing forth in different places in large streams, give, afterwards, the appearance of meanness to the most celebrated fountains of other cities.

Our departure from Rome was hurried, in consequence of the emperor of Austria, who had been spending some time there, intending to set out for Naples. When these great folks travel, they take all the post horses, for many days, for themselves and suite, so that it is impossible for a simple citizen to get forward. We were fortunate enough, notwithstanding the terrible stories that we heard, to escape being robbed. We stopped at a small town, Terracina, half way, to see a notorious captain of banditti, who has committed many murders. He, however, thought proper, a few years ago, to surrender to the government on an honourable capitulation, and was appointed to keep the inn at this town, which is a considerable one, as it is generally the stopping place for travellers between Rome and Naples. This ingenious way of getting rid of robbers, seems to have been invented by the papal government, and is frequently resorted to; for the robbers, taking shelter in the Appenines which border the road, defy the efforts of the Pope's lazy soldiers to take them by force. While we were at Rome, there was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, a whole band, which had surrendered upon condition, that after four months imprisonment, the chief should be made a custom-house officer, and his crew turnkeys, or some such inferior officers. [*N. Y. Amer.*

GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, on a Mediterranean tour, to his friend in Washington city.

Leghorn, May 7, 1819.

"I remained 12 days in Gibraltar, so celebrated for its strength, and the siege of 3 years which it sustained, under the command of general Elliot. I wished much that you had been with me, to view, with a military eye, that astonishing fortress—most certainly the strongest in the world. Nature has done much for it, but art has done wonders. The situation of the rock is highly curious, and the most favourable in the world for a fortress. As it may amuse you for a moment, I will add some few memoranda I made of this celebrated spot. The rock is 7 miles in circumference, and 1400 feet above the level of the sea. Its name is derived from *Jibel-Tarif*, which signifies, in the Moorish language, the mountain of Tarif, from the name of the Moorish commander, Tarif, who took possession of it in 720, and built a fortress and walls round a part of it, and which are still to be seen, in a decayed state. It changed masters several times, till the English, in 1704, took it from Spain, and have held it since that time. The rock is perpendicular on the north and east sides. The north looks towards Spain, to which it is joined by a low, sandy isthmus, apparently thrown up by the sea, and is called neutral ground. The town is built on the north-west side, facing the bay, and occupies all the land that can be spared from the use of the garrison, for batteries, &c. The local situation of the town is much circumscribed, and were it permitted, could not be enlarged without immense labour. This circumstance makes the rent of buildings exorbitant: many of the houses (they are all small) are rented at $300 to $500 per month. The present population of Gibraltar is 11,800, exclusive of the garrison, which consists, in time of peace, of 5000 regular troops. Of the population, 1200 are Jews; the remainder consist of all nations, and the whole form a most motley group, resembling the picturesque appearance of a carnival. You hear every living language spoken in their crowded streets; and such is the confusion of sounds, that it puts you in mind of the tower of Babel. The prevailing language, however, is Spanish; though badly spoken. The place is governed by military law, and is in what the French call *etat de siege*. It is a free port; there is no custom-house, nor do vessels either enter or clear, or make any report of vessel or cargo, except to the health office. There is no quarantine for vessels coming from the United States. It enjoys an extensive commerce, as a place of entrepot: no less than 1329 vessels, of different nations, were reported at the health office in 1818, of which 234 were American. The supplies of provisions for the rock come from other places, mostly from Spain; nothing but a few vegetables and poultry are raised on it. The rock is so completely dependent on its neighbours for supplies, that, notwithstanding its immense strength, it must fall whenever England shall lose her maritime ascendancy, and the power that has a superiority at sea, leagued with Spain, under an energetic government, shall choose to wrest it from England. This, however, can only be done by famine; force can never do it alone; for it would be truly impregnable with a garrison of 8000 men, and might defy the whole world by land, if supplied by sea with provisions and military stores. There are mounted on the rock 1380 pieces of ordnance, mostly 18 and 24 pounders; 68 pieces carronades and 13 inch mortars. The guns are all mounted on cast iron carriages, and the mortars on iron beds, and the carronades on wooden ones. The platforms are all made of large square stones; the walls and batteries are of the same materials; and the whole kept in such fine order that they appear as if but just finished. The guns on all parts of the rock are kept constantly loaded, and each one has a supply of powder and ball at hand, for a number of rounds. The excavated batteries are made with astonishing labour; they have been formed out of the solid rock, in many different places, communicating with each other by subterranean galleries, cut

through the rock with immense labour and expense. These galleries are about 10 feet high and 8 broad, and communicating with all the batteries excavated, and which are mostly on the land side, facing Spain, command the isthmus in every direction: some of them are 800 to 1000 feet above its level, and nearly perpendicular, and are all bomb proof. Magazines of powder are established in different parts of these excavations, which are out of the power of an enemy to blow up.

"During the celebrated siege that Gibraltar sustained, the garrison was composed of 5383 men, of which 1221 were killed, died by sickness, or deserted. The enemy fired at the rock during the siege 258,000 rounds, and from the rock were fired 205,000 rounds, and 8000 barrels of powder were expended."

DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH FUNDS.

Navy Five per Cent. Annuities, produced from about fifty millions of stock, partly formed out of navy bills, converted in 1781 into stock, bearing interest at five per cent.—whence the name.

Four per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, produced from about the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at four per cent. as the title indicates; these annuities are called *consols*, or consolidated, from the stock having been formed by the consolidation of several debts of government.

Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, produced by about one hundred and seventy millions of stock, formed from several debts that originally bore a higher rate of interest, but which, on various conditions, has been reduced to the rates which the names of the stock express.

Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, produced by about four hundred millions of stock, formed by the consolidation of several stocks, bearing interest at three per cent.

When the word *Consols* is indefinitely used, it is always understood as meaning these annuities.

Three per Cent. Imperial Annuities, produced by about eight millions of stock, created by loans to the emperor of Germany, with the security of the interest being paid by the government of this country whenever the emperor shall fail in his engagement.

Five per Cent. Irish Annuities, produced by about two millions of stock, formed by loans for the use of Ireland, before the union.

Bank Stock, is a capital of nearly twelve millions, with which the company at the bank has accommodated government with various loans, and with which they carry on the banking business, purchase bullion, &c.

India Stock, forms the trading capital of the East India Company, consisting of six millions, producing an annual dividend of 12½ per cent.

South Sea Stock and Annuities, consisting of, and purchased from, a capital of nearly twenty millions. The greater part of this is lent to government, for which the South Sea Company receives three per cent.; but from the increase of other profits, the dividend to the proprietors is 3½ per cent.

The terminable Annuities, are Bank long Annuities, so called from the annual payment being from their origin made payable at the Bank, and from their being granted for a longer period than other terminable annuities.—These annuities extend to the year 1800, and the annual payments are about eleven hundred thousand pounds.

Imperial short Annuities, formed in the same manner, and on the same conditions as the imperial three per cent. annuities. They extend to May, 1818, and amount to two hundred and thirty thousand pounds per annum. Besides the permanent loans to government, which have created the perpetual annuities, various sums have been raised, from time to time, as temporary loans, on what are called Exchequer Bills, from their being made payable at the treasury of the Exchequer. Exchequer Bills are issued for different hundreds or thousands of pounds, and bear an interest at 3½*d.* per cent. per day, from the day of their date, to the time they are advertised to be paid off.

Navy Bills are merely bills of exchange, drawn at ninety days date, and are given by the commissioners of the navy for the amount of supplies for the use of the department, and the interest upon those amounts to three pence per cent. per day.

India Bonds are issued by the East India Company, and bear an interest of five per cent.

Omnium is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid. For example, suppose twenty millions of money are to be raised, and for every hundred pounds in money, are to be given one hundred pounds stock in the three per cents; fifty pounds stock in the four per cents; and six shillings and three pence per cent. in the long annuities; then, if any person engages to advance ten hundred pounds in money, upon paying the first instalment (for the money is usually advanced at the rate of about ten per cent. per month, till the whole is paid,) he will receive three receipts, which separately contain an engagement to the person possessing them, one ten thousand pounds stock in the three per cents.; five thousand pounds stock in the four per cents.; and thirty-one pounds ten shillings stock in the long annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid. While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalments have been paid, they are called *omnium*, as they are made up of all the several stocks.

Scrip is a term given to each of the receipts of the omnium, when they are sold separately. Thus, on the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the ten thousand pounds in the three per

cents, be sold without the other two receipts, this would be called the sale of scrip. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any scrip is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to him that holds it, and there is a discount allowed for any prompt payment.

When the stock created by any loan is formed in any one sort of stock, there is, properly speaking, no omnium; though then, by a misnomer, the scrip receipt is called by that name. By the word *stock*, was originally meant a particular sum of money contributed to the establishing a fund to enable a company to carry on a certain trade, by means of which the person became a partner in that trade; and received a share in the profit made thereby, in proportion to his share of the money so employed. But this term has been extended farther, though improperly, to signify any sum of money which has been lent to the government, on condition of receiving certain interest till the money is repaid, and which makes a part of the national debt. As the security of both the government and of the public companies is esteemed preferable to that of any private person, as the stocks are negotiable, and may be sold at any time; and as the interest is always punctually paid when due, so they are thereby enabled to borrow money on a lower interest than what could be obtained from lending to private persons, when there must always be some danger of losing both principal and interest.

Quarterly Review vs. *United States.*

In the 41st number of the Quarterly Review, published in May last, we have notices of 'Bristed's Resources of the United States,' and 'Fearon's Sketches of America.' The reviewers have seized upon these occasions to vent their spleen and malignity against this country; and although there is little more than a repetition of old calumnies, seasoned with new and increasing spite, there is perhaps a greater display of presumption and ignorance, than even these modest gentlemen have before ventured to exhibit. They began with some stories, picked up, I suppose, if they ever happened, in the western country, of losing matches, duels, and frauds at election. Now, one would imagine, that these are topics, of all others, which an Englishman would avoid—as the first is the favourite amusement of the greatest men in the kingdom; the second of daily occurrence, with both lords and commons; and the third carried to the most scandalous excess, as is proved by the records of the courts of justice, and not by the gossipping tales of book making travellers. Our reviewers then become learned and profound —they talk of 'judges chosen by the populace'—a thing unknown in this country; of their being 'appointed for a short period, removable at the will of the popular and local assembly'—which is untrue of all the judges under the federal government, and of by far a greater part of those appointed by the state authorities. There it is broadly stated, that in '*America*, a man cannot fill the office of a judge after he has attained the age of sixty'—and these learned critics and statesmen, do not know the difference between the state of New York, where such a provision does exist, and the United States of America, where it does not, neither in relation to the general or state governments, with the exception mentioned. But they are thus ignorant not only of the institutions and laws of this country, but of their own also. Mark the following: 'That crimes committed in one part of the United States should not be punishable in another, *we could not have believed*, without the authority before us.'—And it is there stated, that if a man kills another in New York, and crosses a ferry into New Jersey, 'he may escape punishment altogether.'—And perhaps these learned jurists will not believe, without the authority of sir W. Blackstone, that crimes committed in one county of England, cannot be punished in another, and may therefore most wisely conclude, that a murderer, by passing an imaginary line may escape punishment altogether. Now, a trial by jurors of the neighbourhood, that is, of the county where the fact is committed, has always been thought an excellence of the English criminal law; and these reviewers are the first to discern that the consequence of it is an escape from punishment. The facility of transferring an offender from one state to another, for trial, is, both in theory and practice, quite as great in this country, as to take them from one county to another, in England. Our ferries are as easily crossed as the dividing lines of English counties. From these premises a sweeping condemnation is pronounced against our judges and lawyers; the first are without 'weight or dignity;' and the last have nothing to exercise but wit or virulence, 'towards those of their profession whom the populace have *degraded to the bench.*'

We have the testimony of lord Mansfield, to the learning and ability of the courts of Pennsylvania; and the reports of adjudged cases in the federal and state courts, since that period, are amply sufficient to place our bar and bench on a footing with those of Great Britain.—But this is a sort of reading, reviewers have not time to engage in, or ability to comprehend. A book of travels is more upon a level with their wit and acquirements, and the highest authority to which they appeal.

We come now to a charge of a more serious import, and more prominent impudence than any other in this article. After stating that the law is the repository of American talents, 'which, however, does not find its way to the bench, but is directed to intrigues for offices of state,' our reviewers reason thus profoundly:—'hence the bar is the school in which their statesmen have been educated, and hence they have learned all those low practices of vulgar chicanery, which are easily imbibed in a profession that reaches acuteness,

but is not sufficiently elevated to inspire integrity.' By the bye, the most eminent statesmen of England have been educated in the same profession. But to our own case. Our statesmen 'have learned all the low practices of vulgar chicanery'—and no other merit is allowed them. I again appeal, in refutation of this calumny, to facts and documents of public notoriety; to the testimony of *Englishmen*, in comparison with whom these Quarterly Reviewers are but insects of a moment. Turn back to the various state papers published at the commencement, and during the period of our revolutionary war, drawn by statesmen who were American lawyers,—have they ever been exceeded in force of argument, in perspicuity of diction and arrangement, or in dignity of expression? If these critics can lay down the catchpenny travels, and popular poems of the day, to take up papers of this description, let them look into the volumes of the Annual Register for the proof of this representation of American state papers. But if this task should be thought too laborious for these *gentlemen* authors, I will refer them to the speeches of Chatham, Burke, Fox, &c. for eulogies, equally splendid, liberal, and just; or to those compositions, which are declared not to be surpassed, in *dignity*, as well as argument, by any similar productions, ancient or modern—England not excepted. And yet the authors of such papers have learned nothing but 'the low practices of vulgar chicanery.' We will proceed to a later period. During the administration of President Washington, the revolution of France, with the wars in Europe consequent to it, introduced a system of outrage upon neutral rights, which brought our government into a very sharp collision with both England and France. The correspondence between our cabinet and the ministers of these powers, embraced a consideration of the most extensive and intricate questions of national law. To that correspondence, I confidently appeal for the ability, learning and integrity of American statesmen: and let the most prejudiced say, whether they exhibit nothing but the 'low practices of vulgar chicanery.' There is no inferiority of learning, talent, or integrity, to the adversaries in the contest; and there is much superiority in the argument. We will now advert to a third occasion, on which our American statesmen came in conflict with those of England. I refer to the late negotiations at Ghent. Appealing again to the published documents, as the best evidence of the abilities of the respective negotiators, I will add the opinion of the marquis of Wellesley, the idol of the Quarterly Reviewers, and unquestionably a man of most comprehensive genius and acquirements. He declared, in his place, in the House of Lords, that he was at a loss to account for the astonishing superiority of the American commissioners in the negotiation and correspondence at Ghent. We must not forget, now, that the British commissioners were so near at home as to be able to obtain, and actually to receive, the advice and assistance of the British ministry, on all difficult points. We may now dismiss this charge of 'vulgar chicanery,' upon our statesmen; having most abundantly shown it to be nothing better than vulgar abuse, founded on extreme ignorance or wilful misrepresentation. The assertion that no lawyers go to Congress, but those whose practice is so little, that the pay of six dollars a day is a sufficient inducement for them to abandon their homes, and live at a cheap boarding house in Washington, is equally silly and untrue. The journals of Congress will show the names of the most eminent lawyers of this, or any country, enrolled as its members. Madison, Ames, Bayard, Dexter, Stockton, Ross, are but mentioned out of a hundred that might be enumerated—Mr. Bayard being one of the commissioners who exhibited such an astonishing superiority over the whole talents and learning of the British cabinet, backing their redoubtable commissioners.

The observations of the reviewers upon the state of religion and education in this country, would require more space and time than I can give to them now; besides, they are more matters of opinion than facts susceptible of direct evidence; and, therefore, I leave them, and proceed to other topics. In proof of the 'leprosy of wickedness and crime' that has tainted our people, it is said, that in New York there are 'three thousand houses licensed to sell spirituous liquors,' whilst 'in London, with more than ten times its population, the number scarcely exceeds four thousand.' A word of explanation exposes the pitiful fallacy and equivocation of this statement. Thus, the three thousand houses in New York, include all the grocers and retailers of liquors, as well as the tavern-keepers; whereas, the latter only are reckoned in the four thousand in London. Nobody is stupid enough to believe either that there are three thousand licensed tavernkeepers in the city of New York; or that there are but four thousand persons who sell spirituous liquors in London.

The prophesy, that 'in a few generations, the negro race will exceed the white, in all except the eastern states,' has about as much probability in it, as there is truth in the assertion, that the 'number of slaves in the United States is now more than two millions; and that the black population constitutes more than one-fourth part of the whole.' Does the author of such assertions imagine there are no authentic documents to refer to, to test his truth; or does he presume that the people of Great Britain will believe them without examination or proof. At the census taken in 1810, the whole slave population was 1,191,364; not greatly exceeding the paupers of England actually chargeable upon the public; and, however our negroes may be 'weakness and not strength,' their labour must still count for something in the national wealth; while the million of paupers, who feed on the labour and industry of others in

England, are exhausting its national strength, and have become a source of more immediate and menacing danger, than all our negroes. When the slaves amounted to 1,191,364, the white population was 7,239,903, and no fair estimate of the free black population can make the whole equal to one-fourth of the white. In 1810, the white population was nearly 6,000,000, and the whole black population but about 1,200,000. By what arithmetic is this more than one-fourth of 6,000,000? The assertion, that 'the increase of the slaves and people of colour appear to have been much greater, in proportion, than that of the white population,' is equally destitute of truth. What a comparison does our situation, in this respect, make with the West India dominions of Great Britain? who has, as these reviewers have said, given universal liberty to the world. We will present the picture for the information of these gentlemen, who seem to have too much imagination to regard truth, and too little leisure to examine facts.

Jamaica has 319,912 slaves, being at least nine-tenths of its population.

Bermuda—a population of about 10,000, of whom nearly one-half are negroes.

Dominica—slaves, 21,728—whites, 1,325—free persons of colour, 2,988.

Demerara—slaves, 71,180—whites, 2,871.

St. Vincent—whites, 827—slaves, 22,020.

The slave population of Barbadoes exceeds 69,000—of Antigua, 30,568.

An attempt is made to depreciate the strength of our population for the purposes of war. It is, however, admitted to 'be tolerably powerful for defensive war,' but totally incompetent for offensive operations—and long may it remain so. We desire but to defend ourselves and our rights—and Great Britain has received such lessons as have satisfied her of our ability to do this; while she has given us a lesson of the madness, folly and ruin, of sending armies abroad for conquest or glory. We are told, with a sort of contemptuous comparison, that 'Prussia, whose population does not exceed that of the United States, brought into the field an army ten times more numerous and better disciplined than all the regular troops which America could muster,' and 'Portugal, with less than half the population of North America (meaning the United States,) marched a greater force into France than the United States have ever been able to bring into the field.' —And how stands Prussia now? with her revenues and credit both exhausted—living on loans, and sinking under a depreciated currency and heavy taxation—while the United States have repealed their war taxes, paid off a great part of their debt, and are in full credit at home and abroad. While, to suit the object of this part of the review, our population is swelled into so much importance, in another place, when for another object it is convenient to degrade it, it is reported that it is 'less than that of the second rate states of Europe.' What then is Prussia and Portugal; the one is but equal to us in this respect, and the other *minus*, by one half—what is England herself, who, exclusive of Scotland, which adds not greatly to her strength, and Ireland, which, to her, is 'weakness and not strength,' has not a population much exceeding that of the United States. We may now be fairly estimated at ten millions, and England does not exceed twelve.

Here follows an attempt, evidently made with pain and mortification, to account for our naval victories over the 'mistress of the ocean,' by the old stories of big ships and British seamen—who fought so much better on board of our vessels than their own, because they had 'the halter round their necks:' by which we are given to understand, that an Englishman can be made to fight as he ought to do, only by the fear of a gallows.

As to the remarks upon the depressed and embarrassed state of the finances of the general government at the close of the late war, it is sufficient to say, that it is true they were exceedingly so; the prices of the public stock show the extent of the difficulty; but it must also be remembered, that the resources of the people of the United States were full and ample, and would have been offered to the support of the contest, as long as Great Britain could have found it convenient to continue it. Indeed the peace was quite as opportune for her as for us. In proof of this, we have seen that immediately on the restoration of peace, the public credit was, at a moment, restored; the general coffers were filled from the ordinary sources of revenue; the internal taxes wholly repealed, and the prosperity of the country flourished as before. Is then this elasticity in any of the governments of Europe—even this boastful England? Every war there has furnished an apology for some new burdens upon the people, but no peace has ever yet been made which removed them.

I omit to notice many details of ignorance and calumny, scattered through this review of 'Bristed's Resources.' They are either so stale as to require no refutation, or so silly as to deserve none. I hasten to the concluding paragraph, in which, after affecting to be exceedingly amused with our 'American vanity,' and our expectations of future greatness and power, the reviewer proceeds—'the inhabitants of New South Wales might, with equal reason, indulge the same lofty expectations. They are indeed a century behind their transatlantic *brethren*, (much more nearly related to the reviewers than to us,) but their population *has increased faster, by the increase of the rogues and convicts of England;* their country is more extensive, their soil more fertile, and their climate far more salubrious.' Yes, *gentlemen reviewers*, when your brethren of Botany Bay shall have maintained a seven years war against their haughty mother; when they shall have exhausted and defeated her utmost strength, and compelled her with the deepest humiliation and most painful reluctance, to acknowledge their independence, and receive those as equals, she

had for seven years denounced as traitors and rebels; then let the inhabitants of New South Wales, that hopeful shoot from the parent tree in England, 'indulge the same lofty expectations,' as the people of these United States. When these 'embryo statesmen, philosophers and warriors,' having thus vanquished the power of Great Britain, and thrown off her galling fetters, shall freely and deliberately *frame for themselves* a government, which the wisest and best men of all nations, not excepting England, have eulogized as combining most happily the securities of liberty, with the energies of government; and when, under the protection and influence of such a government, they shall, in a few years, reach an elevation of power of the first rank; extend and establish a commerce, second but to one on earth; then let them 'indulge our lofty expectations.' When again engaged in a sanguinary contest with the same haughty and unrelenting enemy, they shall cut down armies of her *invincible* troops—sink and capture her vessels of war, in fair and equal combat, singly and in fleet—vanquish her on that element, on what the world has long consented, she should be supreme, and proudly calls *her home*—and make the drapery of their navy office of British flags—then let the convicts of Botany Bay, the offspring of the poverty and crimes of England, the brethren in blood and principle of the English reviewers, be compared to the people of the United States, and 'indulge the same lofty expectations.'—It is undeniable that no power has ever broken down the pride, pretensions, and character of Great Britain, as the United States have done. It began with the revolution, in which we captured two entire armies, scattered her commerce, wore out her strength, and drew her to an ignominious peace. It has continued since in the cabinet—on the ocean—in the field: wherever we have met her as an adversary, she has parted from us humbled in the sight of the world, mortified and discomfited.

Of the thinking and liberal people of England, I would ask, of what avail are these miserable assaults upon this country? They but excite resentments in those who are unwilling to indulge them; and embitter those who have before felt them. Assuredly the petty mercenary scribblers of a quarterly pamphlet, cannot be so infatuated with folly and importance, as to believe the estimation we shall be held in by the world, or ourselves, can be, in the least, affected, by this periodical exhibition of malevolence and ignorance. The people of Great Britain, themselves, the readers and feeders, the patrons and paymasters, of these pamphleteers, are not so grossly stupid as to be deceived by such representations. They well remember that the same sort of contempt of the character, spirit, and strength of this country, was poured forth by their *little politicians*, at the beginning of the revolutionary war; and they well remember what humiliation and disgrace their administration brought on itself by encouraging and listening to such tales. But if every man, woman, and child, in Great Britain, shall choose to adopt the opinions and feelings of the Quarterly Review, of what importance is it to us? We are desirous of cultivating friendly and respectful sentiments with the people of that country; but if they imagine they can play off a game of superiority and contempt upon us, they will find we shall regard it as little as we did the noise of their menaces, and the force of their arms. Standing above the reach of their power, we cannot be touched by their derision—whenever it shall be necessary, we know how to make them respect us.

In the review of Fearon's work, these critics observe, that 'a spirit of hostility towards England is but too prevalent in the United States; a spirit which is industriously kept up by the Cobbets, the Emmetts, the M'Nevins, the Shamrock Society, and, above all, by the editors of newspapers; who are generally Scoth or Irish rebels, or felons who have defrauded the gallows of its due.' If this catalogue of causes be correct, there is yet another equally potent with any of them, which has been omitted; that is, such publications as the Quarterly Review. Coming directly from the metropolis of England, under the eye of the court, it is supposed to have high authority for its conduct; and to indicate a settled design, with greater men than reviewers, to insult and degrade this country in the eyes of the people of England, and the rest of Europe. If the friendship of the United States be thought of any importance by the governing politicians of Great Britain, it behoves them to change the tune of the Quarterly Reviewers; which, doubtless, a frown or a smile would do. In truth, those pure and patriotic critics are but the coadjutors and allies of the 'Scotch and Irish rebels; the felons who have defrauded the gallows of its due.' They labour in the same cause, acting different parts, but to the same end. One abuses America, the other Great Britain; but both keep up that spirit of hostility the reviewers affect to lament.

If there be any employment which degrades the intellect and corrupts the heart, it must be that of a man who writes, not on the impulses of genius, or the spontaneous efforts of his own mind, but by *contract*, as to time, subject, and *sentiments*; who binds himself to furnish, at stated periods, a dish of a given size, suited to the taste of his paymasters, seasoned to their palates, and adapted to their digestion. How soon must such a man lose all perception of moral beauty, all regard for truth, all sense of decorum, and become the thoughtless and heartless instrument of interests not his own; the slave of other men's passions and prejudices, the habitual fabricator of calumny and fraud. The genius and learning of such a man, like the beauty and accomplishments of a prostitute, may enhance the price of services, but cannot elevate or purify his calling. How unlike the indepen-

dent and honourable man of letters, who employs his talents to vindicate truth, to embellish virtue, and to improve mankind.

Of the review of 'Fearon's Sketches,' it is enough to say, that it is more low and vulgar, more false and slanderous, than the preceding. Newspapers are gleaned for advertisements of absconding husbands, probably not Americans; and electioneering conversations picked up from the mouths of butchers and porters, 'to obtain an insight into the character and mind of this people.' Are the people of England willing to be judged in this way? Shall we resort to the bettings between blackguards at an election, to decide how they 'act in their political capacity:' and pronounce, thereupon, that 'it is all bruise and wound and putrifying sore?' The unconcealed fraud, the dangerous, and sometimes fatal violence of an English election, can be surpassed by nothing that is disgraceful and riotous; but no liberal man would therefore conclude that the people of England are all rogues and ruffians, 'all bruise, wound and putrifying sores.' These candid reviewers, however, deal with Mr. Fearon as they have done with Mr. Cobbett; they use and rely upon him as good authority for every thing opprobrious to the United States; but when the same witness turns his knowledge, or wit, upon England, he becomes ignorant, prejudiced, and unworthy of credit. The English law is, that you shall not discredit your own witness; and the moral law is, that you shall not use testimony against another, which you know or believe to be false.

Mr. Bristed is a gentlemen born and *educated* in *Great Britain*; yet his writing is offered as 'no unfair *specimen* of *American* composition.' If some poor devil of an author had made this blunder, it would have furnished a page or two of wit, or invective, for these renowned critics. If an American had done it, he would have been referred to a dictionary for the meaning of '*specimen*;' and the offence would have been charged upon the whole people, as giving 'an insight into the character and mind,' and satisfactory evidence of the wretched state of education in the United States. AN AMERICAN. *Union.*]

The folly of anticipating Trouble.

Afflictions seen in prospective, are more appalling than when they actually arrive. For there are few but are attended by some alleviating circumstance, that deaden their force. Why then should we sour the present cup of happiness by anticipating trouble that may never reach us, and in probabilities dependent only on a thousand contingent circumstances never likely to concur at once. The folly of doing so, will be placed in a stronger light, by the following anecdote:

A countrywoman set her daughter, a girl of fifteen, to bake while she went to a neighbour's. After some stay she returned and found the oven sparkling hot, and her daughter in another apartment, in the greatest agony and tears. A sight so unexpected excited the tenderest sympathy in the maternal bosom, and solicitude for the cause. After much entreaty the daughter complied—'I was thinking, (said she) if I was *married*, and should have a dear little child, and it should live to run about; and I should be baking as I now am, and I should go out for fuel and should leave it alone, and it should take a chair, and should get up to the mouth of the oven, and should crawl in, and should burn itself to death, all to a crisp, what a terrible thing it would be, Oh! Oh! Oh! dear, what should I do.'

Let us not smile at the imaginary trouble of a girl, while half the ills we feel are equally imaginary; but meet those that really exist with fortitude, and they will become less formidable in proportion as they are met with firmness. MIRZA. *Savan. Museum.*]

A southern Friend's Soliloquy on the Sea Serpent.

It must be so—Yankees ye reason well! else whence these many tales, these long accounts, these well attested narratives? or whence this secret dread and inward horror, of talking 'gainst belief? why shrink the small boats back on themselves, and hurry back to shore? 'Tis the *Sea Serpent* stirs the water. 'Tis he himself that dashes back the waves, and shows his *glistening eyes* to man. *Sea Serpent!*—Thou wonderful; tremendous scarecrow! Through what variety of uncaught fish, near what new shores and harbours hast thou past! The wide, the unbounded ocean lies before thee; but vessels of all sizes move upon it; here will I hold. If there's a monster in the deep, (and that there is New England cries aloud through all her journals) he must be ere long caught, and he who catches him must be immortalized. But when? or where?—This work would suit some Cæsar; I'm weary of conjectures, —this may end them *(laying his hand on a newspaper.)* Thus I am then informed—my hopes and fears, my joy and grief are all called forth. This column

says, that yet the Monster's there, but this informs me he is not yet caught.—*Hunchback*, secure in his great strength, smiles at the assembled crowds, and their attack defies. Mere *fish* shall yet be caught, the *whale* himself be still harpooned and ocean weep their loss; but thou shalt flourish in enormous size; unhurt, amidst the boats of enemies, the pointed cannon, and the loud huzzas.

[*Poulson's A. D. Adv.*

CIVILIZATION OF INDIANS.

The views of the President of the United States, under whose direction the annual ten thousand dollars appropriated by the last Congress for Indian civilization and improvement, are to be applied, may be gathered from the subjoined letter, which we understand, has been issued in the form of a circular, by the war department, to as many agents as are known to be engaged in promoting the work of Indian civilization, "within the limits of those Indian nations which border on our settlements."

The information called for is certainly necessary as a first step in the progress of a system, which is to be adopted in order to give to the appropriation its contemplated effect.

Doubtless this appropriation will be more extensively promotive of the object intended by it, as an auxiliary fund, especially in such hands as those in which it is in contemplation to place it, than it could possibly be made, were it constituted an independent one. The sum is too small upon which to organize a separate system; but, were it ten times its present amount, it is probable that, even then, it would be more practically and usefully applied by the men who have gone forth under the impulse of their own humanity, and in the strength of their own means, than it would be by mere undertakers. [*Nat. Int.*

CIRCULAR.

"In order to render the sum of ten thousand dollars, annually appropriated at the last session of Congress for the civilization of the Indians, as extensively beneficial as possible, the President is of opinion, that it ought to be applied in co-operation with the exertions of benevolent associations, or individuals who may choose to devote their time or means to effect the object contemplated by the act of Congress.

"But it will be indispensable, in order to apply any portion of the sum appropriated, in the manner proposed, that the plan of education, in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, should, in the instruction of the boys, extend to the practical knowledge of the mode of agriculture, and of such of the mechanic arts, as are suited to the condition of the Indians; and in that of the girls, to spinning, weaving, and sewing. It is also indispensable, that the establishment should be fixed within the limits of those Indian nations which border on our settlements. Such associations, or individuals who are already actually engaged in educating the Indians, and who may desire the co-operation of the government, will report to the department of war, to be laid before the President, the location of the institutions under their superintendence, their funds, the number and kind of teachers, the number of youths of both sexes, the objects which are actually embraced in their plan of education, and the extent of the aid which they require; and such institutions as are formed, but have not gone into actual operation, will report the extent of their funds, the places at which they intend to make their establishments, the whole number of youths of both sexes which they intend to educate, the number and kind of teachers to be employed, the plan of education to be adopted, and the extent of the aid required. This information is nccessary to enable the President to determine whether the appropriation of Congress ought to be applied in co-operation with the institutions which may request it, and to make a just distribution of the sum appropriated.

"In proportion to the means of the government, co-operation will be extended to such institutions as may be approved, as well in erecting the necessary buildings, as in their current expenses."

For the National Recorder.

About the year 1710, a Swedish missionary preached a sermon at an Indian treaty at Conestogan (Pennsylvania), in which he sets forth original sin, the necessity of a Mediator, and endeavours, by certain arguments, to induce the Indians to embrace the Christian religion. After he had ended his discourse, one of the Indian chiefs made a speech in reply to the sermon. The discourse on both sides was made known by interpreters. The missionary on his return to Sweden published his sermon, and the Indian's answer. Having written them in Latin, he dedicates them to the university at Upsal, and desires them to furnish him with arguments to confute the strong reasoning of the Indian. The Indian's speech I have carefully translated from the Latin, and now send it to your interesting miscellany for publication.

JOSEPHUS.

Indian Speech in reply to the Sermon of a Swedish Missionary, endeavouring to induce the Indians to embrace Christianity.

"Since the object of his errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine,

perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him the reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion which he would have us abandon.

"Our fathers were under a strong impression (as we are) that those who act well in this life, will be rewarded in the next according to the degree of their virtue; and, on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here, will undergo such punishments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they are guilty of.

"This has been constantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth, through every successive generation of our ancestors; it could not then have taken its rise from fable, for human fiction, however artfully and plausibly contrived, can never gain credit long among any people where a free inquiry is allowed, which was never denied by our ancestors; who, on the contrary, thought it the sacred, inviolable, natural right of every man to examine and judge for himself.

"Therefore, we think it is evident, that our notions concerning future rewards and punishments, was either revealed immediately from Heaven to some of our fathers, and from them descended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the Creator of all things. Whatever the method might have been whereby God has been pleased to make known to us his will, and give us a knowledge of our duty, it is still in our opinion a divine revelation.

"Now we desire to propose to *him* some questions.

"Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, constant and warm in their pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit eternal happiness, were all damned?

"Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the same motives as they were, earnestly endeavouring with the greatest circumspection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of damnation? If that be his sentiment, it is surely as impious as it is bold and daring.

"In the next place, we beg he would explain himself more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits of no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident from what has been shown before; but if he says that God has revealed himself to us in any wise, it is clear that a revelation insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition than we should be without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God should point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us the way to arrive at that end. But, supposing our understandings are so far illuminated as to know it to be our duty to please God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this missionary therefore conclude, that we shall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us, for not doing those things which he himself acknowledges were impossible by us to be done? It is our opinion, that every man is possessed with sufficient knowledge for his own salvation.

"The Almighty, for any thing we know, may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manner. Some say they have the will of God in writing. Be it so. This revelation has no advantage above ours, since both must be sufficient to save, or the end of the revelation would be frustrated. Besides, if they be both true, they must be the same in substance, and the difference can only be in the mode of communication. He tells us, that there are many precepts in this written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of; but as those written commands could only have been designed for those who have the writing, they cannot possibly regard us. Had the Almighty thought so much knowledge necessary for our salvation, his goodness would not so long have deferred the communicating of it to us; and to say in a matter so necessary, he could not at one and the same time equally reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing less than an absolute denial of his omnipotence.

"Without doubt he can make his will manifest without the help of any book, or the assistance of any bookish man whatsoever.

"We shall, in the next place, consider the arguments which arise from a consideration of Providence. If we be the

work of God (which we presume will not be denied), it follows from thence, that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then to say that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a fatal error through so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with his justice, to force life upon a race of mortals without their consent, and then to damn them eternally, without ever opening to them a door of salvation. Our conceptions of the gracious God are more noble, and we think that those who teach otherwise do little less than blaspheme.

"Again: it is through the care and goodness of the Almighty, that from the beginning of time through many generations to this day, our name has been preserved unstained by enemies. By the same care, we now enjoy our lives, and we are furnished with the necessary means of preserving those lives. But all those things are trifling, compared with our salvation. Therefore, since God has been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it will be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance.

"Admit that he has forsaken us, yet it could not have been without a just cause. Let us suppose that some heinous crime was committed by some of our ancestors, like that which we are told happened among another race of people. In such a case God would certainly punish the criminal, but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Those that think otherwise must make the Almighty a very whimsical ill natured being.

"Once more. Are the Christians more virtuous, or rather are they not more vicious, than we are. If so, how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favours without reason, and with so much partiality? *In a word*, we find the Christians much *more depraved* in their morals than ourselves, and we judge of their doctrine by the badness of their lives."

Lord Byron's New Poem.—Instances of sneering at and ridicule of religion, are scattered through the poem (Don Juan)—such as would disgust as well as shock every serious mind.

As lord Byron's works frequently find their way into respectable families, and are read by females of delicacy and virtue, and as his name is hitched on to the authorship of this poem, we think it proper to say, that no respectable female can read it, even by herself, without blushing. Its narration is coarse and indecent, its descriptions and sentiments licentious and vicious, and its object and tendency grossly immoral; and we cannot but hope it will meet with the fate it deserves—neglect and abhorrence. [*N. Y. D. Adv.*

THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCER.

As usual, the late book fairs in Germany have put in circulation a great variety of old and new publications. Even the *catalogue* of the Leipzig fair is a large volume. There appears to be no diminution of talents, or the number of authors in Germany. Among the incalculable subjects which employ the German pen, is *America*. The Germans, particularly some distinguished characters, are becoming better acquainted with the United States, and are very industrious in circulating the correct intelligence which they receive from their correspondents in this country. It is natural to suppose, that this intelligence is a subject of discussion; and it is pleasing to see that the American nation is treated with due respect.

J. F. Bruns, of Weimar, conducts a periodical work, which contains the latest and most important voyages and travels. The 17th volume contains Melish's Travels through the United States. The following works have been translated into German, and are for sale, by all the principal booksellers throughout Germany:

Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana.
Franklin's Works (several editions).
Bristed's Resources of the United States.
Palmer's Travels through the U. States, &c.
Maps of America, of the United States, and various sections, have also been recently published.

Dr. J. C. Fick, has published a work (at Erlangen) entitled "Welche Folgen hat, &c. What effects has the independence of America on Europe, and what have we to do in order to render less injurious the effects produced thereby, particularly as to Germany?"

The latest number of the "Nene Theologische Annalem and Theologische Nachrichten," contains a review of the Rev. F. C. Schaeffer's sermon, delivered in New York on the Third Centurial Jubilee of the Reformation; to which was appended an account of the celebration, &c. The reviewer appears to be highly pleased with the solemnities and arrangement on that momentous

day, and in his flattering testimony assures the readers of the "Annals," that in New York, the 31st of October was celebrated in an highly becoming manner. The arrangement and order of the solemnities, which had been printed for the use of those who joined in the German celebration in the Lutheran church, is given entire.

The celebrated professor Sprengel, of Halle, continues to publish *the latest botanical discoveries*. In the volume which will shortly appear, many interesting plants from the vicinity of this city will be described.

Inquiry having been made whether the translation of Ebeling's History of Pennsylvania will be accompanied by notes, the G. I. informs his reader that *notes will be added* by the indefatigable Dr. Eberle, of Philadelphia, assisted by his learned fellow citizen, P. S. Duponceau, esq. [*N. Y. D. Adv.*

ENGLISH GAME LAWS.

No. XLII. of the Edinburgh Review, contains an article on the subject of game laws, which has afforded to us much new information on the subject, some particulars of which may not be uninteresting to our readers, as matters of curiosity.

Pheasants, hares, partridges, &c. in England, are the exclusive property of a privileged class of people, viz. of those who have £100 sterling a year in land rent. On a property of less than £100 per annum, no human being has the right of shooting game. The privileged landlord has not the right to let or sell the privilege of killing game to the tenant, on the farm which he hires. The wealthy merchant, or stockholder, though he be worth a million, and has not the freehold qualification, cannot kill game, though invited by the owner to participate in the amusement, nor even to buy it, without subjecting himself to the penalty of buying stolen goods. The penalties for a violation of the game laws are fine, imprisonment and transportation. Hence the farmer, and small landed proprietor, has the mortification of seeing his corn crops injured, and sometimes destroyed, by game, without daring to destroy the trespassers. A respectable English farmer, now in this city, states, that he received damage to his crops, last year, in this way, to the amount of £100, ($444.) Gamekeepers, and hosts of assistants, are constantly employed to prevent and detect infractions of the game laws. Poachers, or game stealers, form associations to elude their vigilance, or oppose them by force; and in the rencontres which ensue, heads and limbs are often broken, and lives destroyed. So rigidly are these laws enforced, that 'in the course of the last year, (says the Review,) no less than twelve hundred persons were committed for offences against the game, besides those who ran away from their families for fear of commitment.' [*Bost. Int.*

The death of the *Duke of Richmond*, Governor General of the British Provinces, appears to have produced sensations in that quarter seriously painful. It is said he had done much good, and was greatly respected. It was at first stated, his death was owing to great fatigue in travelling, and wading through swamps, &c. It is since reported, however, that the cause of his death was the disease of *Hydrophobia*, in consequence of having suffered a small dog to lick his lips, which were sore from a cold. It is said that he died with very strong symptoms of the disorder. [*Nat. Int.*

Professor Playfair died at Edinburgh on the 24th July.

The harvest throughout England is said to have been uniformly good.

Domestic.

COPPER.

Copper coin enters more or less into the currency of all nations.

England has it in large quantity; and her copper *coin* is near double the value of the copper in metal; which makes it more useful as a currency, and prevents it from being melted down or wrought up in the manufactories.

In Russia the basis of the metallic currency is copper.

The United States have but little copper currency. They have coined but little; and that little being of no more value than the uncoined metal, has been worked up in manufactories. At the same time the United States should have a larger copper currency than any other nation. They have more copper than any other people in the world, and are wholly destitute of gold and silver mines. Copper, therefore, is the only metallic currency which the country can produce; and this it can produce in such amazing quantity as to form here, as it does in Russia, the basis of the national currency. The seat of these copper mines is about the Falls of St. An-

thony, along the south shore of lake Superior, and all over the country which lies between. In all these places the mines are not only abundant, but the metal, in a pure and virgin state, lies upon the top of the earth, in masses of many tons weight.

Russia has a large paper currency, which is bottomed upon copper.

Copper coin is an excellent basis for paper money. There is no danger of having it drawn from the vaults. The weight of a large sum in copper would always give the preference to the paper. Even the most redoubtable broker would be repulsed from the door of a bank by the tender of a ton weight of copper money.

But the chief advantage of a copper coinage would be in furnishing small money for common purposes. A million of dollars flung into circulation, in small money, would have a sensible effect upon public convenience. It would furnish money for change and for marketing, and would expel from circulation the clouds of individual tickets which infest the country.

If it were known that silver mines abounded at the Falls of St. Anthony, and along the south shore of lake Michigan, the whole nation would be in a ferment to have them worked. A coinage of ten or a dozen millions in silver would be considered the salvation of the country; yet a copper coinage of one million of dollars would be of more real service—for the ten or twelve millions in silver would be exported in two years to the East Indies, while the one million of copper would remain for ever in the country.

But to whatever object the copper of lake Superior and the Falls of St. Anthony may be applied—whether it may be coined into money or devoted to common uses—future generations will learn with astonishment the incredible fact, that these mines should have remained for forty years unnoticed, and almost unknown, by those whose business it is to develop the resources of this great republic. [*St. Louis Enquirer.*

Suspension of Executions.—The following paragraph is from the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last.

"Quintius (in a well written essay in the Lynchburg Press, of the 27th inst.) proposes "*an early call of the legislature, and a suspension of the execution laws.*" His reasons—the hard times, from *over banking;* the consequent *over dealing*, and *debt* extending to all classes; and at this moment the excessive *drought*, and the low price of tobacco abroad. He contends that a suspension of the execution laws has been serviceable at other crises, and that no occasion for it has ever been more pressing than at the present time; that, unless it be resorted to, innumerable families will be impoverished, and driven to the western country; and that wealth must centre in the hands of a few, and that an aristocracy, of the vilest description, would be created: whereas a suspension would give time, in this crisis of unexampled general embarrassment, to wind up accounts, and collect old debts; to raise and sell other crops; to economise in living, and apply the mass of saving to the extinguishment of debts."

It is alarming, when the character of the Enquirer, and its just influence in the state of Virginia, are considered, to find that even a *tacit* assent is given to a proposition to suspend the execution of judicial process. One inevitable effect of such a measure, we apprehend, would be, to force the banks of Virginia to suspend specie payments. If deprived of the means of compelling payment from their debtors, they must themselves cease to pay. But the worst of it is, that, if so respectable a state as Virginia sets the example, there is no saying where the evil is to stop short of a general refusal to pay. [*Nat. Int.*

Franklin College, Georgia.—The report of the trustees of Franklin college, upon the state of that institution, affords us a gratifying assurance, that it is about to become an honour and a blessing to the cause of literature in Georgia. The state of the funds enables the trustees to give liberal salaries, and thus to obtain men of talents, learning and respectability. The president, (the Rev'd. Moses Waddle) would honour the head of any scholastic institution in the union. His salary is $2500 per annum. The trustees have created three professorships, with a salary of $1500 each per annum. The first (of Natural Philosophy) is filled by Dr. Henry Jackson; another (of the Languages) by John R. Golding; the other (of Mathematics and Astronomy) is yet vacant, but the duties of it, pro tempore, will be discharged by Dr. Jackson. It is honourable to the liberality and public spirit of the managers of the institution, that they have employed a tutor to conduct a grammar school, under the control of the president, which "is open to all who may choose to avail themselves of its use, exempt from any compensation whatever on account of tuition."

[*Georgian.*

Mr. Coleman—I take the liberty of requesting you to publish, for the benefit of

whom it may concern, that the *oil of pennyroyal* will effectually prevent one of the present miseries of New York—*the biting of mosquitoes* at night. The oil, a little weakened, should be rubbed on the hands and face, just as you go to bed, and the mosquitoes, if in the room, will keep at a respectful distance. This has been proved by a friend to quiet sleep, and, therefore, an enemy to

N. Y. Ev. Post.] MOSQUITOES.

CHURCHES.

The following statement of the number of religious corporations and churches in several of the counties of the state of New York, is extracted from returns in the secretary's office.

COUNTIES.	Congregational.	Episcopal.	Dutch.	Baptist.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Lutheran.	Quakers.	Other denominations.*	Total in each county.
Allegheny			1			3				4
Cayuga	8	3	1	9	6	14				41
Chautauque	2			1		3			4	10
Chenango	7	3		6	3	4			5	28
Clinton				3	2	4			3	12
Columbia	2	3	6	2	3		1		4	21
Cortland	3	1		2	1	2			2	11
Delaware	2	1	1	2	2	2			5	15
Dutchess	2	5	10	6	4	4	2		2	35
Franklin	3			2	2					7
Genesee	7	2		3		8			4	24
Greene	1	3	4	2	1	8	1		1	21
Herkimer	1	1	2	2	1				4	11
Jefferson						2				2
Kings		3	4						1	8
Lewis	1					2			3	6
Madison	9	4		9	3				1	26
Montgomery		2	15	2	1	8	2		6	36
Niagara		1				2			4	7
Onondaga	6	5		12	3	5			11	42
Oswego	1	1				2			1	5
Putnam		3		3		2				8
Queens		6				4				10
Rensselaer	2	2	6	4	4	10	2		1	31
Saratoga	6	8	4	8	4	17				47
Schenectady		2	5		1	2				10
Seneca		2	1	2	5	11		3	1	25
Steuben									9	9
Sullivan		1	1	2	1	5			2	12
Tioga		2		1	2	2			4	11
Ulster		2	12	4	2	3			2	25
Warren				1	1	3				5
Washington	3	4	3	3	2	9			2	26
	66	70	76	92	53	141	8	3	82	591

* Not particularly distinguished in the returns.

Returns are wanting from the clerks of the following counties, viz.—New York, Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Essex, Oneida, Ontario, Orange, Otsego, Richmond, Rockland, Schoharie, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Tompkins, and Westchester—16 counties.

It is probable the total number of religious corporations in this state exceed one thousand, and we trust that the clerks of the above 16 counties will speedily make returns to the secretary of state, so that a complete view of the whole number of religious corporations in this state may be presented to the public.

[*Albany Gazette.*

Agricultural Societies.—It will be in the recollection of most of our readers, that the time is at hand, when about forty of the counties of this state, will hold their agricultural anniversaries. Great efforts are making in every quarter, but especially in those counties which are in the 2d and 3d year of their progress, to excel in the honourable strife to do good; and it is peculiarly gratifying to learn, that both men and women take a deep interest in this matter.

In those counties which have newly organized their agricultural societies, much cannot be expected: but we trust enough will be done in all, to give an impulse which will ensure the greatest efforts in 1820.

The month of October will be a proud era in the annals of this state.

[*Albany Gaz.*

Worcester, Sept. 1.

American Antiquities.—We learn that the President of the American Antiquarian Society has received many very interesting and scientific communications from *Caleb Atwater, Esq.* of Circleville, (Ohio,) who is now exploring the western country for the purpose of examining those vestiges, which abound on the banks of the Ohio and its tributary streams, of an extensive and populous settlement, many ages since, by a people possessing many of the arts and some of the sciences of civilized nations, and totally distinct in their origin, customs, &c. from any aborigines of this continent, with whom Europeans or their descendants have been acquainted. Mr. Atwater has preserved, among the numerous relics he has discovered, several curiosities exceedingly rare and valuable. His communications are accompanied by maps and plans, from actual survey, of the an-

cient mounds, places of sepulture, &c. accurately and elegantly sketched. These, we understand, are the principal materials for a work which will soon be published under the auspices of the Antiquarian Society. [*Nat. Int.*

Pensions.—The pension list of the United States is of a formidable length; and every day additional names are inscribed on it. We do not mean to quarrel with this, because we sincerely approved, when it passed, the principle and motive of the act for granting pensions to the survivors of the revolutionary war. But the number of these objects of national generosity, or, if the reader prefers it, of national justice, has far exceeded the calculations made by the venerable father of that measure, (gen. Bloomfield) or by any of its supporters in Congress. They calculated the utmost extent of the expenditure, which the act would produce, at less than half a million. It has already, however, risen to four times that amount; and the payment of pensions of all descriptions, (all being for military or naval services,) granted by the United States, now demands an expenditure of *nearly three millions* of dollars per ann. [*Nat. Int.*

Dr. Charles Caldwell, of this city, has accepted the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine in the Medical School connected with the Transylvania University in Lexington.

Poetry.

JOHN TOMKINS.

Honest John Tomkins, a hedger and ditcher,
Although he was poor, did'nt wish to be richer;
All such vain wishes in him were prevented,
By a fortunate habit of being contented.

Though cold was the weather, and dear was the food,
John never was found in a murmuring mood;
For this he was constantly heard to declare,
What he could not prevent he would cheerfully bear.

For why should I murmur and grumble he said,
If I cannot get cheese, I can surely get bread;
Though grumbling may make my calamities deeper,
It will never cause bread and cheese to be cheaper.

If John was afflicted by sickness or pain,
He wish'd himself better but did not complain,
Nor set down to fret in despondence and sorrow,
But said that he "hoped to be better tomorrow."

If any one injured or treated him ill,
Why John was good natur'd and sociable still;
For he said that "revenging an injury done,
Was making *two* bad where there need be but one."

And thus honest John, though his station was humble,
Went through this sad world without even a grumble;
And 'twere well if folks that were wiser and richer
Would copy John Tomkins, the hedger and ditcher.

ODE TO AMBITION.

BY R. SHEPHERD.

O'er midnight glass, or by the fair
In dalliance soft carest;
Without a thought, without a care
To discompose their rest,
The meaner herd exulting pant to rove
The flowery paths of pleasure's fairy grove:

While more determined bosoms glow
With high ambition's fires;
Source of whate'er is great below,
The grave of mean desires:
Adieu for them the pleasure-winged hour,
Adieu the bed of ease, the Paphian bow'r!

Tho' rough the paths that lead to fame,
Their steps no toils dismay;
Ambition aids the generous aim,
And smooths the rugged way:
With all its lustre bids bright virtue shine,
And into action wakes the big design.

What breaks th' aspiring statesman's rest?
What gives the muse to sing?
Ambition wakes his anxious breast,
And plumes her towering wing:
Instructs the feeble monarch how to bear
The crown, and all the thorns that fasten there.

The general's wakeful bosom fires,
And guards the jealous camp;
The scholar's flattering hope inspires,
And trims the midnight lamp:
The pride of arts from fair ambition springs,
And blooms secure beneath her fostering wings.

Oft, goddess, as thy genial ray
Pervades the feeling heart,
Love trembling quits his sensual sway,
And drops his feeble dart:
The flowers, that in the Paphian garden grow,
Fade in the wreath that rounds the hero's brow.

Pleasure retreats with wanton smiles,
And strength-unnerving eyes:
Hoping in vain by Parthian wiles
To conquer as she flies:
Sloth with reluctance quits her foul embrace,
Rough care and manly toil assume her place.

Virtue with firm quaternion band
His eager steps precedes;
A flambeau grasping in her hand,
To light in glorious deeds:
The sister-train his toils with glory crown,
And point the arduous paths to fair renown.

By these inspired, young Scipio trod
To fame th' adventurous way;
"By love, he cry'd, let Paphos' god
The softer soul betray;
A nobler quarry lures the hero's eyes:"
He spoke, and bade th' unconquered eagle fly.

Hence then, ye slaves, whom ease delights,
To yon lone cloister stray,
Where monkish apathy invites,
To doze tame life away: [cell,
True worth, that spurns the hermit's sluggard
In glory's active courts delights to dwell.

[*N. Y. American.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We publish the following prospectus of a new work, and wish it the success we are confident it will deserve.—

A new periodical work, to be called 'The Episcopal Magazine,' edited by the Rev. Jackson Kemper, and the Rev. George Boyd, and published by S. Potter & Co. No. 55, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The value of periodical publications has long been admitted, as affording facilities in the diffusion of knowledge, which could not be obtained in any other way. By their means subjects of an interesting nature, gain a more general circulation; discussions may be conducted in a connected series of papers; and from the low price at which they are afforded, instruction is rendered accessible to all.

In the various departments of science, of politics, and of literature, it is believed there is no deficiency, even in our own country; several works which will compare with the most respectable in Europe, are published, and liberally supported. The scarceness of religious works, the difficulty of maintaining them, and their consequent discontinuance, would seem to imply that while there is sufficient taste for the support of what is of minor importance, there is a want of that pious interest, which must give perpetuity to works of a serious cast. The fate of similar undertakings ought perhaps to serve as a warning to others, yet such is the importance of religious knowledge, such are the unspeakable advantages which may result from labours of this kind, that the present editors feel themselves bound to make an effort. If they fail, they will have the consolation to know that they have done their duty. If they succeed, it will afford them much satisfaction, to have been instrumental in extending the knowledge of the religion of Christ.

It will be considered an object of primary importance in conducting the proposed paper, to procure such materials as may tend to promote "pure and undefiled religion." As the work is undertaken with a particular view to advance the cause of Christianity in Pennsylvania, every thing which might disturb the interesting harmony, which has hitherto prevailed throughout our communion, will be carefully avoided; and such essays or pieces only, will be circulated as have an immediate tendency to explain and enforce the great doctrine of salvation. The views of the editors, they believe to be in unison with what is taught in the services, offices, and articles of the church to which they belong, and embraced by a very large proportion of their fathers, and brethren in the ministry. While enforcing that which they believe to be according to truth, they will religiously avoid those trifling controversies about matters of indifference, which can do no good—and which too often give the enemies of the cross of Christ, an opportunity to charge upon our holy religion, that which only can arise from an abuse of its liberty.

The editors would feel less confidence in pursuing their present undertaking, if they had to rely entirely upon their own resources. They are happy to say, that they have the promise of assistance from the Right Rev. Bishop White, the Rev. Dr. Beasley, and others whose names they are not at liberty to mention. Though looking more immediately to the Rev. gentlemen just mentioned, who are interested in the particular objects of the work, the editors nevertheless solicit, and entreat the clergy and laity who feel interested in promoting the cause of the Redeemer, to assist them in their labours.

The substance of each paper will be embraced under the following heads—

1. Religious communications.
2. Reviews of religious, or moral publications.
3. Miscellanies.
4. Intelligence. Embracing as far as practicable a view of what Christians are doing in different parts of the world, in distributing the scriptures, and extending the knowledge of the truth.
5. A list of new publications.
6. An obituary.

Conditions—1. The work will be issued in monthly numbers, of 32 pages each, printed on royal octavo paper with handsome type.

2. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents a year, payable at the end of the first six months, and afterwards annually from the time of the first payment.

3. The first number of the work will appear on the 1st day of January next.

MARRIED.

At Colchester, Kent county, Md. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Captain Jacob Jones, of the U. States' navy, to Miss Ruth Lusby, of Cecil county.

At Ridge Retreat, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. J. E. Schwarz, merchant, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Mr. Abraham Sheridan, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by Robert Wharton, Esq. Mr. Paul Jones, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth G. Cress, all of this city.

DIED.

At New Orleans, on the 7th ult. Mr. Jonathan Bunting, merchant of Philadelphia.

At St. George's, (Bermuda,) of the prevailing bilious fever, on the 16th ult. Mr. William Haslett, jun. of this city.

At Washington, the 31st ult. after a painful and protracted illness, Robert Brent, Esq. late paymaster general of the army, and judge of the Orphan's Court for the county of Washington.

On the 6th inst. on Mill-Hill, (N. J.) aged about sixty years, Mr. Wollaston Redman, a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a resident of that place.

On the 12th inst., Hannah, wife of Samuel R. Fisher, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

On the 14th inst. John Summers, in the fifty-third year of his age.

On the 14th inst. in the nineteenth year of her age, Miss Joannah Hookey, daughter of Mr. Anthony Hookey.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, aged forty-three years.

At New York, Benjamin De Witt, M. D health officer.

At Providence, (R. I.) James Brown Mason, aged forty-five—late representative of that state in Congress.

At Glasgow, (Scotland) Alexander Wilson, Esq. the great type-founder.

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Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, September 25, 1819. No. 13.

Miscellany.

ON WORKS OF IMAGINATION.

One of the most obvious distinctions of the works of romance is, an utter violation of all the relations between ends and means. Sometimes such ends are proposed as seem quite dissevered from means, inasmuch as there are scarcely any supposable means on earth to accomplish them: but no matter; if we cannot ride we must swim, if we cannot swim we must fly: the object is effected by a mere poetical omnipotence that wills it. And very often practicable objects are attained by means the most fantastic, improbable, or inadequate; so that there is scarcely any resemblance between the method in which they are accomplished by the dexterity of fiction, and that in which the same things must be attempted in the actual economy of the world. Now, when you see this absurdity of imagination prevailing in the calculations of real life, you may justly apply the epithet romantic.

Indeed a strong and habitually indulged imagination may be so absorbed in the end, if it is not a concern of absolute immediate urgency, as for a while quite to forget the process of attainment. It has incantations to dissolve the rigid laws of time and distance, and place a man in something so like the presence of his object, that he seems half to possess it; and it is hard, while occupying the verge of paradise, to be flung far back in order to find or make a path to it, with the slow and toilsome steps of reality. In the luxury of promising himself that what he wishes will by some means take place at some time, he forgets that he is advancing no nearer to it; except on the wise and patient calculation that he must, by the simple movement of growing older, be coming somewhat nearer to every event that is yet to happen to him. He is like a traveller, who, amidst his indolent musings in some soft bower, where he sat down to be shaded a little while from the rays of the noon, falls asleep, and dreams he is in the midst of all the endearments of home, insensible that there are many hills and dales for him yet to traverse. But the traveller will awake; so too will the man of fancy, and if he have the smallest capacity of just reflection, he will regret to have wasted in reveries the time which ought to have been devoted to practical exertions.

But even though reminded of the necessity of intervening means, the man of imagination will often be tempted to violate the relation with ends, by permitting himself to dwell on those happy *casualties* which the prolific sorcery of his mind will promptly figure to him as the very things, if they would but occur, to accomplish his wishes at once, without the toil of a sober process. If they would occur —and things as strange *might* happen: he reads in the newspapers that an estate of twenty thousand pounds per annum was lately adjudged to a man who was working on the road. He has even heard of people dreaming that in such a place something valuable was concealed; and that, on searching or digging that place, they found an old earthen pot, full of gold and silver pieces of the times of good king Charles the martyr. Mr. B. was travelling by the mail-coach, in which he met with a most interesting young lady, whom he had never seen before; they were mutually delighted, and were married in a few weeks. Mr. C. a man of great merit in obscurity, was walking across a field, when lord D., in chase of a fox, leaped over the hedge, and fell off his horse into a ditch. Mr. C. with the utmost alacrity and kind solicitude helped his lordship out of the ditch, and recovered for him his escaped horse. The consequence was inevitable; his lordship, superior to the pride of being mortified to have been seen in a condition so unlucky for giving the impression of nobility, commenced a friendship with Mr. C. and introduced him into honourable society and the road to fortune. A very ancient maiden lady of large fortune happening to be embarrassed in a crowd, a young clergyman offered her his arm, and politely attended her home; his attention so captivated her, that she bequeathed to him, soon after, the whole estate, though she had many poor relations.

That class of fictitious works called *novels*, though much more like real life than the romances which preceded them, (and which are now, with some alterations, partly come into vogue again,) is yet full of these lucky incidents and adventures, which are introduced as the chief means toward the ultimate success. A young man without fortune, for

instance, is precluded from making his addresses to a young female in a superior situation, whom he believes not indifferent to him, until he can approach her with such worldly advantages as it might not be imprudent or degrading for her to accept. Now how is this to be accomplished? Why, I suppose, by the exertion of his talents in some fair and practicable department; and perhaps the lady besides will generously abdicate for his sake some of the trappings and luxuries of rank. You really suppose this is the plan? I am sorry you have so much less genius than a novel writer. This young man has an uncle, who has been absent a long time, nobody knew where, except the young man's lucky stars. During his absence, the old uncle has gained a large fortune, with which he returns to his native land, at a time most opportune for every one, but a highwayman, who attacks him in a road through a wood, but is frightened away by the young hero, who happens to come there at the instant, to rescue and recognize his uncle, and to be in return recognized and made the heir to as many thousands as the lady or her family could wish. Must not the reader think it very *likely* that *he* too has some old uncle, or acquaintance at least, returning with a ship-load of wealth from the East Indies; and very *desirable* that the highwayman should make one such attempt more; and very *certain* that in that case he shall be there in the nick of time to catch all that fortune sends? One's indignation is excited at the immoral tendency of such lessons to young readers, who are thus taught to regard all sober, regular plans for compassing an object with disgust or despondency, and to muse on improbabilities till they become foolish enough to expect them, and to be melancholy when they find they may expect them in vain. It is unpardonable that these pretended instructors by example should thus explode the calculations and exertions of manly resolution, destroy the connexion between ends and means, and make the rewards of virtue so depend on chance, that if the reader does not either regard the whole fable with contempt, or promise himself he shall receive the favours of fortune in some similar way, he must close the book with the conviction that he may hang or drown himself as soon as he pleases; that is to say, unless he has learnt from some other source a better morality and religion than these books will ever teach him. [*Foster's Essays.*

MOUTH OF COLUMBIA.

Most of your readers, it is presumed, are already apprised of the fact that government has sent the Macedonian frigate and a sloop of war to take possession of the mouth of the Columbia river, and to cruise on the shores of the Pacific ocean. This measure, it is conceived, evinces great extension of views in the administration, and probably in the lapse of a few years will be considered of more importance than is at present attached to it.

The views of the British government, or more properly speaking of the fur companies of that nation, have been long turned to this point. They have sent several travellers to explore the Columbia river, and examine into the practicability of carrying on a trade with the East Indies by this channel, and in case of its being feasible, their intention was to exchange the valuable furs of the North American forests for the elegant luxuries of the east. They were only prevented from acting upon this suggestion from the want of proper means.

With a view to this object, a company of gentlemen of the city of New York, at the head of which was Mr. Jacob Astor, despatched two ships to establish a settlement at the mouth of this river; they arrived at their place of destination, and settled themselves at a place which they called Astoria. In consequence of the rupture between the United States and Great Britain, this establishment was broken up by an armed force of the latter power.

The distance, by this route, to a country, the commodities of which enriches every nation engaged in its trade, will be considerably shortened, and an examination into its practicability will perhaps not be uninteresting. The best route to the Pacific ocean will be, to cross the mountains south of the returning track of Lewis and Clark, and descend Clark's river to the Columbia, thence down the latter to the Pacific ocean. To show the advantages of this route, we will extract an article from Mr. Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana: "The route taken by Lewis and Clark (says he) across the Rocky mountains, was perhaps the very worst that could have been selected. Mr. Henry, a member of the Missouri company, and his hunters, have discovered several passes, not only very practicable, but even *in their present state less difficult than those of the Allagheny mountains.* These are considerably south of the sources of Jefferson river. It is the opinion of the gentleman last mentioned (Mr. Henry) that loaded horses, *or even wagons,* might in its present state go in the course of six or eight days from a navigable point on the Columbia to one on the waters of the Missouri. Thus rendering an intercourse with settlements that may be formed on the Columbia, more easy than between those on the heads of the Ohio, and the Atlantic states. Mr. Henry wintered in a delightful country, on a beautiful navigable stream."

"Whether," continues the author above quoted, "the returns could be introduced into the United States across the Rocky mountains to any advantage, might be worthy of experiment. A shortening of the distance by more than a thousand leagues, will certainly make it an object to lessen the expense and difficulty of transporting goods across the mountains and down the Missouri. It is worthy of consideration, that articles usually imported from the East Indies are not of great

bulk or weight, and that a small compass will include goods of great value. Hence this transportation will be attended with much less difficulty."

If this route is taken, no adequate idea can easily be formed of the future importance of a town at the mouth of this river. Mr. Brackenridge observes that the soil in the vicinity of the Columbia "is represented as rich and highly susceptible of cultivation; the climate is more temperate than in the same latitude in the United States." "The natives on the Columbia river are very numerous. General Clark informed me that their number might be safely estimated at eighty thousand souls."

This seems to indicate a capacity of supporting a dense population, practicably exemplified by the number of inhabitants who live upon its spontaneous productions. Probably there are as many Indian inhabitants on this river and its branches as in any other parts of North America, of the same extent.

Among other objections against the expediency of taking this route, it has been urged that the distance of the Columbia river from any white settlement, and the consequent difficulty of making it the channel of active commerce, will present insuperable obstacles to the successful prosecution of this plan. To this objection we answer, that until the country becomes inhabited, posts might be established at proper distances, as is frequently done in countries thus situated, which will subserve every necessary purpose. In process of time, these posts will become the residence of families, and assume the appearance of towns. The fertility of the soil will invite farmers to settle around them, and by this means the country contiguous to the route will acquire a population sufficiently dense to answer the demands incident to such a trade.

If it be asked, where can be obtained the requisite means of carrying on this intercourse, we answer, that independent of the supply derived from the fur of this country, the mines of Mexico can be very easily diverted to this channel, and that in such quantities as to obviate the inconvenience arising from a scarcity of specie, in consequence of the drainage produced by this trade. But it may be said, that the Spanish system of restriction, which forces the produce of those mines to their own ports, may defeat, or defer, the attainment of this advantage. If the obstinacy of Spain will still protract the reciprocal adjustment of all differences existing between her government and ours, it would then, it is conceived, be advisable to obtain, by a resort to arms, that redress diplomacy could not effect. An efficient aid would then be given to the Mexicans, and their independence would be established. The local situation of Mexico renders it impossible for them ever to become a maritime nation, and the American possessions contiguous to it, will come in for their share of the carrying trade. By this means the gold and silver will flow into New Orleans, and thence into this territory, and the western country generally. St. Louis will be the medium of exchange between the mouths of the Columbia and the Mississippi; it will not only advance her prosperity, but that of the United States.

The Pacific ocean, so called from the placidity of its waters, will enable the merchant to trade backwards and forwards with the greatest celerity and despatch, and the shortness of the distance will enhance its advantages.

This plan may appear visionary, but that which is now speculation, will, it is confidently believed, shortly become fact, and this country will be enriched by the overflowings of its benefit. [*St. Louis Enquirer.*

"*I will Sell.*"

Notices, commencing in the above manner, are frequently seen, especially in the western prints. Even in advertising a barrel of pork, or a package of muskrat skins, it is worth a man's while to appear in a pleasing manner, and a disposition to egotism is always disagreeable. To use the first person in speaking of ourselves in such a public manner, is rather disrespectful to the audience we are addressing: it appears as if we thought ourselves of sufficient importance to demand a share of that attention which will be exclusively bestowed by the public, upon the said pork and furs.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

At the commencement at Bowdoin college, Maine, on the first inst. eleven young gentlemen received the degree of bachelor of arts, and five that of master. The following are the subjects discussed by the speakers: Enterprise—The character of Patrick Henry—Does happiness depend more on the disposition of the mind, than on external circumstances—The character of Socrates—The natural diversities of the human species—The incongruity of slavery with the principles and institutions of free government—The evidence of design in the works of creation—The influence of association of ideas upon the judgment in matters of taste—The connexion between liberty and intellectual improvement—The comparative importance of conquests and useful institutions in promoting the glory of a nation.

[*Alb. Gazette.*

Discovery.—Lt. Varnhagen, a German, has discovered that sawdust, particularly of soft wood, mixed with gunpowder in equal parts, has thrice the strength of powder alone, when used in blowing rocks.

Expedition for the Sea Serpent.—Messrs. Editors, I was surprised to find that you had no information respecting the expedition fitted out here, for the capture of the Sea Serpent: had I before known this, you should not have waited until this time for information. The expedition was formed by Winslow Lewis and Benjamin Smith, Esqrs. and consisted of a pilot boat, and two whale boats, with all the necessary gear and apparatus, manned by a select crew of experienced whalemen from Nantucket, and under the command of capt. Alley, of the brig John. The terms on which they started, were as follows, or nearly so:—If they succeeded in capturing their object, captain Alley was to receive ten thousand dollars, and the men under his command, five hundred each; and a certain sum if they saw him or struck a harpoon into him. If they did not see him, capt. Alley was to be paid at the rate of four dollars and a half each day, and his men two dollars. The expedition departed hence on Monday, the 30th ult. in high spirits. To these enterprising gentlemen, the thanks of the public are due; for if the expedition should not succeed, they will be at considerable expense, and it will be no more than right, if a liberal minded public were to remunerate them, for their exertions, which I hope will be the case. NAHANT.
Bost. Gaz.]

Ship Blocks.—The exemplification of a machine for cutting and forming ships' blocks by a very rapid and certain process, has been exhibited in Suffolk building for several days. The inventor is Mr. Thomas Blanchard, of Worcester county, and the machine is now in the possession of Messrs. Scott and Clark, blockmakers of this town. We saw a miniature block formed, grooved, and morticed, from a rough block of wood, in two minutes and an half; and the proportions were pronounced exact by several intelligent persons acquainted with the article. The machine is not very complicated: it operates like a lathe; and the article desired will be formed by it exactly like any model which may be placed in the machine. It was originally invented to cut gun stocks with facility; and has been appropriated to the manufacture of ships' blocks at the suggestion of Com. Rodgers, of the navy board. We understand, that a proposition for the practical use of this machine, on an extensive scale, will be made in a few days. [*Bost. Cent.*

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

The returns of votes on the great question of the separation of the District of Maine, have been returned, officially counted, and found to be as follows:

Counties.	*Totals.*	*For.*	*Against.*
Cumberland	4709	3315	1394
Hancock	1581	820	761
Kennebeck	4591	3950	641
Lincoln	4057	2523	1534
York	3732	2086	1646
Oxford	2443	1893	550
Penobscot	815	584	231
Washington	618	480	138
Somerset	1677	1440	237
	24,223	17,091	7132

[*Bost. Cent.*

Munificence.—The following appropriations made by the legislature of the wealthy state of New York, last year, do equal honour to her patriotism and liberality.

To Columbia College,	$10,000
To the New York Free School,	5,000
For a new Academy,	6,000
For the Deaf and Dumb Institution,	10,000
For distributing forms, &c. for Schools,	1,000
For two Churches on quarantine ground,	2,000
For Buffalo harbour,	12,000
For the Grand Canal,	607,500
To improve Agriculture,	10,000
To purchase Seeds, &c.	1,000
Total	$664,500

Bost. Centinel.]

Scruple of Conscience.—An old German knight, in the first half of the seventeenth century, when enormous gob-

lets were among the chief ornaments of the rooms and tables of the nobles, sat once at a table next to his young wife, in a numerous company, where the bottle went continually round, and a large goblet was to be emptied each time, on pain of being contemned as a false brother by the guests, who used to be very strict in this point. The wife, who had received a more polished education, whispered to her husband, when it again came to his turn to empty an enormous glass, to pour the wine secretly under the table. "The others will see it," said he. His wife, therefore, just as he was raising the glass to his mouth, snuffed out the candle, and repeated her request. Instead of complying, he said with a kind of solemnity, "God sees it," and emptied it.

Foreign.

Last Session of the British Parliament.

The following concise sketch of the proceedings of the last session of parliament, from a Liverpool paper, will, we hope, be interesting to our readers. We are apt to forget the acts which are publishing at the time of passing, and to retain an indistinct recollection of the fate of such as are proposed.

The session of parliament having just closed, it may be interesting to take a brief review of its proceedings on the great questions which have engaged its attention. It was truly observed by the speaker of the house of commons, "that the subjects which had occupied their attention had been more numerous, more various, and more important, than are usually submitted to parliament in the same session." The first new parliament after the close of the longest and severest contest we ever carried on, had many things to reform, which, during war, were neglected, and more to regulate, which that war occasioned. Almost all our national institutions, and many questions of domestic and external policy, have come under consideration. The finances, the currency, the taxes, the poor laws, the penal code, the charities, and the constitution of parliament, have occasioned separate and interesting discussions. Many acts have been passed and rescinded; many arrangements have been effected; much good and much harm have been done. We shall commence with

The finances.—On this head the fullest disclosures have been made; and the escape of many weighty truths, from the obscurity in which they have been involved, has effected a very material change in the tone and conduct of ministers and of parliament. Previously doubts and fears on this subject had been scouted as ridiculous; inquiry had been strenuously resisted; expedients had been adopted instead of plans and systems. Now, every difficulty is acknowledged; inquiry is promoted; and sad apprehensions prevail. The result has been, that the sinking fund, as it before stood, is exploded, and a new one formed by a surplus annual revenue of two millions, and by the imposition of new taxes, to the estimated amount of three millions. A loan of twelve millions has been raised, six of which is paid to the bank, in part payment of the sum of twenty millions, owing by the government to them. The debt of the country is now upwards of 800,000,000*l.* and the sinking fund of five millions, it is expected, will soon be raised to eight millions, which would remove the debt, by the operation of compound interest, if no war should arise, in about forty-five years. The annual expenditure of the country is fifty-two millions, and its annual income fifty-four millions.

The state of the currency has occupied the deliberations of the two committees, one of the lords and the other of the commons. These committees have proved the bad effects arising from an excessive and depreciated paper currency; they have shown that gold must, by the present system, be banished from circulation: and have strongly advised, that a definite period should be fixed for the repeal of the restriction, on the bank of England, and for the resumption of the cash payments. Acting upon their advice, parliament has arranged a plan, by which gold in bars of fixed weight, shall be paid by the bank in exchange for their notes. From October, 1819, till May, 1821, the price of these bars will be higher than the mint price: but at the latter period they will be given, in bars of 60 ounces each, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10 1-2*d.* per ounce; and in May, 1823, if convenient to the bank, or not till 1825, if they think proper, cash payments will be absolutely resumed.

New taxes to the amount of three millions, have been imposed upon the country, for the creation of a real sinking fund. These have all been laid upon articles of general consumption and necessity; and press most heavily upon the lower orders of the people. Manufactures are hampered by a tax on foreign wool; malt, tea, tobacco, spirits, &c. have to sustain additional imposts. With a country involved in the depth of misery, from the revulsion of trade, from the stagnation of manufactures, from the increase of poor laws and paupers, with a taxation of more than fifty millions, and with a prospect of great depreciation in all prices, three millions of additional taxes are imposed, in the fifth year of profound peace.

The poor laws have received little serious consideration; and a very few slight changes have been effected in them. Several bills for more important alterations have been projected. The education charities have had much

better success. A new bill has been introduced to extend the power of commissioners appointed for inquiry, almost as far as the original projector wished to carry them. Ten commissioners are now chosen, forming five boards; instead of having as before, six commissioners, forming two boards. It is a subject of regret that the visited charities are still exempt from investigation, but their number fortunately is not, in the whole, more than five in a hundred.

The penal code, and the state of prisons, have been submitted to the consideration of the two separate committees: the former on the motion of Sir James Mackintosh, and the latter of lord Castlereagh. A report has been presented from the committee on the penal code, which recommends the erasure of several obscure and obsolete laws from the statute book, and the general amelioration of the criminal laws, which are at present alike opposed to humanity, to justice, and to policy. The crime of murder, it appears, has diminished materially in frequency since the revolution of 1688; the convictions for that offence being now, taking into account the increase of population, only one-fourth as many as they were a century and a half ago. This committee has been most assiduous in its labours. The committee on the state of prisons have not yet furnished a report.

After two severely contested debates on the subject, it was determined to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the Scotch burghs. The corruption and inequalities manifest in these burghs were too gross to be overlooked; and the advocates of existing abuses received an overthrow in their attempts to prevent examination. A report has been presented, and is now printing.

A motion of the same nature, but of much greater importance, for an inquiry into the constitution of the commons house of parliament, was negatived by a large majority. Though the motion was couched in the most guarded terms, and only demanded inquiry, the weight of aristocratic influence easily overwhelmed it. The abuse has advanced too far to be eradicated without difficulty; and the incautious violence of those who would cure the disease, but destroy the constitution, serves to strengthen the hands and the resolution of its opponents. Fifty-eight members voted with the mover, Sir F. Burdett, and one hundred and fifty-three in opposition to him.

On a very narrow scale, perhaps something may be done to reform the shocking corruption prevalent in many of the rotten boroughs. On the motion of lord John Russell, the house of commons has passed a resolution, that they will take into their consideration the notorious system of corruption which has prevailed in the borough of Grampound, early in the next session. This would be a most useful measure, both in its principle and its effect; but we have little hope that it will pass the close knit sleeve of the house of lords. The cases of Penryn, Barnstable and Camelford, have also been noticed; and if success attend the advocates for disfranchising Grampound, probably these boroughs may share the same fate.

The Catholic claims have been again rejected; in the house of lords by a majority of 45, and in the commons by a majority of two.

The inefficacy of the present insolvent laws inclined parliament to suffer them to expire at the time appointed by statute; but, as the new law was lost in the house of lords, the old one was renewed for one year. The bill for amending the bankrupt laws met with the same fate in that house, owing to the lateness of its introduction. More decisive measures may be expected to be taken on both these subjects in the course of the next session.

A law has been enacted for regulating the hours of labour, for children working in the cotton factories. It is very reasonably expected, that beneficial results will accrue to the children from this measure; which will tend to preserve the health of great numbers, and prevent the decrepitude and feebleness now so frequently seen amongst them.

Foreign affairs have received little attention, in the midst of so many important domestic regulations. There is, indeed, little of interest in the posture of the great powers of the world. The foreign enlistment bill will prevent British subjects from assisting the independents of South America, in their noble attempt to throw off the yoke of Spain. The Floridas have been ceded by Spain to the United States, without any interference of ours; and parliament has decided, that it would be improper to take any measures to prevent the cession, notwithstanding its effects on our West India islands will be pernicious. No steps have been taken in the affair of the murder of two British subjects by the American general Jackson. The treaty which gives the right of fishery on our Newfoundland banks to the Americans, has been loudly, but vainly opposed. A measure, which gives them not only an equality with, but an advantage over, our own merchants, was justly stigmatised.

Such is a slight sketch of the proceedings of the present parliament in its first session. It would be a most difficult task to give those proceedings any denomination, which would be applicable to the whole. In any abstract question, honour and good sense uniformly prevail; but where interest, above all, personal interest, or borough influence, is affected, there are few among the representatives, who conscientiously consult the good of the country, but cling tenaciously to privileges, though they may be abuses, and to party though it may be wrong. We are aware that these observations apply to all parliaments; and we only mention them to show that no general appellation can be given to their proceedings which will be suitable to every case. When we consider the

readiness and zeal with which they have resolved to remedy the abuses prevalent in the penal code, in our prison discipline, and in the education charities, we cannot but express our admiration and gratitude; and the application of the above principle can alone prevent us from being utterly astonished, when we see them refusing inquiry, and spurning reformation, in cases where abuse is far more notorious and dangerous, but where they have some benefit accruing or expected, from a continuance of the infringement of public rights.

ENGLISH MINISTRY.

Some alterations having taken place in the several offices, composing what is called the *ministry* of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as certain changes among the persons of the ministers themselves, occasioned by 'death, resignation, or otherwise,' it may perhaps be a satisfaction to our readers of European intelligence to receive a few explanations relating to this subject.

Formerly the cabinet ministers consisted of *thirteen* members; and the ministers not of the cabinet composed also the same number. The cabinet now contains *fourteen* persons; and the other ministers are only twelve, whilst the offices which they fill, are variously modified and changed.

Until lately, neither the Treasurer of the Navy, nor the President of the Board of Trade, were of the cabinet—the offices are now both united in one person, who is a cabinet minister. Of the offices lately filled by ministers, not of the cabinet, four are taken away; two Secretaries of the Treasury, the Master of the Rolls, and one of the Paymasters of the Forces. To the same body are added the five offices of Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, and First Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The following is the list as it stood at the opening of the present parliament.

Cabinet Ministers.

Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor.

Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council.

Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Castlereagh, Sec. Foreign Affairs.

Earl Bathurst, Sec. Colonies and War.

Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Earl of Mulgrave, Master General of the Ordnance.

Right Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control.

Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Right Hon. Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint.

Right Hon. Fred. John Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy and President of the Board of Trade.*

Ministers not of the Cabinet.

Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Steward.

Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain.

Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse.

Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War.

Right Hon. Charles Long, Paymaster of the Forces.†

Right Hon. Thomas Wallace,‡ Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Samuel Shepherd, knt.§ Attorney General.

Sir Robert Gifford, knt. Solicitor General.

Earl of Chichester and Marquis of Salisbury,¶ Paymasters General.

Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. Lieut. General of the Ordnance.

Right Hon. William Huskisson, First Commissioner of Land Revenue. [*Bost. Int.*

GLANCE AT EUROPE.

Our attention has been for some time past occupied by the singular state of things which appears to have grown up among some of the nations of Europe since the general peace. Though all is quiet and smooth without, there are occasional indications of a deep seated spirit of discontent, particularly in the north of Germany and in England; which would seem well calculated to arrest the attention even of the transatlantic politician. As to France, though still somewhat distracted by parties, by her ultras, and her liberals, her constitutionalists and her democrats, she is, at this moment, after all her humiliations, her costly triumphs and most signal defeat, the richest, the happiest, the least oppressed, and if need were, the most efficient nation of Europe. At the cost indeed of torrents of blood, and of unspeakable misery and crime, she has attained to a degree of freedom unknown to her before. Her people are infinitely improved in knowledge, the property of the nation is more equally distributed, the oppression of feudal rights is completely abolished; and if the present king survive, as for the interest of the world as well as of France it is most desirable he should, for some years longer, the constitutional liberty of Frenchmen, and the

* These offices were formerly held by the late Right Hon. George Rose, and the Earl of Clancarty, respectively.

† The other paymaster of the forces, was Lord Charles Somerset.

‡ The successor to the Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, promoted to the cabinet.

§ Late Solicitor General.

¶ Instead of the Earl of Sandwich.

compact and mighty power of France will be established upon the most solid foundations. In Germany, and particularly in Prussia, the scene is far different. The great diffusion of taste for knowledge, which distinguish the people of the north of Germany, their habits of deep reflection, and love of metaphysical abstraction; while they tend to keep them distinct from the ordinary political struggles of monarchs and statesmen, (in which for the most part, the interests of the people are not at all considered, or unhesitatingly sacrificed,) eminently qualify them to act a distinguished part in any struggle, where their feelings and prejudices shall once be fairly enlisted. Such a struggle was that, in which, after having seen their country overrun by the licentious hordes of a foreign invader, and its inhabitants made to drink the bitterest dregs of the cup of humiliation, they were invited by their sovereign to take part in 1812 and 13, with an assurance from their prince that the overthrow of the enemy should be the signal of their own more complete emancipation, and that on their return from the field of victory, they should return to the rights of freemen at home; they rushed to the contest with the most enthusiastic ardour; liberty, so long the idol of their secret worship, a worship nourished and confirmed by the deep streams of classic lore, liberty was held forth, as the reward of battle; and the despoilers of their country, the insolent strangers who had degraded and scoffed at their nation, and insulted their high spirited and lovely queen, were the foes, whom they were called upon to encounter. In such a contest, so solicited, they could not, as they did not, fail—but they are yet the subjects of a despotic military government—cheated in their hopes, betrayed in their dearest interests, looked upon with suspicion, if not with hatred; can it be wondered at, by those who understand the highly excitable and enthusiastic character of the Germans, that a most portentous ferment should exist among them, or that existing, it should occasionally vent itself in such feelings as led to the assassination of Kotzebue, by the fanatic Sandt. We shall indeed be surprised, if much more serious scenes are not yet to follow.

In England the causes of dissatisfaction have none of this depth of moral feeling. They are there, the mere ebullitions of ignorance, poverty, and vice: and consequently threaten much less serious consequences. The immense debt and consequent expenditure of Great Britain, require the continuation of enormous taxes, when the monopoly of commerce and manufactures which mainly supported them, can no longer be maintained. The competition of foreigners, in diminishing the extent of English commerce, and the circulation of English manufactures, must necessarily deprive those, whom the excess of these branches of industry formerly employed, of occupation and support: and these outcasts, together with the numberless seamen and soldiers, whom the return of peace, has thrown without means of support or habits of industry, upon an already surcharged community, constitutes, together with a few profligate and designing leaders, the chief actors in the scenes of riot and confusion which have recently disturbed, and still seem to menance, the peace of England. That these threatening appearances, however, are little regarded either by the government, or the people at large, is to be inferred from the unconcern, with which the former beheld the late numerous assemblage in Smithfield (in the centre of London,) and the unopposed arrest by a few peace officers, from the midst of this multitudinous people, of one of their ringleaders, and as to the latter, it is clearly evinced by the progressive improvement in the stocks, and by recent large investment of money in the various public funds, than which there can be no surer criterion, of the confidence of the people at large in the stability of the government, and of the very slight impression, which the popular tumults occasion among those, who are ever the most sensitive to approaching changes, the monied interest. [*N. Y. Am.*

STATE OF GERMANY.

Our last advices from Germany left that enlightened country in a condition, far removed from tranquillity. The delay of the royal governments, in giving a *representative constitution* to the people of the several states, as promised in various ordonances, has been continued with few exceptions* to the present moment. This measure which all the intelligent Germans expect, is demanded to satisfy the claims of justice, to redeem the pledges made by their sovereigns, when in want of the people's services, and to fulfil the solemn engagement of the act of confederation.

The public tranquillity, for a long time, was undisturbed in relation to this subject—and the arguments upon the propriety of the various forms of constitutions, were carried on by the theoretical politicians of that country without much apparent expectation of disappointment, or fear of the fidelity of the governing powers. But checks upon the liberty of the press in Austria, Prussia and other kingdoms—the severe distresses felt by numerous individuals, arising from the revulsion of trade and the manufacturing rivalship of Great Britain—together with the enormous taxation imposed upon the inhabitants—the disputes of provisional assemblies in some states with their governors, relating to taxes; the embarrasments of the finances of Austria—the violation by the Prussian government of the territory of Hesse in the affair of colonel Massenback—and the tardiness of the diet at Frankfort, to propose any form of constitution for the numerous states in the national league, besides their refusal to guarantee the constitution proposed by Saxe Weimar for the government of that duchy, com-

* Wirtemburg and Baden.

bined to disturb the public mind, and excite a violent spirit of discontent.

The diet of Frankfort, who are soon again to assemble, who have hitherto done little else than attend to territorial and statistical arrangements—is composed commonly of seventeen plenipotentiaries, having the same number of votes, which are thus divided. Eleven important powers have each a vote. These are, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wirtemburg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Denmark for her German Province of Holstein, and the Netherlands for that of Luxembourg. Then about twenty principalities, who with the free cities divide among them the remaining six votes. The great powers of Europe have each a minister at Frankfort accredited at the diet. On matters of unusual interest affecting the basis of the confederation—this assembly may be enlarged to sixty-nine—the votes of the different states continue nearly in the same proportion, as when consisting of only seventeen. This difference however obtains: the six kingly powers have four votes each, and the other powers before entitled to one, have only three votes. In ordinary cases all questions are carried by a majority; but on momentous subjects a question requires a plurality of three-fourths, to determine it.

During the last year addresses to the diet, praying for the establishment of the states in all the governments, in compliance with the act of confederation, were circulated from house to house in various parts of Germany, and especially in Prussia. No one knew whence they came, but they were loaded with signatures—requests being made to sign and circulate them. The inhabitants of Coblentz addressed the king of Prussia on this subject —who, in his reply, recognized the promises and engagements of 'the edict of May 1815, and the 13th article of the confederation relating to the organization of the states.' But he observes 'the period at which it shall take place is not fixed—and all times are not equally propitious to introduce changes into the organization of states.' He blames them for implying a doubt of the fidelity of the sovereigns, and for their impropriety in taking upon themselves to decide upon the period when the new order of things may be established, and concludes by saying, he shall fix the period for the fulfilment of his promise, when circumstances render it expedient, telling them, it is their duty to wait until the moment, when after an examination of the situation of the whole monarchy, he shall think proper to announce his determination.

The discontents which we have mentioned, were not appeased by such royal declarations, and the spirit spread from among the people to the universities—who emulate, under the instigation of excessive patriotism, the costume of Germany three centuries ago. They were sturdy patriots say they and stuck up for liberty against the emperor Charles—we want some of their spirit in our days and we will begin by copying their dress to remind us constantly of their characters. In Gottingen and Heidelburg these combustible principles burst out into riotous excesses; and it required the interposition of government to subdue, the flame which they were unable to extinguish.

Forty new journals have commenced in different parts of Germany which continually add fuel to the fire; and further difficulties have arisen in Prussia; but it is to be hoped the meeting of the ministers of state of all the principal powers at Carlsbad will result in restoring tranquillity to the German nation.

The recent attack by four armed ruffians upon the king of Wirtemburg whilst he was at *Schwalbad*, threatening him with the vengeance of the people if he did not govern in future with good faith and justice; the assassination of Kotzebue, the author, merely on account of his supposed monarchical principles—and the popular commotion predicted in case *Sandts* his assassin shall be executed, which has evidently created fears in the government—are circumstances inauspicious to the continuance of tranquillity. They resemble the twitchings and irritability of the nerves, which frequently precede a violent paroxysm.

It will not become us in this country to predict what will be the result of this state of affairs —the distance to which we are removed renders us inadequate judges of the probabilities of events. But we imagine the people of the United States or the inhabitants of England, would not long submit to live under a government of men, after they had been solemnly promised a free constitution and laws; under men who, if they have not violated their promises and engagements, have certainly not complied with them—and who are enforcing a system of taxation both oppressive and unjust. The people of this country we think, without a civil war, would be able to obtain their rights; and it remains to be seen, whether the descendants of the same German original, have not in different countries, the same sturdy determination to resist injustice and oppression. [*Bost. Int.*

Denmark.—The Lancasterian system of education has been established at Copenhagen, by order of the king.

Gymnasty forms an important feature of Danish education. Several pupils have been taught to plunge to a depth of twenty feet in the water; to swim under the surface for 100 yards; and even to swim with their clothes on, armed, and with a man on their shoulders. About 2000 persons have been taught to swim in this way, at Copenhagen, during the last year.

A Danish captain has invented a new rocket, which ascends to a prodigious

height, and may be seen at sea at a distance of 100 miles.

MEXICO.

For a month past we have had frequent reports of an expedition being projected from the lower Mississippi, on the invitation of a leader of the patriot army, to go towards the Spanish provinces, with a view of aiding the republicans now engaged in those provinces in their struggle for liberty. To avoid offending against the United States laws, the parties leave the territory of the United States in small squads, and then form a camp and wait for those who choose to follow. After the corps becomes numerous enough to effect their primary object, they choose officers, &c.

From what has come to our knowledge from another source, we expect there is something in the wind in a different quarter. Public curiosity is getting on tiptoe. A friend writes the editor thus: "To establish a new republic in that delightful region, to give liberty to a great nation enslaved by a handful of Europeans, to turn the commerce of a great empire, and the gold and silver of three hundred mines into the bosom of the United States, are vast and magnificent objects. No friend to his country can contemplate such brilliant advantages without being smitten with their lustre. Wealth, fame, and the possession of the most delicious climate, is waiting to crown an expedition into that fine country, if the administration will by remaining neuter permit its maturity."

Since the subject of the Mexican provinces is brought into view, a bird's eye glance at that country will not probably be unacceptable to our readers. The Spanish provinces in America are less known than any other country of the same extent and value. The natural jealousy of the Spaniards has no doubt been much excited to keep other nations in the dark as to the real wealth and strength of their American possessions; but the oppressions of the people have compelled them to rise, in the course of the last ten years, in defence of the few remaining rights they possess, and consequently interest the feelings of those who wish success to the cause of humanity.

In a political estimate of the value of the large and flourishing possessions of Spain in North America, it will be proper in the first place to consider their boundaries. That towards the south-east, in lat. 7, is by a ridge called Serras du Ganatagua; on the west by the Pacific ocean; on the north and north-east, previous to the arrangement with the United States in 1819, the Spaniards did not assent to any boundary; but by that treaty, lat. 49 is made the northern boundary, and Louisiana and the gulf the eastern boundary, making a distance in length of 2000 miles, and in breadth from 25 to 1000 miles; or a medial breadth of 400 miles.

The division of old Mexico includes all the country south of the river Hiagua, and produces fine apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, cocoa nuts, cocoa of which chocolate is made, great quantities of sugar, coffee, cochineal for dying silk and cotton, besides maize, and almost every thing to be found on the face of the earth; but the chief advantage of the country, and what first induced the Spaniards to settle upon it, are the mines of gold and silver. These abound in Old and New Mexico, and have produced an immense revenue to Spain—in fact it is well known they supply the whole world with the precious metals.

New Mexico includes all the country that belongs to Spain, and would no doubt produce every thing common to the United States, had the people any inducement for industry. From Santa Fee (the same latitude as Nashville) immense quantities of gold and silver are yearly transported to the mint at Mexico. In 1771, the Spaniards discovered in their march against some Indians from this port at Cineguella, in the province of Sonoro, a plain fourteen leagues in extent, in which vast quantities of gold were found in large lumps, at the depth of only 16 inches, and before the end of the year above two thousand persons had settled there. On the west and east, the country is equally valuable as the interior. The pearl fishery of California is the best in the world. Were the inhabitants possessed of industry, other sources of wealth would no doubt be found, besides the liberal gifts of nature already known.

The face of the country is agreeably diversified with plains, intersected by several noble rivers, and adorned with gentle eminences covered with various kinds of trees. In California there falls in the morning a great quantity of dew, which remaining on the rose leaves, candies and becomes hard like manna, having all the sweetness of refined sugar, without its whiteness.

The city of Mexico is ranked one of the wonders of the world. The floating gardens, the elegance of the buildings, and the costly furniture in the houses, have arrested the attention of every writer who has said any thing about Mexico. The city is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the middle of a lake; the buildings are of stone, with sumptuous palaces erected on columns of jasper.

The other towns of note are Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, St. Antonio, Santa Fee, Nacogdoches, and St. Joseph's. Other towns of less size are built in different directions, but principally near the mines. It has been remarked that the Spanish towns contain a larger population than the towns of other nations in America, and present a show of wealth and indolence uncommon in any other part of the world.

The heat of the southern division is not so intense as that in other countries in similar latitudes; this is probably owing to the numerous mountains which diversify the face of

the country. Within a league of the city of Mexico, there is a mountain whose base presents a never failing verdure, whilst the summit is wrapt in eternal snow.

The population of the Mexicos consists of Spaniards, Creoles, Indians and Negroes, and crosses between each. It is estimated at about seven millions of souls, of whom the Indians are supposed to makes four millions—the Negroes, one million—Spaniard and Creoles, one million—and the mixed breed, one million. The character of the Indians is silent submission—much unlike their forefathers; the negroes are slaves like ours; the Spaniards are an inactive, haughty people; and the rest partake more or less of these qualities.

The military force of the Spaniards in their North American possessions is but little known, and as long as they can they will endeavour to keep the world in that respect still ignorant; by such means they check the natives and prevent foreign invasion. The civil dissentions that at present divide that country will, it is hoped, give us some more information of that desirable quarter of the world.

The conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards is among the most extraordinary events recorded in history. Fernando Cortes, sailed from Cuba with 600 men, 18 horses, and a small number of field pieces; with this inconsiderable force he proposed to subdue the most powerful state on the continent of America; this was the empire of Mexico; rich, extensive, and inhabited by millions of Indians, passionately fond of war, and then headed by Montezuma, whose fame in arms struck terror into the neighbouring nations. Never did a true history appear more improbable and romantic than this war. The empire of Mexico had subsisted for ages; its inhabitants were not rude and barbarous; every thing announced a polished people. But all the grandeur and strength of the empire could not defend it against the Spaniards. They landed at Vera Cruz, and in their march they met with feeble opposition—Montezuma opened his gates to them on their approach, and he who could command 100,000 soldiers became the prisoner of a man with only 600. Cortes was rapacious and cruel, but a consummate general, and of course soon reduced the natives to the most abject bondage, without permitting them to acquire a knowledge of the use of the weapons by which he was enabled to effect so much.

The late general Pike, of the United States army, about the year 1806, being at the head of an exploring party towards the sources of Red river and Arkansas, and having by mistake rambled over to the Rio Grand del Norte, was there discovered by the governor of Santa Fee, and by his orders was conducted through the internal provinces of the Mexican empire. In the course of this journey the general made many valuable observations upon the face of the country, its resources, inhabitants, and the probable future fate of the empire. On the subject of their disposition to throw off their subjection to the crown of Spain, he remarks—

"An instance of their disposition for independence has been displayed in their feeble attempts at a revolution in January, 1628, in June, 1692, and more recently in the year 1797, under the viceroyalty of the count de Galvez, when they proclaimed him king of Mexico in the streets of the capital. It was then only for him to have willed it, and the kingdom of Mexico was lost to Charles the Fourth for ever.

"But preferring his loyalty to his ambition, the viceroy rode out, attended by his guards, his sword in his hand, crying "Long live his Catholic Majesty Charles the Fourth," and threatening to put to instant death any person who refused to retire to their houses."

At the period of these insurrections the people, knowing nothing but submission to the altar and the throne, conceived that their liberties were secured if they could but create a king from among themselves. But in the course of the last ten years, the approximation of the United States, and an intercourse with their republican neighbours, has given birth to new ideas among them. The explosion of the democratic principle has taken place. The body of the people, led by the lower clergy, are in favour of a republic, while the nobles, the great clergy, and the satellites of Ferdinand, are for perpetuating the reign of despotism.

"In this struggle for liberty (says general Pike,) the republicans have turned their eyes on the United States, as brethren of the same soil, nearest neighbours, and possessing ample resources of men and arms to assist them in securing their independence; and who in that event, will secure to herself the trade of Mexico for centuries; and will become her carrier as long as the two nations shall exist. For Mexico, like China, will never become a nation of carriers; but receiving the ships of all the world into her ports, will give her bullion in exchange for the productions of different countries. How great would be the advantage the United States would reap from that event! Her numerous vessels would fill every port, and monopolize at least nine-tenths of the commerce of Mexico. Even on the coast of the Pacific ocean, no nation could vie with the merchants of the United States; and even through the interior, a brisk inland trade by way of the Red river, would be carried on with the internal provinces. It therefore remains for the United States to decide, whether they will depart from a strict neutrality, and restrain the people from assisting their enslaved brethren, and holding out to them a helping hand to emancipate a great empire from European tyranny, or whether by a different policy they would suffer six millions of Mexicans to become, in the hands of other nations, a scourge on our south-western boundaries. Let Mexico fall into the power of the English, and that moment the United States will be compelled to keep

up a great military force on the southern confines of Louisiana, and will be forever open to a war on the weakest and most valuable point of our frontiers.

"Twenty thousand auxiliaries from the United States, joined to the independents of the country, are at any time sufficient to create and effect the revolution. These troops can be raised and officered in the United States, but paid and supported at the expense of Mexico. Should an American army ever march into Mexico, and be governed by proper maxims, they will only have to march from province to province in triumph, and be hailed by the united voices of grateful millions, as their deliverers and saviours; while our national character would be resounded to the most distant nations of the earth."

Thus spoke general Pike, a young officer who delivered himself up to a generous enthusiasm in the idea of giving liberty to a great nation. That the government received with satisfaction the sentiments he published on that head, is beyond a question; as soon after the publication of his journal, he was promoted to a high rank in the American army, where he sustained his reputation until his fall at the storming of York town, in Canada: but the apprehension of involving the nation in a foreign war, and an intention of maintaining publicly a strict neutrality, has produced the enactment of laws which appear to operate against the cause of liberty in both hemispheres. [*Nashville Clarion.*

Exports of Sugar and Coffee from Havana.

	1818. Boxes of Sugar.	1818. Arobas of Coffee.	1819. Boxes of Sugar.	1819. Arobas of Coffee.
January	1474	30811	6334	32061
February	2521	45481	12627	76491
March	15332	66528	10777	89113
April	50678	77805	10607	30051
May	31442	86107	9166	87096
June	30162	57875	14271	46854
July	21699	66133	20057	53019
	153308	430740	83839	414685

Havana, August 27, 1819. W. W.

French Statues.—The king has ordered the execution of the following statues: Pascal, Montaigne, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, Lafontaine, and Montesquieu. They are to be erected in the towns in which these illustrious men were born.

New Periodical Work.—A fourth philosophical journal has been commenced under the auspicious direction of Drs. Jamieson and Brewster. It would be invidious to institute any comparison between this work and its able predecessors in the same line; but, in our judgment, the first number of this new journal is the richest single specimen that we have ever seen; and, if the future numbers can be distinguished by an equal opulence of materials, no journal in Europe will vie with this from Edinburgh. In the single department of philosophy, it will serve to enrich our universal miscellany with many valuable fragments: and we can assure our readers, that, if there were twenty several works on as many branches of literature, we would do our best to incorporate in our pages the essence of all, while we trust we should continue to be behind none in appropriate originality. [*Eng. Mag.*

WILKIE'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

"*The Penny Wedding.*"

This is a marriage festival, once common in Scotland, at which each of the guests paid a subscription to defray the expenses of the feast, and enable the new married couple to commence housekeeping. Music, mirth, and good cheer contribute to enliven this company, and render it a favourable subject for the display of character and expression. Every stool and chair in the apartment is filled by the young or old of both sexes of various degrees. On the right, the howdy, or midwife, sits in very consequential form, amidst a group, who are rather looking on than partaking of the sport or refreshments, though in their turn to share in both, according to their wishes. A young fellow beside them is pouring out ale in a wooden noggin; and close to him, a couple of ranting young blades, a buxom young woman, and a jolly dame, upwards of thirty, are laying violent legs on the floor, in all the fury of a Highland dance. The robust agility, frolic, glee, and grouping of these four are admirable. Their limbs twirl, their eyes sparkle, their lips speak: the mad enjoyment of the pastime possesses them from head to foot. In truth of nature, these may have been equalled by some of the best Flemish painters, but no Flemish ever equalled them in vivacity of expression. Nothing can come up to that young fellow in blue: his features are, as it were, on fire, and his very soul is ready to fly out of him with delight. In front of this happy group, a tub of whiskey punch, with a ladle, a pewter vessel, a bottle of cherry brandy, lemons and glasses, and the sugar bowl are laid, for the dancers to moisten with occasionally. A num-

ber are coming in at the door behind them, and eagerly jostling forward to partake in the good things of the entertainment.

Refreshments are laid out on a table in the centre, which is crowded with a motley assembly of well-disposed guests. At one end, a respectable looking man is busy in cutting up a huge pie; and a Lowlander is seated next the spectator, with his head bowed and hand raised before his face in reverence, saying grace. A Highland bagpiper stands near him, looking back, and the true Caledonian character is depicted, with all its genuine shrewdness, upon his hard and weatherbeaten features. A man is busily employed in handing a chair to a person behind, over the heads of the regalers, and his bustling anxiety to avoid incommoding the company is ludicrously depicted. Around the table the bottle and glass are not forgotten; and nods, and winks, and sly looks, that speak a single and double meaning, announce the hilarity inspired by the wedding and the entertainment. Near the left side of the apartment, the bridegroom, a hale, fresh coloured young farmer, is leading out the bride to join in the dance, and the bridesmaid is beside her, stooping to draw up the heel of her shoe. A young man is drawing on his gloves and whispering some amorous secret in the ear of his partner, the bride's sister: a part of his face and one of his eyes are concealed from view by her head; but the arch sparkle and roguish meaning of the eye which is seen, are sufficiently intelligible. A giggling girl, who has overheard him, is seated on a stool, busily employed in pinning up the sister's gown. The mother, at a table, with bottles, glasses, and cakes, is looking back to her with a face of happiness, urging her to hasten to the dance; and behind the good dame, the fiddlers are seated on high, close to a window.

We do not pretend, in this brief outline, to enumerate a tenth of the beauties of this admirable performance. In variety of character, chastity of humour, and spirited expression, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this to be the very best of Mr. Wilkie's productions. The subject awakens all the mirth and happiness of domestic society, and draws within its centre all the boisterous animal spirits of the laughter-loving youth and jovial elders in the rural villages. The artist has given it a full share of festive pleasantry and sprightliness, and yet selected his incidents with so much correctness, as to preserve all the humour and archness, which pervade a wedding in ordinary life, without admitting any thing too broad, equivocal, or indelicate. If Addison, or Goldsmith, or Dr. Johnson, had been painters of these subjects, they could not have displayed a finer vein of thinking. It was so customary for a wedding in Scotland, among this class of people, to be productive of inebriety and its consequent license, that many artists would have been tempted to introduce such circumstances, from a mistaken notion of their being necessary to paint the manners and customs of the time and occasion: but Mr. Wilkie has seized the moment when all the incidental frolic and unbridled levity are chastened by the religious act of grace. Thus the life and pleasantry are kept up, and the sense of decorum is preserved. The composition may be divided into several members or groups, which are duly connected, and each sustain the other. The figures at the door meet the eye in general as a crowd. Round the table the characters and incidents are more distinctly marked, and retain their full share of importance. The Lowlander pronouncing the blessing, the Highland piper, the man lifting the chair, and the girl tittering behind, are among the important actors. These two parts of the composition are subordinate to the groups in front. The company beside the midwife, possess the advantage of place and force of light and shadow; but they are chiefly spectators. The principal merriment of the action is with the dancers, and the chief interest is where it ought to be, with the bride, the bridegroom, the bridesmaid, the sister, and her sweetheart. The bride is a rustic beauty, in whose clear complexion the freshness of youth and health, and the look of gaiety and innocence, are blended with gentle touches of abashment and unaffected modesty, which throw a lively interest into her character. The look of the bridegroom is that which a fond mother would like to see in the husband of her daughter: his well set figure, and florid, good humoured countenance, speak highly in his favour. There is a simple purity in the expression of these two figures, which we never saw equalled in any picture of this class. The bridesmaid is pretty, and her stooping action and the contour of her face and outline of her whole figure, are in an excellent taste. The sister is known by her likeness, but it is a resemblance without a sameness in character, and the warm suffusion of her cheek and her look, throw a light upon the laughing mischief in the arch eye of her whispering partner.

Mr. Wilkie's devotion to his art affords a laudable example to other artists. Far from having permitted his well-earned fame to relax his efforts, he has from year to year increased in diligent study. [*Monthly Mag.*

Death of Professor Playfair.—Professor Playfair, who has been for some time past in a declining state of health, died at his house in Forth street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday morning. His death is universally regretted. No man ever perhaps deserved or enjoyed a larger share of the public esteem. By the world at large he was respected for his great and various acquirememts, both in literature and science, while to the circle of his private friends he was, in a pecu-

liar manner, endeared, by his mild and unassuming character.

Poetry.

In the return home of a regiment which has so highly distinguished itself, and had been so long absent, as the 92d Highlanders, there is something interesting even to Americans. How much more pleasing would it be were it probable that they would return to the honest industry of peace, and to the sober innocence of domestic life. But among the other evils of war, we should never forget its effect upon the survivors.

[*From the Union.*]

The following patriotic lines, which are copied from an Edinburgh paper, were published on the return of that valiant corps the 92d regiment, after the ever memorable battle of Waterloo, in which they manifested themselves so illustriously, as will descend with honour to their latest posterity:

THE SONG OF SCOTLAND.

On the return of the 92d Gordon Highlanders to their native country.

Why do these shouts the welkin rend?
What pipes are these so sweetly sounding?
What soldier laddies hither bend [ing?
Their footsteps o'er the dark heath bound-

High on the wind their green plaids swell,
Their black plumes in the breeze are danc-
Oh! tell me Donald, prithee tell [ing,
Who these warriors are advancing?

Lassie! these are Scotland's pride!
Well they're fam'd in gallant story;
From many a field with crimson dy'd
Home they're coming full of glory!

Scotland's pride, and Britain's boast,
The theme of every poet's sonnet,
Once Huntly lov'd these Gordons most,
But now the red plume's* in his bonnet.

Full in the hottest of the fight,
Foremost in the ranks of danger,
The Highland Thistle shines most bright,
To fear unknown, to flight a stranger!

In Holland, Egypt, Denmark, Spain,
This gallant ninety-second bore it,
On Zealand's shore, on Gallia's plain,
Full on their breasts exulting wore it!

And France drew back—she knew of yore
Old Caledonia's badge so glorious;
And Belgium's soil grew red with gore,
The day brave Cameron† fell victorious!

Once more come home from foreign shores,
Their hearts with love of country burning,
For these spreads Scotia all her stores,
Now to their Highland hills returning!

And well you mark in every face,
The joy that native home inspires,
When warm the kindred, lov'd embrace,
With rapture every bosom fires!

Loud shouts again the welkin ring,
Again the pipes in gayest measure
Play sweetly; while the Highland fling
And reel make each heart dance with pleasure.

Oh Caledonia! raise thy voice!
Raise high thy strains, no foe dares meet
Bid all thy echoing hills rejoice, [thee,
Thy bravest sons are come to greet thee!

From war, from battles deadly strife,
Where ghastly Gaul half fears to fight them,
To cheer their wounds, to inspire new life,
Home their own native hills invite them.

And when thy fostering hand hath heal'd,
These sons who feel so proud to own thee,
Again they'd rush to honour's field,
And fresh green laurels earn to crown thee.

In consequence of hard times in England a Barber has shut up his shop, and accepted of an offer made him to turn author. The following is his first epistle.—*Bost. Ev. Post.*

Bullock-smithy, June 19.

Your letter, which came safe to hand, my good friend,
Proves the proverb, '*When times are at worst, they must mend.*'
'Tis a pity, as you say, a man of my reading
Should be doom'd to the drudgery of shaving and bleeding:
And yet, when I first nam'd the matter to *Moggy*,
She exclaim'd with surprise, 'sure, my dear, you are groggy;
'Or, if you're not tipsy, you're certainly raving;
'Think no more of such follies, but stick to your shaving.'
But scarce had she finished the whole of your letter,
When she vow'd with a smile, that she lik'd the scheme better.
The sal'ry you nam'd she seem'd mightily pleas'd at,
Ten shillings a week is not now to be '*sneez'd at.*'
Whilst thousands around us, both weavers and spinners,

---

* The Marquis of Huntly raised the 92d chiefly on his own estates. His Lordship was afterwards appointed Colonel of the 42d, whose distinguishing badge is a scarlet feather.

† The author's earliest friend and commanding officer—admired as a man, loved as a friend, and copied as a soldier. He fell at Waterloo, at the head of his gallant 92d, whom he had never led but to victory. His regiment well revenged his fall on that memorable day.

Though they toil night and day, often go without dinners,
And trade's falling off so in *my* line, I see
If I don't quit it shortly, 'twill shortly quit me;
So high are the taxes, and wages so low now,
That half my old customers let their beards grow now:
Then as for tooth-drawing, I need not tell *you*
Teeth don't wear out fast, when they've nothing to chew.
So as dear Mrs. Gossip approves of your proffer,
Without further parley I close with your offer;
And quitting my puffing and shaving for rhymes,
Shall now try my hand at a touch at the times.
Nor so great the transition as some may suppose,
I shall still shave and cut, not my friends, but my foes,
Still happy the Tories to take by the nose;
And as for their rivals, that party of prigs,
Sometimes, for amusement, I'll tickle their '*Whigs*.'
Then adieu my old wig-blocks, farewell to my strop;
Dickey Gossip turns author, and shuts up his shop.

SUNSET.

Soft o'er the mountain's purple brow,
Meek twilight draws her shadowy grey;
From tufted woods, and vallies low,
Light's magic colours steal away.

Yet still, amid the spreading gloom,
Resplendent glow the western waves,
That roll o'er Nature's coral caves,
A zone of light on evening's dome.

On this lone summit let me rest,
And view the forms to fancy dear,
Till on the ocean's darken'd breast,
The stars of evening tremble clear;
Or the moon's pale orb appear,
Throwing her line of radiance wide,
Far o'er the lightly curling tide.

No sounds o'er silence now prevail,
Save of the murm'ring brook below,
Or sailor's song borne on the gale,
Or oar at distance striking slow.

So sweet, so tranquil, may my evening ray
Set to this world—and rise in future day.

[*Del. Watchman.*

Political Economy.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Having no regular access to the Village Record, may form some apology for not more recently giving publicity to the following impressions. Amusing myself this morning with a file belonging to a friend, I was much pleased with a recommendation from a correspondent, to use rye as a substitute for coffee, but was sorry to find it coupled with observations calculated to make some very erroneous impressions. This writer appears to have mistaken the cause of our present difficulties, in attributing them wholly to the excess of our imports. This cause I considered inadequate to have produced the present complicated mass of evils that now surround us.

These enormous imports are either paid for, or they are not; if the former, and we have exchanged what we did not want for what we did, whether it be money or other commodities, we are gainers by the transaction: if the latter, we must have a considerable amount of capital on loan, and if we make a judicious use thereof, it may be the means of increasing our wealth—for I presume that even your correspondent K, would not consider that a loan of twenty or thirty thousand dollars would increase his pecuniary embarrassments, if he feel any, or diminish his wealth if it were judiciously employed. It is true that if a man contract a debt in a foreign country, which he is not well able to discharge, he is brought into difficulty; but the same thing happens if the debt be contracted with his nearest neighbour. We should therefore look at our domestic as well as our foreign transactions, if we would find the cause of the present "hard times." It is well known that a spirit of speculation has, for some years past, pervaded the land, and extended itself to every class of the community. Thousands launch into extensive business upon a borrowed capital, and presenting the appearance of wealth, and having much money at their command, they naturally get into a style of living nearly as expensive as if the property they held were actually their own. Trusting to some fortunate turn of trade, or lucky speculation, they begin to encroach on their capital. Anxious to repair the breach they extend their business—difficulties arise—money must be borrowed to meet their contracts—none offering at legal interest, notes must be shaved at two or two and an half per cent. per month. In the mean time the expenses of their families increase, and these, together with discounts, shaving money, losses incident to their trade, &c. &c. gradually eat up the capital they have borrowed, and at last a failure of somebody like themselves, or a refusal of some bank to renew a note, or some such circumstance, forces them to stop and give their creditors the remains of their property. These things have become so common that they are scarcely esteemed disreputable; and while a poor man who steals to the value of five dollars is esteemed a villain, a gentleman who borrows five hundred thousand, and voluntarily puts it out of his power to repay it, is merely considered unfortunate.

Here then is the true cause of hard times, and nothing will relieve us but a change in our habits. Let all live within the bounds of their circumstances, and keep to moderation

in their trade or business, and our difficulties will soon vanish. This change, it is hoped, will in some measure be brought about. A salutary purgation is now going on—credit is shaken to its foundation—those who are not rich, and who will not live economically, will soon have nothing to spend—many families of high standing will be reduced to poverty, and much individual distress will ensue. But this is unavoidable; it is the necessary consequence of the high state of factitious prosperity, in which the younger part of the community have been educated.

There is another part of the aforesaid communication which conveys an erroneous idea —I allude to the following passage, viz.

"There are other articles in common use that might quite as readily be dispensed with; I mean tobacco and ardent spirits. These being mostly the products of our own soil do not impoverish the country; their effects cease with the consumer and his own family who are generally landed in wretchedness, while some retailer of the poisonous draught is growing rich on the spoil. Thus while one neighbour drinks his estate, another gets it," &c.

This brings to my recollection an old story about two tavern keepers, and as it strikingly illustrates the subject, I will repeat it: B and C, who lived contiguous, determined simultaneously to commence keeping tavern. Accordingly, each scraped together as much as would purchase a barrel of whiskey and some glasses, which was all the stock that was thought necessary in the neighbourhood where they lived. Soon after they had opened house, B having nothing to do, and having eighteen pence left after laying in his stock, concluded to visit his neighbour, and being willing to encourage the business in which he was engaged, he spends the eighteen pence before he returned. C, grateful for the kindness of his friend, returns the visit and spends the eighteen pence with B, who again spends it with C; and thus visits were reciprocated, and the eighteen pence passed from hand to hand till both barrels of whiskey were exhausted. Now, if it were true that what one man spends another gets, neither of these could be any poorer by this transaction—but in spite of all the powers of reasoning both barrels of whiskey were gone, and neither of our landlords had wherewithal to replace them. Now let us suppose that instead of two there were five thousand—or five millions of persons similarly situated, they might all grow poor by the same means. Hence it is the balance of produce and consumption, and not the balance of trade, which determines the increase or diminution of a nation's wealth. SOCRATES.

Village Record.]

Free Trade.—Since the publication of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, there has been a gradually increasing attention to the great subject of Political Economy, and it has happily resulted in the cure, or partial cure, of several inveterate errors of pernicious consequence. This is seen, in one particular, in lord Castlereagh's late declaration, in the British House of Commons, to wit, that "the true interest of every country was to throw wide open its ports to the unrestrained commerce of other countries." Had that sentiment, now greeted with general applause, been advanced by a British minister half a century back, there is no doubt but he would have lost his place for it; the great body of the nation would have regarded him as either a madman, or an enemy to the public weal. Yet nothing is more clear than its truth, nor could scarcely any earthly thing be more beneficial to the civilized world, than to give it practical effect universally. It would prevent, or greatly diminish, the number of wars, of which the most have been, in modern times, about trade; that is, if we except only the late tremendous wars that grew out of the revolution in France. Again, it would give encouragement to every nation for the exertion of its industry and skill. And, finally, as it would impoverish none, but rather add to the wealth of all, the nations most industrious and skilful, would be enriched by it in proportion to the increased ability of their customers. [*Con. Courant.*

MARRIED.

At Holmesburg, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. I. P. Slack, Mr. George W. Holmes, to Miss Susan, daughter of William Maghee, esq.

At Burlington, (N. J.) on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Carr, Joseph Ellis Bloomfield, esq. to Miss Mary Frances Barbarroux, daughter of John A. Barbarroux, esq.

DIED.

On the 18th inst. at Portsmouth, (N. H.) Hon. John Langdon, formerly a senator in Congress, and lately governor of New Hampshire.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

Vol. II. Philadelphia, October 2, 1819. No. 14.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By Robert Walsh, jr.

From the title of this work it will naturally claim the attention of the American reader, and that attention will be increased by the just celebrity of the author. We have not been accustomed to notice the intemperate effusions of those scribblers, either in Great Britain or the United States, who have shown a disposition to fan the embers of political animosity, nor do we consider as worthy of regard the prejudiced and inconsistent statements of travellers who appear to have visited us solely for the purpose of detraction; but when men who rank high in the British empire as politicians and philosophers, when reviews and magazines of literary pre-eminence, condescend not only to encourage others, but to assist in calumniating the American people, their government and institutions, it is time to think of vindication. It is therefore with no small degree of satisfaction that we find this subject has claimed the attention of the author before us; and especially as we feel an assurance that he will not leave it until the defamers of America are compelled to hide their heads in shame. We do not wish it inferred from this assertion that we consider our country clear of faults; nor is it a peculiar characteristic of this people to assume that high ground in this respect, which others, with a view of lessening our pre-eminence, have endeavoured to prove it customary for us to take. An attachment to the country which gave us birth, or to that of our sincere adoption, is natural to every feeling mind and will induce us to prefer it to every other. In no country, perhaps, does this disposition appear stronger than with a large proportion of the population of Great Britain, and in none is it accompanied with stronger prejudices in favour of their superiority over others. Whilst we are disposed frankly to acknowledge our national faults, which we have found to be the disposition of few Englishmen as respects theirs, we should be unworthy of our country if we cannot appreciate, and are not prepared to vindicate its many excellencies. In private life we pay but little respect to the opinions of that individual who portrays the character of his neighbour by exhibiting his most prominent faults, when he is known to possess supereminent virtues, and yet this is the course pursued by the writers of Great Britain with respect to the United States of America. We regret that this circumstance has rendered it necessary for the author before us to pursue to a certain extent, a similar course in his "Appeal," and we regret still more that the exhibition he is compelled to make gives a more degrading picture of the political and moral state of Great Britain than we were desirous of seeing. As this is drawn without any high colouring, from sketches purely British, its correctness cannot be doubted; and when compared even with the recent caricatures of America, drawn by the prejudiced pencils of English wanderers, we are not degraded. It would afford, however, much greater satisfaction to see exhibited a fair comparison of the excellencies on both sides; nor shall we shrink therefrom when put in possession of the faithful picture of the present state of our country, which we are led to expect from the pencil of Walsh.

In the next Recorder we shall endea-

vour to present, though with diffidence, a further sketch of the work before us, believing it may have a tendency to awaken thereto the attention of the American reader. E. A.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1819.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

On the History of the last Age.

During the lives of those who have performed the principal parts in the events of the last thirty years, and especially while Napoleon lives, it is too early to expect an able and just account of this important period. If it were possible that a man could have attained the maturity of judgment, and the high cultivation of understanding which would be essential, without acquiring a bias or prejudice for any nation or party, he would yet be unable to accomplish the object; because all the sources of knowledge are still turbid with passion or stained with blood. When the children of those who are now commencing their active life, shall rise to manhood, it will be early enough for the most sanguine to hope for a history worthy of being transmitted to posterity. When the observer shall be so far removed from the last age, that no shadow can reach and no brightness dazzle him, he will be able to look upon it as one connected fabric; to show the "relations and dependencies" of the different objects that pass before him; and to decide with impartiality upon the various claims to the gratitude or detestation of succeeding ages.

It is not yet an object worthy the ambition of great talents; but respectable writers will attempt it, and will preserve the materials of history for the future *Tacitus*. What a wide view will be spread before him! He will speak of generals who changed the art of war and of battle from Russia to Egypt. Above all, he will trace through its progress the course of a man, who had acquired more power than any one who ever lived. Alexander inherited the influence of his father over Greece, and his rapid conquest of effeminate barbarians cannot be highly estimated—Cæsar succeeded to a power that had been accumulated through a long course of years by the labour of others, and his intentions of improvement or conquest were alike cut short by the sword of Brutus—But Napoleon, by the energy of his own aspiring soul, extended the sway of the sceptre he had seized over all continental Europe—his favour was courted and his power feared from the Mediterranean to the Arctic ocean, and no defiance reached him but from the shores of Great Britain. It will be an interesting part of the duty of the historian, to unveil the sources of that strength which enabled so small a territory to withstand this mighty conqueror. From the height of prosperity and successful arrogance, he will then trace his rapid descent and total downfall. He will show the provocations which caused the passive commonalty of Europe to rise at the call of their governors, and to rush with concentrated and overwhelming force, upon the retreating ruler. And as an example of the frailty of all things human, he will speak of the lonely hours and melancholy musings of the man who, having once filled the breath of fame, is now only heard of through the doubtful medium of an eastern ship, and who, from the throne of Europe, has been chained to a solitary rock at the extremity of Africa. AMERICUS.

For the National Recorder.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The communication signed 'Socrates,' which appeared in the last Recorder, taken from the 'Village Record,' contains some judicious observations, but the views of the writer do not appear to be entirely consistent. After intimating that our present difficulties cannot be attributed *wholly* to the excess of our imports, he endeavours to show that 'enormous imports' are advantageous to the country, and that 'hard times' result from want of economy and overtrading. There can be no doubt that a want of economy, resulting from habits contracted during a previous state of prosperity, is one cause of hard times, and overtrading may justly be considered another; but this must embrace excessive importations. If we have paid for the goods imported, the nation has not overtraded, any more than an individual who has paid for goods purchased on speculation, though it may prove to be an injudicious invest-

ment of capital. But if we have purchased a larger amount of goods of other nations than we can pay for, or in other words, than the value of the produce of our industry exported to other nations, will pay for, the nation has overtraded. The goods can neither form an active capital whilst they remain in possession of importers unsold, nor, if sold, to consumers in the interior, the produce of whose industry, at the present reduced prices, is insufficient to pay for them. In the interim the debt contracted with foreign nations must be paid, or bear interest; and in either case a loss is sustained by the importer, who has thus rendered his own capital unproductive, or is paying interest on a capital equally unproductive. There was a period, no doubt, when this country derived great benefit from a capital borrowed in merchandize, but which, from the value of our exports, could then be readily converted, and rendered active. That period, however, no longer exists, and the present reduced value of our produce requires a resort to that economy, which will lessen the consumption, and should consequently lessen the importations of all foreign commodities. We must nationally, as well as individually, "live within the bounds of our circumstances, and keep to moderation in our trade and business," and to do so, we must not only dispense with those luxuries of life which we have been accustomed to purchase of other nations, but resolve not to purchase any foreign production which we can, by a greater exertion of industry or ingenuity, produce at home. It is therefore perfectly correct to recommend the substitution of *rye*, an article of domestic growth, for *coffee*, a foreign production; and those who attend to this recommendation, will show a disposition to commence an economical reform, though in opposition to their habits and inclinations.

As our object is merely to correct an error in 'Socrates' respecting one of the most important causes of our difficulties, excessive importations, or perhaps more correctly speaking, excessive purchases of foreign productions; it is unnecessary to detail various other causes which have contributed to the present 'hard times.'

A. L.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1819.

Miscellany.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

We give place in our columns of to-day, to a communication from a Jamaica merchant to the editor of the London Times, on the importance of the island of Cuba to Great Britain, and on the evil consequences that will result to her, if this possession of Spain should ever pass under the dominion of this country —an event, which however probable it may appear to this writer, we consider as altogether visionary. Indeed, we present this letter to our readers, more to show the feeling which prevails in England on the subject, and as containing some valuable, and we presume accurate, commercial information; than from any belief that the expediency of making the acquisition of this colony has ever been agitated by our government, or can be seriously contemplated by any portion of our reflecting citizens. The possession of colonies by a republic, is an anomaly. The delegation of the Roman power to the proconsuls of the distant provinces, led to the subversion of the republic; the successful commander who had been accustomed to lord it over conquered and prostrate nations with uncontrolled authority, could ill brook the restraints which the candidate for popular favour at Rome was obliged to impose upon himself: and it would soon occur to him that the devoted army which upheld his authority over the barbarians of the provinces, would not refuse to acquire for, and participate with, him the dominion of the capital itself. Human nature is unvarying, and the same causes will always, under similar circumstances, produce the same effects. We are neither better nor worse than those who have gone before us—but we have the advantage of their experience: and it must be our own faults if we do not profit by it. [*N. Y. American.*

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir—The cession of the island of Cuba by Spain to Great Britain, having become a subject of frequent discussion of late, and opinions being much divided as to its eligibility, particularly as viewed in relation to our old West India colonies, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to suggest some of the advantages which would accrue to Great Britain and her West India dependencies from the possession of this noble and fertile island.

1. The island of Cuba is about 700 miles in length, of a mean breadth of 150 miles. Of the number of its white population I am not informed; its black and coloured population may amount to about 600,000 souls. The soil, as far as it has been turned up, is fertile in the extreme, and well calculated for the abundant production of sugar, coffee, cotton, and tobacco. It abounds in cattle, which are in constant demand by, and serviceable to, our old colonies, the lands of which, with the

exception of Jamaica, being very limited in extent, are more exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of the sugar cane. It also possesses a great abundance of timber, which, in the event of any future war with the United States, would supply the old colonies with materials suitable for the purposes of making their sugar packages and covering in their buildings.

2. It contains the port of Havana, second to none in the world, land-locked on all sides, with a narrow entrance commanded by two forts, where a thousand sail of the line may ride at ease in perfect security, even in the hurricane months. From this station, our navy would have a complete command over the whole line of the southern and eastern sea coasts of the United States of America.

3. As the United States are certain, by some means or other, to obtain the cession of the two Floridas, it becomes of paramount importance to us, as a great maritime nation, to possess an harbour which commands the grand, indeed the sole, outlet from the gulf of Mexico, even to place us on an equally advantageous footing with that enterprising republic. In the event of an American war, the Floridas in the possession of the United States, the whole commerce of the valuable colony of Jamaica would be subjected to the rapacious attacks of their privateers, through the entire course of the gulf passage. To avoid the fate of certain capture, the only alternative left the Jamaica ships would be the windward passage, which, to a heavy laden vessel is always a dangerous, difficult, and arduous attempt, for she has to beat to windward several hundred miles, and very frequently her efforts prove abortive.

4. Some West India planters (among whom the late alderman Beckford may be numbered, as he was mainly instrumental in preventing the cession of Cuba to this country at a former period) have expressed great alarm, lest the interests of the old colonies should be compromised, or grievously injured by this acquisition. Of this alarm I do not participate, and my reasoning leads me to conclusions widely different. Great Britain, supposing Cuba ceded to her, would be able, by her maritime power to enforce her system of colonial restriction on this island, which Spain, from the destruction of her marine, and the exhaustion of her finances, has not the power of doing. In this event, Great Britain would become the grand, almost the universal, depot of the colonial produce for the whole of Europe; whereas, under the contemptible and precarious dominion of Spain, Cuba, in defiance of the ordinances and directions of the mother country, admits the ships of all foreign nations to export her produce direct to the ports of their respective countries. One consequence of this free trade has already been experienced by the rapid establishment of numerous refineries in the ports of Hamburgh, Antwerp, &c. where labour being cheaper and duties lower, they have been flourishing and enriching their proprietors, while our own refineries have been contemporaneously going to decay, the principal capitalists here only half working their houses, others suspending altogether, and very many involved in ruin. The cession of the island to us, would have an influence opposite to that I have just now described. The prices of colonial produce in Europe would then be entirely regulated by us, having as it were the monopoly of the trade; whereas now our prices are subjected, as far as regards exportation, entirely to the prices of the foreign market, and as the continental nations import at cheap rates, we are obliged to reduce our prices conformably, in order to export our surplus.

5. The produce exported from the port of Havana in 1818, is as follows:

Boxes of sugar	227,328
Pounds of coffee	24,980,208
Hhds. of molasses	44,990
Do. of rum.	3,219

1078 merchant vessels entered the port during the year 1818; 1075 merchant vessels sailed from thence during the same period, of which about one-fourth were Spanish, and three-fourths foreign, exclusive of coasters. Independent of the large amount of our manufactures required by this colony, we should thus find a constant employment for about 200,000 tons of British shipping, manned by about thirteen or fourteen thousand British seamen.

6. By this cession the British maritime dominion in the West Indian Archipelago would be complete; it would form an impregnable barrier against North American aggression in those seas, and would become the safeguard of all the other British colonies. Of this we may rest assured—if Great Britain does not obtain possession of Cuba, the United States, who are panting with feverish anxiety for the prize, at no distant period, either by intrigue, intimidation, or a war for this sole object, will secure the colony for her own purposes. Of what value to the mother country will then be your old colonies, and among them Jamaica? Speaking as an individual considerably interested, I should consider my Jamaica securities deteriorated 20 per cent. The minister who with his eyes open allows this cession to America deserves to be impeached. Spain has not power to manage the concerns of this large and populous colony. It must belong either to Great Britain, or to America; and wo to British greatness and power should it fall into the hands of your jealous rivals—I will not say, your present enemies.

7. Spain has agreed by the Madrid treaty, in consideration of a payment of 400,000*l.* by this country, that the slave trade shall cease entirely from and after 30th May next. Considering the precarious tenure by which Spain holds her sovereignty over Cuba, has she the power of enforcing her stipulation? and will not those islanders, aided by others, still persevere in carrying on this inhuman traffic, in defiance of the orders of the mother country? Cuba contemns her ordinances, as respects

her commerce to Europe; and will she not equally despise the treaties of the mother country, when the execution of their stipulations are in direct opposition to the vital interests of the colony? 'Tis a mockery to say that Spain can enforce the provisions of the treaty. Those gentlemen, who, with so much honour and credit to themselves and country, have persevered in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade, must again be aroused to action, for fresh labours of love await their humanity. Let them be assured, that unless Cuba be placed under the sovereignty of Great Britain, all the rest of Europe combined are unable to put an end to the slave trade, as far as respects the supply of this island.

I have now, sir, given you a few ideas on the subject of this interesting possession. If they do not convince you of the eligibility, I would say absolute necessity, of this colony belonging to Great Britain, I shall despair of the use of further arguments. Should the present statement fall under the observation of his majesty's ministers, I trust they will be fully sensible of the advantages of the acquisition; and if they cannot succeed in obtaining the colony, for the honour and advantage of our own country, they will at least prevent the dominion of it falling into the grasping hands of the United States.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

A JAMAICA MERCHANT.

Messrs. Bache & Norvell—I send you a copy of the rules and regulations of the British parliament, for publication. They may be highly serviceable to our struggling brethren in South America, in regulating their legislative proceedings, and may probably afford some useful hints to some of the numerous deliberative bodies in our own country. I hope if you publish them, that some copies will be sent to South America by those who may have a safe opportunity. A copy of Mr. Jefferson's Parliamentary Manual would also be of great service to those young legislators. It is easily to be imagined that they must be much impeded in their debates and proceedings, for want of a well organized system for conducting business. J. M.

[FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.]

Regulations and Orders of Parliament.

The forms of proceeding in parliament are but little known in comparison of other parts of our laws and institutions. They are regarded by many as mere arbitrary ceremonies, the reasons for which, if they did not originate in caprice, have been now altogether lost, as the Turks show the same reverence by uncovering their feet as we do by uncovering our heads, and as some of the South Sea islanders deem it as disrespectful to stand in the presence of their superiors, as Europeans do to sit down. It will be found, however, on a little reflection, that those forms are of some importance, which keep up the distinction between a deliberative assembly and a tumultuous meeting, and that the species of discipline is not the least worthy of attention which preserves order in a body of which all the members are equal in authority. It is in fact by the strict observance of these forms, and by the introduction of the system of representation, or rather delegation, in modern times, that all the objections to a popular government have been done away. An account of some of the forms of proceedings in the House of Commons, and an explanation of some of the terms used in describing them, may be also of service to the readers of parliamentary debates.

Time of Meeting.—The old parliament hours, as lord Clarendon tells us, was from eight in the morning to twelve. The afternoon was reserved for the business of committees. At present the House of Commons meets between three and four, and prayers are immediately read by the chaplain. The morning is occupied by such committees as happen to be sitting. As soon as there are forty members in the house, the speaker takes the chair; but if, at four o'clock, there are not forty present, he adjourns the house to the next day of sitting. The reason why this hour has been fixed upon for an adjournment, is supposed by Mr. Hatsell to be, that by act of parliament (12th William) it is ordered that members who are introduced for the first time into the house, shall take the oaths of supremacy, abjuration, &c. at the table, between nine and four.

When the king or his commissioners summon the house to the House of Peers to hear the royal assent given to bills, or for any other purpose, the speaker, on his return, takes the chair without counting the house; but if any member demand that the house be counted, no business can be done till it appear that at least forty members be present; and if it happens, after four o'clock, that there are not so many present, the house is immediately adjourned.

In the House of Peers, three lords make a house; and very often there are not more than three present, while judicial business is transacted, viz. the lord chancellor, the chairman of committees, and junior bishop, who reads prayers.

Questions.—When a proposition is submitted to the house by the speaker, it is called putting the question. It was anciently (in times when the proceedings of the house must have been much less regular than they now are) the practice for the speaker to collect the sense of the house from the debates, and thence to frame propositions. When he had done this, he used to 'put the question' to the house—that is, ask them did they agree to this proposition? Hence the name originated. The present practice is, that a member who has a proposition to make shall put it in writing, he reads it, and delivers it to the speaker. When this "motion" is seconded, it is proposed by the speaker to the house. It cannot then be withdrawn, except

by the leave of the house, at the request of the mover; and, till it is agreed to or negatived, no other motion can be discussed, with the following exceptions—1st, A motion to adjourn—2d, A motion for reading the orders of the day—3d, For the previous question—Or, 4th, for an amendment on the motion proposed. This general rule, which confines the attention of the house to a particular subject, and that digested into a regular proposition, is indispensably necessary to the despatch of business; and it is to the want of such a regulation, that much of the disorder in inexperienced popular assemblies, such as the national assemblies in France, and the Cortes in Spain, is to be attributed. A practice has prevailed in those bodies (drawn from the practices of the French parliament, which were judicial and not legislative bodies) of collecting the opinion of members, not simply by an aye or no to any question, but in any manner in which the individuals thought fit to deliver them. The member delivering that opinion was called an opinant. The inconvenience of this practice in a legislative assembly is, that, independently of the time consumed in the process, the various conflicting opinions are so numerous, that no decision can be recorded, unless it be that, not of the majority, but of the greatest number who are of one mind. The opinants also frequently went, like all other makers of speeches, into matters quite irrelevant to the subject. The exceptions to the general rule in the House of Commons are as necessary as the rule itself.

1. *Adjournment.*—Whatever subject is under discussion, any member may move "that the house do now adjourn," and this motion must take the precedence of every other—for as it cannot be calculated at what time any emergency may render an adjournment necessary, so the house cannot preclude itself from taking this step, notwithstanding it may not have decided on any motion which has been proposed to it. A motion for adjournment may be repeated any number of times; and there was an instance in the last session, when Mr. Wynne moved the standing order for excluding strangers, that Mr. Brougham moved an adjournment three several times, on each of which the house divided.

2. A motion for the *orders of the day*, also takes the precedence of other motions, and is employed to get rid of any proposition to which the house may not wish to give either an affirmative or negative. When a motion has been made, any member may move that the orders of the day (that is to say, the list of proceedings which have been ordered to be taken into consideration on that day) be read. The motion cannot be employed to put off the discussion of any proposition which is to be found among the orders themselves.

3. A motion for the *previous question* may be made to get rid of any other motion, whether it be found in the orders or not. On any proposition being submitted to the house, any member may demand that the house shall first decide whether "the question be now put," (this is called moving the previous question,) and if the house decide "that it be not now put," the original motion falls to the ground; but the mover is not precluded from bringing it forward at any other time, if he thinks fit.

4. An *amendment* may be proposed on any question: the form of determining on it is this—The speaker reads the original motion, and states that an amendment has since been proposed: he then puts the question "that the words proposed to be left out," or "the words proposed to be inserted, stand out of the question." If the house agree to insert or reject any words, he then reads the question so amended, and it is again put to the vote; so that if the house, on hearing the whole of the question, think fit to reject it, they may still do so. This regulation prevents the house from being taken by surprise, or from admitting words which might, in combination with the rest of the motion, bear a construction which they might not agree to.

It is also to be remarked, that if any question respecting the privilege of the house, or the order of its proceeding, arise in the course of a debate, it must have the precedence of any other matter under discussion. This rule evidently originated at a time when the connexion between the House of Commons and the ministers of the crown was less intimate than that which exists at present. As the king was always eagerly expecting the subsidies which the House of Commons might intend to grant, that body readily perceived that the best way to secure its privileges from any hostile encroachment, was to make another business give way to the discussion of such subjects.

Thus in the parliament which preceded the long parliament (1640), the lords, who were devoted to the crown, took upon themselves to advise the commons to proceed forthwith to the business of a supply; but so far was this from answering the purpose of those who proposed it, that the commons immediately voted this a breach of privilege, and would proceed to no public business till the journals had been searched, and a protestation sent up to the House of Peers, to be entered on the journals of that house.

The mode of coming to a decision on a question is this:—The speaker, having read the motion, desires those who are of that opinion to say aye; he then desires those who are of the contrary opinion to say no. He then says he thinks the ayes (or the noes) "have it." If no one contradict this declaration, the vote is recorded; but, if it be contradicted by any member, the house proceeds to a division. In the first place, all strangers are ordered to withdraw; two tellers are appointed from the ayes, and two from the noes. The ayes (or the noes) are ordered to go forth into an antichamber of the house, called the lobby; the other party remaining in the

house. One teller for each party counts the number of those who remain in the house, the other two count those who went forth as they return through the door of the house; the numbers are then reported by the tellers at the table, and if the number be equal, the speaker is called upon for his casting vote. It is to be remarked here, that as the tellers are chosen from both parties, they keep a check upon each other, and it is necessary that they should agree in their reports, otherwise the house must be counted a second time. [*Franklin Gazette.*

MISSOURI RIVER.

St. Louis, August 25.

The rise of the Missouri is periodical, and may be counted upon annually with sufficient certainty for all practical purposes.

The causes of its rise are permanent and uniform. They depend upon the melting of the snows upon the different tributary streams, which, from their geographical positions, are bound by the laws of nature to bring down their tributes at successive periods from early in the spring till late in the summer.

These tributaries are—

I. *The Great Osage*—entering the Missouri 133 miles from its mouth, in north lat. 38 22. Its sources in latitude 35, 36 and 37; 600 miles in length and 397 yards wide at its mouth.

II. *The Kanzas*—entering the Missouri 300 miles from its mouth, in lat. 39 5; 1200 miles in length; its sources between parallels 38 and 40.

III. *The Platte*—joining the Missouri 600 miles from its mouth in lat. 41; 2000 miles in length; its sources in the Rocky mountains between parallels 41 and 42.

IV. *The Yellow Stone*—entering the Missouri 1800 miles above its mouth, in lat. 48; about 1100 miles long; its sources in the Rocky mountains, between the latitudes 42 and 44.

V. *The rivers* which issue directly from the Rocky mountains, between the latitudes 44 and 49, and unite their streams above the falls of the Missouri, from 2500 to 3000 miles above its mouth. The principal of these rivers are Gallatin's, Madison's, Jefferson's, Medicine and Maria.

About thirty rivers from 100 to 500 miles in length also join the Missouri between its mouth and the Rocky mountains, but are not of sufficient consequence to be named individually among its tributaries.

It is evident the snow will melt at very different periods on the heads of these different rivers. On the Osage in February and March; on Jefferson's and Maria, in June and July.

Lewis and Clark found snow twelve feet deep on the mountains at the head of Jefferson river in the first week in June, and waited two weeks for it to melt before they could cross.

In the latter part of June all the rivers issuing from the Rocky mountains between latitudes 44 and 49, are flooded by the melted snows; and bringing down their tributes during the months of July and August, give the last swell to the Missouri and Mississippi, and exhibit the longest and finest line of river navigation upon the face of the globe.

[*St. Louis Enquirer.*

Reflections on the Management of Steam Boats.

Mr. Editor—When we reflect on the various machinery and many useful improvements that have been introduced to the world within the last century, by the ingenuity of man, and consider how rapidly the barriers of difficulty have been removed by the march of science and speculation, we are apt to suppose there is no worldly desire which might not be realized by the persevering agency of men of genius. But when we daily see how many are disappointed in their pursuits, and, as it were, sacrificed at the very altar of improvement by commonplace ignorance or childlike carelessness, we tremble as we behold any of those grand and potent objects of machinery intrusted to the management of individuals, who, under the stimulating desire of gaining a rapid fortune, play with their power, and dash through the world with a hardihood bordering upon madness, or a carelessness equal to idiotism. I have been naturally led to make these remarks from the accidents which have so frequently occurred in the American steam boats, where the great genius of Fulton has been but too seriously and too recently overpowered by the carelessness alluded to. Perhaps there never was a more complete vessel for comfort and accommodation, for elegance of figure or cleanliness and swiftness in sailing, than the late Phœnix, on Lake Champlain—yet this beautiful object was destroyed through unpardonable carelessness. If the lights that were used in that boat had been produced by oil, and fixed in proper lamps, she most likely would have been running for the profit of the owners to this hour; but, however astonishing it may appear, I sincerely believe that the

beautiful Phœnix had but one lantern belonging to her; and I am very doubtful if the Congress steam boat has *even one* at this moment. It is certainly the duty of every passenger on board a steam boat to remonstrate against the careless use of an exposed candle; for all the wooden parts of the vessel near the furnaces must, as a matter of course, become so dry from the intensity of heat kept up, and so unctuous, from the substance in constant use about the machinery and kitchen, that to leave a naked candle near these parts, is almost as dangerous as placing it in a magazine of gunpowder. Another objectionable and dangerous practice, common in the Champlain boats, is the piling of fire-wood upon their boilers, to keep the decks disencumbered; for it is easy to conceive how readily the mouth of the furnace may communicate fire to the wood just above it, if a sudden gust of wind should by chance rush into the furnace in the absence of the fireman.

And while speaking of the causes that perhaps have, and yet may, lead to the firing of steam boats, I conceive that smoking segars should not be considered as one of the least dangerous; for the end of a lighted segar has been too frequently seen to expire upon the dry deck of a steam boat, without an effort being made to extinguish it by the person who had carelessly thrown it there. If a lobby is necessary for gamblers and smokers, let that lobby be lined with tin; and let none be permitted to smoke out of the lobby—for when ladies are present, it is assuredly a practice "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

Another precaution to be observed in such vessels, is, that the *helmsman* should be placed in a situation the most distant from the machinery; for being placed so close to, or immediately over the engine, as was the case on board the Phœnix, it is natural to suppose that he was the first man to fly from his post, being nearest the seat of danger; and the helm, the great principle by which the boat and passengers might to a greater extent have been saved, was deserted in the earliest stage of alarm. Let the helmsman always steer abaft the machinery, and he will then have the power of keeping the vessel before the wind, and of running her on shore, in any case of accident by fire about the engine. In addition to this precaution, no steam vessel should be allowed to run without being provided with boats sufficient to remove all her passengers. She might at least have a boat upon each quarter, one across the stern, and if necessary, she might, without inconvenience, tow another. To give a further proof of madness or indiscretion in some individuals, I shall only mention, that it was but last week, some emigrants on their passage from Quebec to Montreal, had absolutely kindled a fire, early in the morning, upon the deck of the Car of Commerce, to boil a kettle or for the purpose of warming themselves; but it was soon discovered by the captain, and instantly extinguished.

I feel not the slightest desire, by making these remarks, of discouraging any persons from travelling by steam boat—for I am persuaded they are the most comfortable, certain and speedy conveyances that can be conceived or contrived; and that with common care and diligence, they are as secure from fire as the houses we live in; but when any extraordinary imprudence is manifested in conducting these boats, it is the duty of every one to step forward, and to use his best endeavours, by every possible means, to deprecate and reform it, for the general welfare and security of all travellers. MENTOR.

Montreal Herald.]

CAPTAIN SYMMES' THEORY.

From occasional notices in the newspapers, it appears that captain Symmes still persists in his *theory of the earth*, and that he has applied to different sovereigns of Europe for assistance to explore the internal cavity. It is time to notice such extravagant speculations, when the lives of men may be endangered by their being acted on. I have waited to see if any of our astronomers, geologists, or mechanical philosophers, would show the impossibility of such a formation as Symmes supposes to exist; but have waited in vain. It therefore, rests with me, who am neither astronomer or geologist, to do what some of them ought to have done long ago.

The density of the earth, as found by calculation from a mean of 347 experiments, made on purpose, by Dr. Maskelyne and Mr. Cavendish, is more than five times greater than that of water. Now, as the materials we find composing the surface of the earth, will not more than average half of this density, it follows, that the central part must exceed it. So far then from having any reason to believe that our globe may be *hollow* within, we are at a loss to conceive of materials heavy enough to make up the great specific gravity found by experiment, supposing it to be all solid.

It may be shown, by the theory of gravitation, that no *hollow* globe, of the magnitude of the earth, *can* exist. Suppose such a shell of fluid matter to be created, and put into rotary motion the same as that of the earth, and subject also to the laws of gravitation, it would not retain that motion for a moment—it would *fall in* from all points, and soon coalesce in a solid spheroid. The centrifugal force which Capt. Symmes employs to keep his shell in shape, is altogether insufficient to produce any such effect. At the equator, that force is only 1-230th of the gravitating force, and at the poles nothing. Even supposing the rotary motion was increased to such a degree as to keep the equatorial part in its original position, still no other part would retain it. The poles being attracted by each other, and by every other particle between them, while there was no force tending to keep them apart, would soon meet—so would every thing opposite parallel; for, in all, the antrifugal,

being less than the centripetal force, would only retard, but could not prevent them, from meeting; and the whole would form a very oblate spheroid.

I will venture to assert, that no *hollow* celestial body of any magnitude *can* exist, unless in the form of a flattened ring, like those of Saturn.

When Capt. Symmes first published his theory, I could not help admiring his inventive genius, whatever I might think of his judgment. There is a distinction in being foremost even in absurdity. But I have since found, that he is the humble copyist of the absurdities of Dr. Halley, who, in 1692, published the same theory in the same words.
Kentucky Herald.] D. P.

CONTAGION OF THE PLAGUE.

London, Aug. 11.

The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the validity of the doctrine of contagion in the plague, and to report their observations thereupon, together with the minutes of the evidence taken before them, to the house, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following report:

Your committee being appointed to consider the validity of the received doctrines concerning the nature of contagious and infectious diseases, as distinguished from other epidemics, have proceeded to examine a number of medical gentlemen, whose practical experience or general knowledge of the subject appeared to your committee most likely to furnish the means of acquiring the most satisfactory information. They have also had the evidence of a number of persons, whose residence in infected countries, or whose commercial or official employments, enabled them to communicate information as to facts, and on the principle and efficacy of the laws of quarantine; all the opinions of the medical men whom your committee have examined, with the exceptions of two, are in favour of the received doctrine, that the plague is a disease communicable by contact only, and different in that respect from epidemic fever; nor do your committee see any thing in the rest of the evidence they have collected, which would induce them to dissent from that opinion. It appears from some of the evidence that the extensiveness and virulence of the disorder is considerably modified by atmospheric influence; and a doubt has prevailed, whether under any circumstance the disease could be received and propagated in the climate of Britain. No fact whatever has been stated to show, that any instance of the disorder has occurred, or that it has ever been known to have been brought into the Lazarettos for many years; but your committee do not think themselves warranted to infer from thence, that the disease cannot exist in England; because, in the first place, a disease, resembling in most respects the plague, is well known to have prevailed here in many periods of our history, particularly in 1665-6; and further, it appears that in many places, and in climates of various nature, the plague has prevailed after intervals of very considerable duration.

Your committee would also observe, down to the year 1800, regulations were adopted which must have had the effect of preventing goods infected with the plague from being shipped directly for Britain; and they abstain from giving any opinion on the nature and application of the quarantine regulations; as not falling within the scope of inquiry to which they have been directed; but they see no reason to question the validity of the principles on which such regulations appear to have been adopted.—June 14, 1819.

SOCIETIES.

A correspondent has applied to us to invite the editors of newspapers throughout the union to publish "a complete list of all the societies formed or projected, in their respective states, for the promotion of any scheme, or the attainment of any object, connected with religion, morals, science, agriculture, commerce, or manufactures." The motive which produced this application has not been communicated to us: but, persuaded that no mischief can result from our compliance, we hereby give the invitation required. The information which it may elicit, will be regularly transferred to the columns of the National Intelligencer. [*Nat. Int.*

LORD FALMOUTH.

"Lord Falmouth commanded the yeomen of the guard at the time of his death; but my sole motive of mentioning his decease, is in order to commemorate an anecdote respecting him. I have been assured, that, towards the conclusion of George the Second's reign, when Mr. Pitt, afterwards created earl of Chatham, occupied a principal place in the cabinet, lord Falmouth having waited on him at his levee, stated his wish to be recommended to his majesty, for the first vacant *garter*. The secretary of state expressing a degree of reluctance to lay the request before the king, and manifesting some disapprobation of the demand itself——"you will be pleased, sir, to remember," said lord Falmouth, "that I bring in five votes, who go with ministry, in the House of Commons; and if my application is disregarded, you must take the consequence." "Your lordship threatens me," replied the minister, with warmth: "you may therefore be assured, that so long as I hold a place in the councils of the crown, you shall never receive the order of the garter." Then turning round, he exclaimed, addressing himself to those near him, "Optat ephippia Bos piger." [The heavy ox desireth the saddle.] Lord Fal-

mouth, comprehending nothing of the meaning of these words, but conceiving that the monosyllable *Bos* must allude to his name, requested to be informed what the minister meant "by so calling him?" "The observation," replied Mr. Pitt, "is not mine, but Horace's." As little familiar with the name of the Roman poet, as he was acquainted with his writings, lord Falmouth, apprehending that Horace Walpole had said something severe or disrespectful concerning him; under that second mistake, "If Horace Walpole," said he, "has taken any liberties with my name, I shall know how to resent it. His brother, sir Robert, when he was alive, and first minister, never presumed so to treat me." Having thus expressed himself, he quitted Mr. Pitt, leaving the audience in astonishment at the effect of his double misapprehension." [*Wraxall's Memoir.*

It appears by an intimation in the Monthly Review for July last, that Mr. Thomas Moore, the translator of *Anacreon*, is engaged in writing the life of the *Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan, esq.*

Foreign.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

The first accounts of the Manchester riot which reached this country, displayed on the part of the government agents, such high handed and illegal conduct in dispersing a very large and peaceable assembly, that nothing less could be imputed to the ministry than a determination to assume arbitrary and uncontrolled power. The intelligence below, however, gives a different and rather a more probable view of the circumstances attending it. Unfortunately, viewed as it may be, it is in the highest degree unfavourable to the hopes of the lovers of freedom.

News by the Mary and Susan, received at Boston.

The London papers, up to the 23d, are filled with details of the proceedings at Manchester, from various sources of intelligence.

On one side, the meeting of the populace, though multifarious, is described as in the highest degree orderly, and decorous, and the attack upon them to have been wanton and unnecessary. The people received the different military corps with cheering, until their sabres informed them that their visit was hostile. On the other hand, the marching in regiments under regular leaders, the numerous banners with their inscriptions, the call of several persons to the people, to lock their arms fast together round the hustings, and other circumstances, indicated any thing but a peaceable meeting—and the riot act having, according to the ministerial papers, been *twice read*, the magistrates consulted together, and issued a warrant to arrest Hunt. The officers and cavalry who were appointed to execute it, were assailed by heavy vollies of stones, and shouts, and they did not use their sabres, until compelled to it by self defence. Not a single shot was fired by the military. There were 100,000 persons within view.

On Tuesday evening a large and riotous mob assembled in Oldham, and the riot act read to them—but they were dispersed by the military. On Wednesday not the least disturbance took place in Manchester or Salford. Cheerfulness and confidence appeared to be restored; but a notice was issued to the inhabitants by the magistrates, requesting them not to be out of their own houses after nine o'clock at night. There is a list of thirty persons, very much hurt, who were lodged in the infirmary, of whom two had died, and forty out-patients who were dressed there. The thanks of the magistrates of Manchester to colonel L'Estrange, and the officers and men under his command, have been given for the energy and humanity they displayed in their conduct. The same vote was passed in favour of major Trafford, of the Lancaster and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, for their exemplary conduct, and to numerous other persons. But the public mind is still in a violent state of agitation.

Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, Night, Morehouse, Wild, Jones, and several women, were brought before ten magistrates, on Friday afternoon, and all of them detained in custody, upon charges of HIGH TREASON. They generally bowed and retired. Hunt said he was innocent of the charge, and was willing to meet it.

There were reform meetings in the north, notwithstanding the events at Manchester—but they were moderate and tranquil. A meeting at Kennington, to consider the violation of the rights of the people at Manchester, &c. was adjourned to a future day; although a great stimulus was given to it, by the circulation of handbills, printed by Wooler.

Mr. Phillips' Speech at the public Dinner to General D'Evereux, at Dublin.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I sincerely thank you; to be remembered when my countrymen are celebrating the cause of freedom and humanity, I cannot fail to be grateful—to be so remembered when a personal and valued friend is the object of the celebration, carries with it a double satisfaction; and you will allow me to say, that if any thing could enhance the pleasure of such feelings, it is the consciousness that our

meeting can give just offence to no one. Topics have too often risen up amongst us, where the best feelings were painfully at variance—where silence would have been guilt, and utterance was misery. But, surely here, at length, is an occasion where neither sect or party are opposed—where every man in the country may clasp his brother by the hand, and feel and boast the electric communication. To unmanacle the slave—to unsceptre the despot—to erect an altar on the inquisition's grave—to raise a people to the attitude of freedom—to found the temples of science and of commerce—to create a constitution, beneath whose ample arch every human creature, no matter what his sect, his colour or his clime, may stand sublime in the dignity of manhood—these are the glorious objects of this enterprize, and the soul must be imbruted, and the heart must be ossified, which does not glow with the ennobling sympathy. Where is the slave so abject as to deny it? Where is the statesman who can rise from the page of Spanish South America, and affect to commiserate the fall of Spain? Her tyranny, even from its cradle to its decline, has been the indelible disgrace of christianity, and of Europe—it was born in fraud, baptized in blood, and reared by rapine—it blasphemed all that was holy—it cankered all that was happy—the most simple habits, the most sacred institutions, the most endeared and inoffensive customs, escaped not inviolate the accursed invader—the hearth, the throne, the altar, lay confounded in one common ruin; and when the innocent children of the sun confided for a moment in the christian's promise, what! oh, shame to Spain! oh, horror to christianity! oh, eternal stigma on the name of Europe! what did they behold?—the plunder of their fortunes, the desolation of their homes, the ashes of their cities; their children murdered without distinction of sex; the ministers of their faith expiring amid tortures; the person of their Ynca, their loved, sacred, their heroic Ynca, quivering in death upon a burning furnace; and the most natural, and most excusable of all idolatries, their consecrated Sunbeam, clouded by the murky smoke of an inquisition, streaming with human gore, and raised upon the ruins of all that they held holy! These were the feats of Spain, in South America! This is the fiery and domestic sway for which an execrable tyrant solicits British neutrality! Ireland, at least, has given her answer. An armed legion of her chosen youth bears it at this hour in thunder on the waters, and the sails are swelling for their brave companions. I care not if this tyranny was ten thousand times more crafty, more vigilant, more ferocious, than it is; when a people *will it*, their liberation is inevitable—their very inflictions will be converted into the instruments of their freedom—they will write its charter even in the blood of their shrines—they will turn their chains into the weapons of their emancipation. If it were possible still more to animate them, let them only think on the tyrant they have to combat—that odious concentration of qualities, at once the most opposite, and the most contemptible—timid and sanguinary—effeminate and ferocious—impious and superstitious—now embroidering a petticoat; now imprisoning an hero—to-day kneeling to a God of mercy; to-morrow lighting the hell of inquisition—at noon embracing his ministerial pander; at midnight starting from a guilty dream, to fulminate his banishment—the alternate victim of his fury and his fears—faithful only to an infidel priestcraft, which excites his terrors, and fattens on his crimes, and affects to worship the anointed slave as he trembles, enthroned on the bones of his benefactors. Who can sympathize with such a monster? Who can see, unmoved, a mighty empire writhing in the embraces of this *human Boa?* My very heart grows faint within me when I think how many thousands of my gallant countrymen have fallen to crown him with that ensanguined diadem—when I think that genius wrote, and eloquence spoke, and valour fought, and fidelity died for him, while he was tasting the bitterness of captivity, and that his ungrateful restoration has literally withered his realm into a desert, where the widow and orphan weep his sway, and the sceptre waves, not to govern but to crush! Never, my lord, never, whether we contemplate the good they have to achieve, the evil they have to overcome, or the wrongs they have to avenge—never did warriors march in a more sacred contest. Their success may be uncertain, but it is not uncertain that every age and clime will bless their memories, for their sword is garlanded with freedom's flowers, and patriotism gives them an immortal bloom, and piety breathes on them an undying fragrance. Let the tyrant menace, and the hireling bark—wherever christianity kneels or freedom breathes, their deeds shall be recorded, and when their honoured dust is gathered to its fathers, millions they have redeemed will be their mourners, and an emancipated hemisphere their enduring monument. Go, then, soldier of Ireland,

(*turning to general Devereux,*)

"Go where glory waits thee;"

Montezuma's spirit, from his bed of coals, through the mist of ages, calls to you for vengeance—the patriot Cortes, in their dungeon vaults, invokes your retribution—the graves of your brave countrymen, trampled by tyranny, where they died for freedom, are clamorous for revenge! Go, plant the banner of green on the summit of the Andes. May victory guide, and mercy ever follow it—if you should triumph, the consummation will be liberty, and in such a contest should you even perish, it will be as martyrs perish, *in the blaze of your own glory.* Yes, you shall sink, like the sun of the Peruvian whom you seek to liberate—mid the worship of a people, and the tears of a world, and you will rise reanimate, refulgent, and immortal!

Canal in Egypt.—The viceroy Mohammed Ali Pacha conceived the design

of digging a navigable canal from the Nile to Alexandria, by means of which large boats might be enabled to convey merchandize directly to Cairo, independent of the changeableness of the weather, which often impeded their progress to Rosetta, and rendered the entrance of the Nile impassable.

The works commenced in October last—and their superintendence is committed to Mohammed Bey, who has the command of 300 troops, destined to preserve order amongst the workmen, collected from the country, who are changed once a month. The waters of the Nile having increased more than had been expected, the labours were suspended, and recommenced in the month of December. The workmen were augmented to 30,000; at present, the whole number employed amounts to 270,000 persons. The genius and activity of Ali Pacha promise to conduct this enterprise, so useful to commerce, in a short time to a glorious issue. The workmen are divided into eight divisions; at the head of each is a Bey, with a certain number of troops. Besides these, Ishmail Pacha, with a corps of cavalry, patroles incessantly the whole line of divisions, to inspect the workmen and animate them in the performance of their labours. The length of the performance of the canal is to lie 45 miles; its breadth 90 feet; but its depth has not been yet decided. Besides the Turkish engineers, several foreigners are also employed, amongst whom is Don Carlo Billotti, a Neapolitan.

London, Aug. 3.

SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET.

This fine vessel sailed from Tranmere, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, on Friday last. The whole strength of her steam was applied (between seventy and eighty horse power), but she was completely beat round the Rock Perch, by the Waterloo steam packet, between Liverpool and Belfast. The latter vessel has two engines of thirty horse power each, is completely rigged with sails, and is calculated to carry nearly 150 tons. We had an opportunity last week of viewing the Savannah, and we may safely take upon ourselves to say, that a more handsome specimen of naval architecture never entered a British port. She is calculated to carry about 340 tons, of which nearly 200 tons are occupied by her machinery. The paddle wheels on each side are about 14 feet in diameter—each wheel has eight paddles of wood, nearly three inches thick, and four feet in length by two feet in breadth, connected by strong double chains, working in the midway, between stem and stern. The state cabin, which is entirely wainscotted with mahogany, tastefully inlaid, is 24 feet long, and perhaps 12 feet in width—on the sides are the cots, twenty in number, and admirably calculated for comfort and accommodation. The floor is painted to imitate a tessellated pavement, looking glasses are let into the mast which divides the cabin, and this arrangement gives a pleasing effect to the *tout ensemble*. The approach to the cabin, from the deck, is by a convenient staircase. There are a great number of other accommodations for passengers, and the whole is highly creditable to American mechanism and ingenuity. We had some conversation with the captain (Rogers), who is not remarkable for being communicative—and from the purport of his answers, we are inclined to believe, that the rumour of the vessel being a *present* to the emperor Alexander is totally groundless—but we are nevertheless of opinion that the Czar may *purchase* it, if he likes it. The fact is, the Savannah is sent to Europe merely as a specimen of transatlantic ship architecture, and will become the property of the "highest bidder." A silent civility pervades the whole of the crew, from the captain to the black cook, for which the whole inclusive may have private reasons, which it is no business of ours to inquire into. [*Chester Chronicle.*

MEXICAN MINES.

From the Journal of General Pike.

"I had the curiosity to visit a silver mine, (says Mr. Pike,) and endeavoured to get the Spanish officers to accompany me, but always found them backward in these visits, deferring them to some future time. Attended by my friend Dr. Robinson, I went one day through many of the furnaces near Chihuahua, and observed the manner which was pursued to analyze the mineral and extract the metal. I learnt that the one was brought in bags upon mules from the mine to the furnace: then ground or pounded into small pieces not larger than a nut, and precipitated into water in a sieve, which permitted the smaller particles, in the course of several progressive operations, to escape into a tub. From the small particles which remained at the bottom of the tub, after it had been purified of the earthy particles, there was a proportion of metal extracted by a nicer process; but the larger parts were put into a furnace, similar to our iron furnaces; and when in a state of fusion was let out into a bed of sand prepared for it. In this bed the melted silver was formed into bars, about the size of our pig iron; averaging in value two thousand five hundred dollars each.

The gold was cast into a mould, something like a bowl, and stamped by the king's assay-

ers with its value; generally amounting to 8 or 10,000 dollars.

These bars of gold and silver are received into the king's treasury in payment; and have a currency through the country. But many of the owners of mines, having no use for their money, pile away their bars of gold and silver in their cellars; where it remains for their posterity, of no service to themselves or the world."

The annual product of all the mines is immense; amounting to the astonishing sum of $14,000,000 in gold, and $50,000,000 in silver; the king's part of which is $12,800,000.

Yet, notwithstanding this abundance of the precious metals, the necessaries of life, owing to the fertility of the soil, and the deliciousness of the climate, are cheaper than in any part of the United States. For instance:

Flour by the cwt.	$5
Salt by the mule load,	3
Sheep, each	1
Beeves, each	5
Delicious wine by the bbl.	15
Horses, each	11
Mules, each	30

The price of all kind of labour excessively high: land very cheap, large districts being uninhabited. Among the military the following is the annual pay of the respective grades, from a private to a colonel.

Private,	$288
Corporal,	300
Sergeant,	350
Ensign,	800
2d Lieut.	1,000
1st Lieut.	1,500
Captain,	2,400
Major,	3,000
Lieut. Colonel,	4,000
Colonel,	4,500

IDEA OF MEXICAN WEALTH.

From the Travels of Humboldt.

This traveller affirms that the riches of Mexico are infinitely superior to those of Peru. I know of no Peruvian family (says he) in the possession of a fixed and certain revenue of 130,000 francs ($26,000)—But in Mexico there are individuals who possess no mines and whose revenue amounts to a million of francs ($200,000)—The family of the count de la Valenciano possesses alone on the ridge of the Andes a property worth 25,000,000 of francs ($5,000,000) without including the mine of Valenciano, which yields one year with another a net revenue of 1,500,000 livres ($240,000.)

The count de Regia built at his own expense two vessels of the largest size, worth $600,000, and presented them to the king of Spain.

The family of Fagoaga, well known for its beneficence, intelligence and zeal for the public good, exhibits the example of the greatest wealth which was ever derived from a mine. A single vein which the marquis of Fagoaga possesses in the district of Sombredath, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a net profit of $4,000,000.

The European reader will be still more astonished, when I inform him of the extraordinary fact, that this family lent about the year 1800, a sum of more than three millions and a half of francs ($700,000) without interest, to a friend whose fortune they believed would be made by it in a solid manner.

N. B. I know a man who would have thought the one-seventh of that sum a fortune within itself.

The mines (says Humboldt) have undoubtedly been the chief sources of the greatest fortunes of Mexico; but there is also a considerable number of rich families who have never had the working of any mines. Such are the descendants of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico. The duke of Montelon, the head of that family, possesses superb estates in the province of Caxaca. They would yield him an annual revenue of $300,000; but residing in Naples, the greater part of this sum is pocketed by collectors.

To complete the view of the immense wealth centered in the hands of a few individuals in Mexico, (continues Humboldt), I will add exact establishments of the revenue of some of the Mexican clergy; a vast number of whom suffer extreme poverty, while others possess revenues which surpass those of many of the sovereign princes of Germany. For example:

The archbishop of Mexico receives annually	$130,000
The bishop of Pueble,	110,000
of Valladolid,	100,000
of Guadalaxara,	90,000
of Durango,	35,000
of Monterey,	30,000
of Yucatan,	20,000
of Oarcaca,	18,000
of Sonora,	6,000

Making the enormous sum of $539,000 annually divided among eight clergymen!!! A sum almost sufficient to defray the expenses of the civil government of the United States.

But it is in Mexico, as every where else, the inordinate wealth of a few makes the inordinate poverty of many. The great body of the people (says Humboldt) are suffering for necessaries, while the nobles and great clergy are wallowing in princely estates. In the metropolis alone, a city which contains 40,000 inhabitants, you may see 20,000 poor wretches, like the lazaroni of Naples, sleeping in the open air, and depending for their bread upon the bounty of the passenger.

[*St. Louis Enquirer.*

The Princess of Wales.—A ministerial evening paper says, "It is with much pleasure we learn, that the princess of Wales does not return to this country

with any views connected with politics, or from any other cause that is likely to excite public attention by a reference to domestic transactions, which, we hope, will always be covered by the veil of discretion. The princess, we are informed, returns literally because she has exhausted her means of living abroad, and therefore intends to apply to government for pecuniary assistance, and to adopt a plan of economy in future."

Domestic.

MANUFACTURES.

"The political economists of Europe have established it as a principle that every state should endeavour to manufacture for itself; and this principle like many others we transfer to America, without calculating the difference of circumstances which should often produce a difference of result. In Europe, the lands are either cultivated or locked up against the cultivator. Manufacture must therefore be resorted to of necessity not of choice, to support the surplus of their people. But we have an immensity of land courting the industry of the husbandman. Is it best then that all our citizens should be employed in its improvement, or that one half should be called off from that, to exercise manufactures and handicraft arts for the other? Those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire which might otherwise escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those who not looking up to heaven to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandmen for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition.

"Thus the natural progress and consequence of the arts has sometimes perhaps been retarded by accidental circumstances; but generally speaking the proportion which the aggregate at the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. While we have land to labour, then let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work bench in twirling a distaff.

"Carpenters, masons, and smiths are wanting in husbandry, but for the general operations of manufacture, let our workshops remain in Europe. It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen, than bring them to the provisions and materials; and with them their manners and principles. The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic, will be made up in the happiness and permanence of government. The mobs of great cities add so much to the support of pure government, as sores do to the strength of the human body. It is the manners and spirit of a people, which preserve a republic in vigour. A degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and constitution."

[*Jefferson's Notes*, p. 239.

OLD SIMON.

'La,' said Mrs. Clacket, hoisting the latch of the door very quick, and entering with a bounce, 'only look my dear Mrs. M. at what bargains I have made. I purchased that beautiful calico for only 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard; that shawl for ten dollars, and that muslin for 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard—is it not exceeding cheap.' Such was the conversation which took place in my landlady's parlour a few evenings since. Good Mrs. Clacket thinks, like a few other of my countrywomen, nothing of so much importance in this world as making cheap purchases. She spends her forenoons in gadding to shops, obtaining 'quite pennyworth bargains,' and in showing them to her female acquaintances. Her own apartments are lumber rooms, where specimens of cheap purchases are exposed to every particular, and often the casual visitor. She can expatiate as largely upon the rise and fall of laces, bobbins, needles, and thread, as the stock-jobber upon stocks, the historian upon the rise and fall of nations, or the politician upon the changes and disgraces of court favourites—and with quite as much self sufficiency and self complacency. But who is Mrs. Clacket? Her husband was an honest, industrious merchant—thriving in the world by an attention to his own business. When these cheap

stores became *notorious*, his wife, desiring to aid the endeavours of her husband, used to purchase articles she did not want, because they were cheap. This, while it happened rarely, and to no great an amount, was of little disadvantage. But her purchases increased, as the praises of her neighbours increased, on account of the 'penworth bargains' she made, and 'la, I declare Mrs. Clacket, you can purchase goods cheaper than any woman breathing,' from those she despised, flattered her vanity and induced her to extend the amount of her bargains. About six months since her husband failed, with a full house of *cheap purchases*, long since made by his great pennyworth bargaining wife. His misfortunes, it seems, have not cured her desires for penworth bargains, although the amount of those goods sold at her husband's auction, which she had purchased long before, was much less than their cost even at the *cheap* rate. Ladies, take Old Simon's advice—buy a thing not for its cheapness, but for its usefulness—and avoid the imprudencies of the cheap purchasing Mrs. Clacket. [*Bost. Intel.*

The following resolutions were appended to a copy of the constitution of a society for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, lately established in Cincinnati. There can be no question of the utility of the course here prescribed; and were every community in like manner resolved to abstain from the use of expensive luxuries, the country would in a very few months be relieved from the pressure of hard times. But as long as a large proportion of our citizens will continue to consume more than they can pay for, it will be a poor remedy to oblige them to transfer their unprofitable custom from foreigners to their countrymen.

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"Jacob Burnet, esq. submitted the following declaration, which was adopted by the society.

"Being convinced that a retrenchment in the expense of living will be an important means in alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassment which exists in every section of the country, we concur in adopting and recommending to our fellow citizens the following declaration, to wit:

"1st. We will not purchase or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts, or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in cases of sickness.

"2d. Being convinced, that the practice which generally prevails of wearing suits of black as testimonials of respect for the memory of deceased friends, is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter in our families, or encourage it in others.

"3d. We will not purchase for ourselves or our families, such articles of dress as are expensive, and are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

"4th. We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as may be practicable, and we will give a preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our country, when the latter can be procured.

"5th. We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are considered extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles, until they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

"6th. We will observe a rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, and will in all our purchases be influenced, by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

"7th. We believe that the prosperity of the country depends in a great measure on a general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration. We therefore promise, that we will adhere to it ourselves, and that we will recommend it to others."

INDIGENOUS HEMP.

We are glad of the opportunity of publishing the following curious document furnished by our correspondent. In reply to his inquiry, we would suggest, that the plant called *Wild Hemp*, which so long ago attracted the attention of our legislature, was probably a plant now known by some other name. There are several indigenous plants of this country which are remarkable for their strength of fibre; and attempts have been made at different times to apply them to useful purposes. Among them are the Canada Nettle, the Silk Weed, and the Holly Hock. But, on experiment, they have all fallen so far short of the strength of the Hemp and Flax, as to prove unworthy of cultivation. It was probably one of these that was the subject of the order of the General Court, and not unlikely, the first above named, whose properties have lately been brought into extensive notice by Mr. Whitlow. Hemp, we presume, is not a native plant of this country, and where it is found in a wild state, it must have sprung from the seed of the imported plant.

—

I send you a copy of an order of court, passed July, 1641, respecting Wild Hemp, said to be a native weed of our country, and submit the question to those acquainted with our indigenous plants, whether any such thing be now known in New England? A. B.

"*July* 2, 1641.

"The court, taking into consideration the want of clothing, which is likely to come upon us next winter, and not finding any way

to supply us so well as by cotton, which we find not to be provided in due time for the present want, and understanding, from the certain knowledge of divers of the court, that there is a kind of *wild hemp, growing plentifully all over the country*, which, if it were gathered and improved, might serve for a present supply till cotton may be had—it is therefore ordered, that the deputies of this court shall take order in their several towns, that speedy notice be given to all masters of families of the said wild hemp, with directions when to gather it and how to use it; and, for their encouragement, they may well expect that what they shall gather more than they shall use, is likely to be taken off from them; for some have already offered to take off a good quantity at 2*d.* the pound, and to pay ready money for it, as the members of this court can inform any who shall desire to sell any of the said hemp at the rate aforesaid. And it is desired and will be expected, that all masters of families should see that their children and servants should be industriously employed, so that the mornings and evenings, and other seasons, may not be lost, as formerly they have been; and, if it be so continued, will certainly bring us to poverty—but that the honest and profitable custom of England may be practised among us, so as all hands may be employed for the working out of hemp and flax, and other needful things for clothing." [*Bost. D. Adv.*

CURING FISH.

Lubeck, August, 1819.

An improvement in curing fish having lately come to my knowledge, I beg leave to communicate it to the public through your paper—that improvement depends on the judicious use of alum on salted fish. To every 112 pounds of green fish, when duly prepared and salted, put one quarter of a pound of alum, by pulverizing and dissolving in water; and then pour the solution into the tubs among the fish, whether intended for drying, smoking, or sending off in barrels. The alum thus used on fish for drying, will prevent the salt from deliquescing (or giving) in damp weather; will render them firm, and preserve their weight and flavour: pickled and smoked herrings will be equally benefited.

Should this communication be duly attended to, the trade of our bay will receive an important acquisition. Alum is cheap, and the experiment easy, and the authority from which this information was got may be relied on. JOHN FAXON.

Eastport Centinel.]

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

Norfolk, Sept. 25.

The Hero of Lake Erie, the gallant Oliver H. Perry, is no more!

The United States corvette John Adams, arrived in Hampton Roads on yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, from Port Spain (Trinidad), from which place he sailed on the last day of August. From lieutenant commandant Claxton, who at present commands that ship, we have received the following communication respecting the death of this distinguished officer.

DIED, on the 23d August, on board the U. S. schooner Nonsuch, at the moment of her arrival at Port Spain, in the island of Trinidad, commodore OLIVER H. PERRY. He was taken with the yellow fever on his passage from the town of Angostura, and, although he was attended by two able physicians, he was reduced to the greatest extremity on the fourth day of his illness. Sensible of his approaching dissolution, he called his officers together, and communicated his last wishes.

He retained his faculties to the last—was perfectly collected and resigned—and submitted to his fate with great resolution and fortitude.

His remains were interred at Port Spain, on the 24th August, with naval and military honours. The troops of the island, a great concourse of citizens, together with the officers and crews of the John Adams and Nonsuch, formed the procession. The funeral was splendid and imposing, and there appeared to be but one sentiment of mournful regret among all who assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle. The conduct of the governor, sir Ralph Woodford, on this occasion, was marked with distinguished respect towards the deceased, and every American should feel grateful to him for the honours which he paid to the remains of their gallant countryman.

It was the wish of the officers of the squadron, that the body should be immediately conveyed to the United States, but the surgeons were of opinion that it would have been utterly impracticable.

DIED.

At Lexington, (Ky.) suddenly, on the 7th ult., Jacob Johnson, of Philadelphia, a member of the society of Friends, and for many years a respectable bookseller.

At Boston, on the 17th ult., Dr. John Jefferies, aged 75, for many years an eminent practising physician.

On the 20th ult., the Rev. Thomas P. May, pastor of the Episcopal church in the borough of Norristown.

At Frankford, (Penn.) on the 25th ult., aged 42 years, Mrs. Ann Pine Hurst, daughter of the late Com. Stephen Decatur.

On the 23d ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Rittenhouse, consort of Garret Rittenhouse, aged 56 years.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, October 9, 1819. No. 15.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(*Continued.*)

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

In forming an estimate of the merits of this work, we may consider it as exhibiting the *evidence* in this case of appeal, with the *pleadings* of the appellant's counsel thereon. The evidence is clear and concise, drawn from the most respectable and best informed witnesses, and so pointedly applied in the pleadings, that we doubt not the tribunal to which this appeal is made, the virtuous and enlightened of all nations, will reverse the judgments of Great Britain. Indeed we shall be much disappointed in our opinions of the character of many of those who originally passed judgment, not excluding the editors of the Edinburgh Review, if they do not, on a careful examination of this work, acknowledge their error, and join in the decree of reversal.

The difficulty of obtaining a correct view of a nation like this, scattered over a vast extent of territory, and possessing the various features of its derivation, by transient travellers, unaccustomed to a similar state of society, and in most cases blinded by strong prejudices, may be some excuse for the erroneous pictures which they have given. But it cannot palliate the illiberal and unchristian epithets, and the wanton abuses, which have been lavished by many British writers and travellers, on a nation derived in a great measure and at no very distant period from the same stock with themselves, professing in general the same religious principles, and revering the same great political axioms. The author of the work before us has not, however, imitated that conduct which he was obliged to expose, by returning on the parent those abuses which she had lavished on her children; and we cannot sufficiently admire and approve of the calmness and discretion with which, under all these aggravating circumstances, he has treated this subject. For although he has been obliged to make "inroads into the quarters of the restless enemy," he appears to have pursued with no unjustifiable weapons.

As our business is not that of professed reviewers, we shall not pursue the usual course of British critics, by exhibiting at large our own view of the subject, accompanied perhaps with some quaint remarks on the style and manner of the author, and may be, even on the *printing*, if it happens to have been done in America—we merely wish to give as brief an outline of this interesting work, as is consistent with the object of claiming for it the attention of the American reader; and that no interested views may be attributed, we disclaim any connexion with the author, the printer, or the publishers.

After making some apology in the preface for the "diffusion and roughness" of the diction, by suggesting that the work may be liable to this reproach, from its having been hastily composed, the author observes: "It is not a model of style or epitome that is wanting on such an occasion as the British writers have created for the exertion of our faculties of literary defence, whatever these may be; but an aggregation of facts pointedly told, and the production in detail of whatever tends to rectify perverse, or propagate just opinions." Though we must allow that in diction,

this work does not appear to us to possess equal merit with some former productions from the same pen; and regret that any opening, however small, should be left for the attacks of fastidious British critics on one so capable of preventing it; yet we are willing to admit the apology of the author, on a conviction that his work possesses in an eminent degree the merits which he claims for it, of "clearness and significancy," and which ought peculiarly to belong to such an undertaking. It is, in short, a work of *substance*, and if it do not possess the *superior finish* of some of those literary productions which we import in "bales and hogsheads," from the shops of "*sense*, science and genius" in Great Britain, it is at least clear of the *flimsy texture* of most of those productions, and better adapted for the use of strong minds, either in America or Europe.

The first section is devoted to an elucidation of the "political and mercantile jealousy of Great Britain." In relation to this subject the author observes:

"Great Britain continued to throw out sarcasms and reproaches against her North American kinsmen, after the continent of Europe had adopted the opposite style, and had even passed into an enthusiastic admiration. We may pardon vapouring, and invective, and affected derision, at the juncture when her authority was directly questioned, and her colossal power braved by the thirteen pigmy communities of *provincials;* and some allowance is to be made for the play of passions strongly excited, during and immediately after the struggle, by which she lost so valuable a portion of her empire: but the same course has been pursued without any abatement of virulence or exception of topics, towards these *independent United States;* it has not been abandoned after a second war, and after a development of character, resources, and destinies, which would seem sufficient to silence malice and subdue the most sturdy prejudice. When the "plantations" had grown into colonies, England still thought and spoke of them as the plantations: since the colonies have transformed themselves into an independent and powerful nation, it is the *colonies*, with an imagery to which increased jealousy and despite have added new and more hideous chimeras, that are yet seen in the English speculum."

The evidence in support of these general assertions is much stronger than we had supposed to exist, and evinces great industry in research. Though we are not surprised to find existing at this day, a political and mercantile jealousy on the part of Great Britain towards the United States of America, we must confess we were not prepared for the discovery of such clear evidence of its early and continued existence towards the Anglo-American colonies. The grounds of its origin are thus elucidated from historical records:

"The fisheries, shipping, and foreign West India trade of the colonies had scarcely become perceptible, before the British merchants and West India planters caught and sounded the alarm. As soon as the colonists, in the progress of wealth and population, undertook to manufacture, for their own consumption, a few articles of the first necessity, such as hats, paper, &c. a clamour was raised by the manufacturers in England, and the power of the British government was exerted to remove the cause of the complaint. The Discourse on Trade, of Sir Josiah Child, a work published in 1670, but written in 1665, and long considered as of the highest authority, expresses, in the passages which I am about to quote, the prevailing opinions of the day. 'Certainly it is the interest of England to discountenance and abate the number of planters at Newfoundland, for if they should increase, it would in a few years happen to us, in relation to that country, as it has to the fishery at New England, which many years since was managed by English ships from the western ports; but as plantations there increased, it fell to the sole employment of people settled there, and nothing of that trade left *the poor old Englishmen*, but the liberty of carrying now and then, by courtesy or purchase, a ship load of fish to Bilboa, when their own New England shipping are better employed, or not at leisure to do it.'"

And again:—

"The report made in 1731, at the command of the British parliament, by the Board of Trade and Plantations, concerning the 'trades carried on, and manufactures set up, in the colonies,' betrays much disquietude, and recommends that, 'some expedient be fallen upon to direct the thoughts of the colonists from undertakings of this kind; so much the rather, because these manufactures in process of time, may be carried on in a greater degree, unless an early stop be put to their progress.' The report carefully notes that in New England 'by a paper mill set up three years ago, they make to the value *of* 200*l. sg. yearly*.' The measures adopted by the parliament in 1732 and 1733, were symptomatic of the morbid sensibility common to all classes of politicians as well as traders. By the act 'for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America,' the interests of New England were sacrificed to those of the sugar planters."

The following extracts will be found worthy of attention, as they evince the effects of that jealousy in preventing emigrations to the colonies, which is extended to the present day with respect to these states, and to which we are perhaps in a great measure to attribute the prevailing disposition with a numerous class of writers in Great Britain, to depreciate the advantages which this country presents to emigrants.

"Emigration to the colonies proved, from the outset, a subject of alarm for the mother country. Her apprehension from it was twofold; of her own depopulation, and the translation and decline of her manufactures.'

"'The barbarism of our ancestors,' says the author of the European Settlements in America, 'could not comprehend how a nation could grow more populous by sending out a part of its people. We have lived to see this paradox made out by experience, but we have not sufficiently profited of this experience; since we begin, (in 1757,) some of us at least, to think there is a danger of dispeopling ourselves, by encouraging new colonies, or increasing the old.'

"Precautions were taken against too great an efflux from the kingdom to America, even in the time of James I. and were renewed on several occasions in that of his successor. The circumstance is noticed by Hume (chap. 52.) in the following terms: 'The Puritans, restrained in England, shipped themselves off for America, and laid there the foundations of a government, which possessed all the liberty, both civil and religious, of which they found themselves deprived in their native country. But their enemies, unwilling that they should any where enjoy ease and contentment, and dreading, perhaps, the dangerous consequences of so disaffected a colony, prevailed with the king to issue a proclamation, debarring these devotees access even into those inhospitable deserts.'

"In 1637, a proclamation was issued by Charles I. 'to restrain the disorderly transporting of his majesty's subjects to the colonies without leave:' and in 1638, another, 'commanding owners and masters of vessels, that they do not fit out any with passengers and provisions to New England, without license from the Commissioners of Plantations.' One incident of the operation of this interdict has attracted the notice of all the historians, and is thus strikingly told by Robertson:—

"'The number of the emigrants to America drew the attention of government, and appeared so formidable, that a proclamation was issued, prohibiting masters of ships from carrying passengers to New England, without special permission. On many occasions this injunction was eluded or disregarded. Fatally for the king, it operated with full effect in one instance. Sir Arthur Haslerig, John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, and some other persons, whose principles and views coincided with theirs, impatient to enjoy those civil and religious liberties, which they struggled in vain to obtain in Great Britain, hired some ships to carry them and their attendants to New England. By order of council an embargo was laid on these when on the point of sailing; and Charles, far from suspecting that the future revolutions in his kingdoms were to be excited and directed by persons in such an humble sphere of life, forcibly detained the men destined to overturn his throne, and to terminate his days by a violent death.'"*

Again:—

"On the recognition of our independence, the panic respecting emigration returned, in England, with double violence. Nothing short of complete depopulation, from the temptations which the seeming natural advantages, or the designing legislation, of the new republic might offer to his majesty's liege subjects, was apprehended by the privy council of the home department. Lord Sheffield set himself at work to medicate the imagination of his countrymen, by depicting this land as one of multifarious wretchedness, and in almost the last stage of atrophy. He represented emigration as the resource only of the culprit, and of those who had made themselves the objects of contempt. 'America would prove the bane of all others;' '*not above one emigrant in five*, to that country, succeeded so as to settle a family;' 'the better sort of them were begging about the streets of Philadelphia; Irishmen went there *to become slaves to negroes*,' &c.† Expedients more effectual than this phantasmagoria, were adopted by the government, particularly in 1794, in the shape of prohibitory laws. We had a remarkable instance of its feeling in 1817, in the act of parliament of that year, by which British and foreign vessels were allowed to carry passengers from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, in the proportion of one passenger only to every five tons, whereas the British vessels were permitted to convey them *to other countries* in the proportion of one for every two tons."

E. A.

Miscellany.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There is no subject or special duty, which is of so much vital interest, and so little understood, as the *management of children*. I am confirmed in the opinion, from attentive observation, that this branch of domestic econo-

* History of America, vol. iv.

† See Observations on the Commerce of the United States, by John Lord Sheffield, 1784.—p. 190, 96.

my is very much neglected, and that children were better governed, some twenty-five years ago, than they are at present. Parents, as well as society at large; the interest of country, and the welfare of mankind, depend, in a great measure, on early impressions—on a proper impulse and direction, given to children's minds: and this cannot be neglected, without violating those great obligations which morality imposes. I am excessively fond of children when they are not rude or noisy, and can possibly have no higher gratification than in mixing in their innocent amusements and participating in their joyful gambols—I take great delight in conversing with a sensible, modest boy, and can nurse a rosy cheek'd infant for hours, if the urchin does not cry. With such feelings, I accepted an invitation, from a friend, to dinner, who had a large family of young children, and who seasoned his invitation by assurances that I should meet some gentlemen of intelligence, as well as being gratified with the sight of a promising family. These were sufficient inducements: and at the appointed hour I was there, for nothing is more rude than to keep a family waiting dinner beyond the hour of invitation. I met with a friendly welcome; and the young ones, consisting of three boys and a girl, were, severally, ordered up to shake hands with me, and be exhibited.—They each made some resistance, shuffled off a little, and came very reluctantly. I did not augur well from this specimen of breeding: a child should be instructed to approach a stranger with respectful confidence, divested, alike, of assurance or timidity. I would not judge hastily, and dinner was shortly announced. The children were almost the first seated, and there was some indecent scuffling for chairs, which required the interference of the father to stop, and which was done not without some difficulty, as mamma begged him not to create a riot. Order being restored, I began to eat my soup, but with little comfort: the young ones were again noisy and clamorous: one did not like mutton—the other vociferously demanded the ship of a turkey—a third called for beer, with an air of authority, and papa whispered the fourth to ask me to drink a glass of wine with him, an honour which I would have declined, but was fearful of hurting the feelings of the father, who was thus ruining his child, by teaching him maxims of high life, and customs of mature age, while yet an infant. We got through the dinner after some wrangling: a few tears, expostulations from the father, and opposition from the mother. The desert was introduced: and the young ones made a dash at the finest of the fruit—helped themselves plentifully—and, while two were fighting for a peach, they knocked over a butter boat with sauce for the pudding, which they safely lodged partly in mamma's lap, and partly on my black small clothes. I was very near losing my temper on the occasion; it fretted me to see children so much neglected. However, while the urchins were busily engaged in destroying whatever they fancied, I was conversing, with a gentleman who sat opposite to me, on the subject of manufactures, and the means of decreasing pauperism and giving employment to our poor; but this deeply interesting topic was interrupted by the nurse entering, with an infant in her arms, and a boy of two years old, leading by the hand. A new scene of uproar commenced: the children seized the baby—the baby squalled for fruit—the young one grasped at every thing in his way—a perfect riot ensued—and it was with great difficulty that the room was cleared, after bribing each of them with something eatable. I took my departure with pleasure, happy in terminating this unpleasant interview.

Times are strangely altered, or rather wholesome doctrines have become unfashionable. When I was a boy, my breakfast, with seven others, consisted of milk and water, or very weak coffee, which was placed in a large earthen pan, and each of us had a tin cup, and two good slices of bread and butter: all of our meals were served up, in this manner, under the superintendence of one of the family, and we were despatched to school at the proper hour; we had a reasonable proportion of delicacies reserved for us, and at night we joined the family party, who were all pleased to see us, and that was the season for mirth and judicious hilarity: our education was not neglected—our appetites were not pampered—our minds were not ruined by extravagance—and our principles were not vitiated by bad examples. Nothing can have a better effect than adopting a system with children, and never departing from it, if the principles are sound. A very sacred and solemn duty is imposed upon parents, not only to feed and clothe their children (for that seems to be the boundary attention with many persons) but to preserve their mind and morals pure—to inculcate, by *precept* and *example*, lessons of prudence, economy and industry. This can only be effected in one way: by decision and judicious severity. Unless a child *fears* his parent, he will never obey or respect him. This severity does not consist in beating a child—but keeping him at a respectful distance; admitting him only at stated periods into his presence, and at those periods conversing rationally and affectionately with him; crushing in the bud every attempt at wit, or what is called smart sayings, the precursors only of insolence, rudeness and ill manners: but, on the contrary, imprinting, upon their waxen minds, lessons of mildness, temperance and industry.

Some will say, that by this cold and repulsive course, you teach children to hate you; but it should be remembered, that familiarity destroys respect; and where there is no respect, there is no fear—where there is no fear, there is no obedience. A child may fear his parent; but in time he will discover the good qualities of his father, account for his severity and love him; and that very severity, will induce a child to do nothing that may offend

him. Let them live hardy when young: partake of rough, but wholesome fare; abstain from luxuries: dress plainly; give them little or no money; teach them to earn it; give them a trade when they are able to work, or a suitable profession; see that their time is employed, and *compel* them, while under your care, to obey your commands, and they will turn out good citizens. It is a fact, which is undeniable, that seven-eighths of the bad characters, who disfigure the world—who are useless to themselves—of no credit or service to their families, have been thus reduced to extremities from the culpable neglect and unpardonable indifference of parents.

Nat. Adv.] HOWARD.

AMERICAN BRIDGES.

The American papers contain some curious information with regard to the stupendous *wooden bridges* which have been constructed in various parts of North America. It is very certain, that the engineers of the United States have been for many years intimately conversant with the art of building wooden bridges, an art which, from the rapid diminution of timber, combined with the accumulation of capital and the increased command of labour, has long been superseded in Europe by the more solid structures of regular masonry. Throughout the continent of North America timber is plentiful and labour dear; both which circumstances point out the necessity of resorting to wooden bridges—insomuch, that the immense single arch, called Carthage, thrown over the Genesee river, is described as containing in the whole above 127,000 feet of timber (running and board measure); yet as having been executed by the inconceivably small average number of 22 workmen, and in the short space of only nine months. Ireland, whose disease is want of capital, took advantage about thirty years ago of the skill of a North American architect, named Cox, to carry communications, formerly thought impracticable, over some of the broadest, deepest, and most rapid estuaries in the island. The bridges of Derry, Ross, Waterford, and Wexford, were erected by that able engineer, for the fifth, or less, of the calculated price which lime and stone were to have cost the above mentioned cities. —The slender beams which support these bridges offer scarcely any resistance to the stream. They are kept in repair at a moderate expense; and they have done more for the reciprocal accommodation and prosperity of the several counties and districts which they bind together, than had been accomplished in whole centuries preceding their construction. [*London paper.*

GEOGRAPHY.

The following address, syllabus, and circular, exhibit the plan of a course of lectures on the geography of the United States, proposed to be delivered in New York by Mr. William Darby, well known as the author of Emigrant's Guide, and other works on the western country.

We wish him much success, and think they cannot fail, if judiciously conducted, to prove both useful and agreeable.

—

Lectures on the Geography of the United States.

The subscriber proposes to read a course of lectures on the geography of the United States. The course will be composed of 30 lectures, semi-weekly, commencing on the 7th of October, and ending about the 1st of February. Lecture days, except the introductory lecture, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

As I intend reading my lectures with enlarged maps, drawn and strongly marked for the purpose, a complete perspective of the natural features and territorial divisions will be displayed to the eye. The rapidity with which ideas are conveyed to the mind by such sensible representations, is known to every man of common observation, and the permanency of these impressions upon the memory, decides the superiority of the method of conveying knowledge by lectures over that of all other systems of instruction.

Accurate, and strongly defined maps, are perhaps of all instruments of instruction, those which condense most in the smallest space; but maps lose half their value if studied unconnectedly with verbal description. In all the geographical and statistical works in which I have been engaged, I have endeavoured to combine the two mutually accessory modes of description; in my lectures I will pursue the same system.

Though general upon the whole territory of the United States, the course will be more in detail upon the new states and territories, formed and forming in the west and south. A residence of most of my life in those regions must, independent of my peculiar pursuit while there, have given me considerable general and local knowledge, upon its natural features and political subdivisions.

The course will commence with a general view of the territory now comprised within the United States. This view will be taken without any reference to the territorial lines drawn or supposed; but confined to the mere physical features; as seas, lakes, mountains, rivers, diversity of soil, and mineral and vegetable productions.

The second lecture will embrace a statistical survey of the commencement and progress of the population of the United States since the first settlement of the country. The advance of population at various preceding epocha, and its present locality and comparative density, will be shown by maps expressly prepared and coloured for the purpose; and

will close with a review of the constitution of the United States.

The remaining lectures will be arranged as the different subjects present themselves; commencing with the north-east, and following the natural position of the territorial sections as far as practicable, as may be seen in the annexed syllabus.

An introductory lecture, containing a succinct explanation of my plan, together with the subjoined syllabus of the course, will be read at Messrs. Picket's school room, No. 73, Vesey street, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock, P. M. where the attendance of gentlemen disposed to patronise the undertaking, is respectfully solicited. A judgment can then be formed how far the *coup d'essai* may deserve public favour, or promise, in the *course*, to remunerate individual consumption of time and expense. As the intended introductory lecture will be read with a map, it will consequently exhibit specimens of both the matter and manner in which the course will be conducted.

WILLIAM DARBY.

SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE.

1. *Discovery, and relative position*, of the United States.

2. *Natural Geography.*—Seas, rivers, mountains, capes, soil, metals, minerals, fossils, &c.

3. *Territorial divisions.*

4. *Progress of population.*—Containing a view of the locality of the population at various periods, since 1750, up to the present time.

5. *Climate and Seasons.*—This lecture will contain a view of the United States, as affected by the position of its adjacent seas, the ranges of its mountain chains, and the ordinary course of the winds.

6. *The Geography of Vegetables.*—Containing a recapitulation of our indigenous forest trees, our exotic orchard trees, field and garden plants; and what other plants could probably be introduced from foreign countries, and where their cultivation could be attempted with the greatest probability of success.

7. *A survey of roads, canals, routes by rivers, and other means of conveyance by water.*—This lecture will exhibit a perspective of existing roads; where others may, and ought to be formed; canals already completed, those in progress, their position, nature of the soil, obstructions, supply of water, their benefits to the places through which they pass, and the political consequences in connecting by water different parts, otherwise separated from each other by land; and also where, and what other canals could be made advantageously.

8. *Present state of geographical and topographical science in the United States.*—Review of works written either in Europe or the United States, upon those subjects; recapitulation of maps, charts and plans, by whom made, their respective merits, and where to be procured, if for sale.

The succeeding eighteen lectures will contain a detailed view of the different states and territories; their seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, soil, improvements, towns, villages, schools, colleges, &c. with their civil and political history and constitutions: and will proceed in the following order:

9. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.
10. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.
11. New York.
12. New Jersey.
13. Pennsylvania.
14. Maryland and Delaware.
15. Virginia.
16. Ohio.
17. Indiana and Michigan.
18. Illinois and the N. W. Territory.
19. Kentucky.
20. Tennessee.
21. North Carolina and South Carolina.
22. Georgia and Florida.
23. Mississippi and Alabama.
24. Louisiana and Arkansaw.
25. Missouri.
26. Missouri and Columbian Vallies, or Basins.

The three following lectures, No. 27, 28, and 29, will be composed of a view of the domestic pursuits of the inhabitants of the U. States. Arts, sciences, manufactures, commerce, internal and external, value of human labour, &c.

Lecture No. 30, will close the course, by a brief recapitulation of the most important subjects descanted upon in the previous numbers.

CIRCULAR.

Sir—Any information transmitted to the author, upon the various objects intended to be embraced within the scope of the lectures enumerated in the prefixed syllabus, will be very thankfully received. Communications respecting the subjects of the 27th, 28th, and 29th lectures, are particularly solicited. It is the wish of the lecturer to embody as many well authenticated facts, as he can possibly collect, upon the general geography and statistics; but he is particularly anxious to gain and convey specific and precise detail, upon the internal resources of the United States.

Gentlemen owning, or who are acquainted with, and who will communicate an account of manufactories, their position, by what power moved, by water, steam, or otherwise, or indeed any circumstance attached to these establishments, will receive attention, and have such information as they may convey, embodied specifically in the lectures. A similar attention will also be paid to communications upon any other subject relevant to the object of any other lecture. An inspection of the syllabus will show that no detail upon the geography, topography, or statistics, of any of the United States, or territories, but which must be beneficial in giving full effect to such an undertaking as the intended geographical course.

An increasing desire is manifested by the

public to procure correct information respecting the new states in the west and south. Any gentleman resident in, or who has visited any of the new settlements, and who will transmit a statement of any facts he may have observed upon the geography or natural history of the country, will receive a respectful notice, and a grateful acknowledgment from the lecturer. An early attention is solicited; but if any circumstance should prevent an individual disposed to contribute towards the object in view, from effecting his intention, within the time specified in the syllabus, when such matter would, if on hand, form a part of any given lecture, it is hoped that such delay may not operate to prevent a transmission of the matter at any convenient moment, as such communications which have a tendency to fulfil the purport of the lectures, can be read to the class at any time during the course.

Editors of newspapers, and other periodical publications, who feel an interest in the advancement of the geography of the United States, and who will give this address, syllabus, and circular, insertion in their respective papers, will be entitled to, and receive the grateful acknowledgment of the lecturer.

I hope, sir, you will have the kindness to give your own assistance, and communicate the subject of this communication to any of your friends whom you may consider disposed to give aid to my pursuit.

Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM DARBY.

MAP OF MEXICO.

Dr. Robinson who has long been in the service of the Mexican Patriots, in which he bears the rank of a brigadier general, and who has traversed extensively the dominions of Spanish North America, has recently published his map of Mexico, including considerable portions of the territories adjacent and belonging to the United States. It is large and splendidly executed, and it is no doubt the most correct map of that country that ever has been published. It is peculiarly interesting at the present revolutionary period in the Spanish empire. It exhibits that portion of Spanish America, in which we are most immediately interested, and shows its connexions with our own dominions. The policy of Spain, combined with the physical obstacles to a direct intercourse with Mexico, has had the effect to keep us more ignorant of this our *next neighbour*, than of any other nation or territory on the globe. Even the Chinese, the wandering hordes of Tartars, and the people of New Holland, on the other side of the world, are not greater strangers, to the people inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi, than the Spaniards who reside in the contiguous regions of Mexico, at the distance only of a few day's journey by land from our frontier settlements. The public is much indebted to Dr. Robinson for the means of improving our knowledge of them and their country, which his map has supplied. It is not only a correct delineation of the face of that extensive country, which reaches from the Mississippi river southwest to the Pacific ocean, but it also contains a number of statistical tables, showing the population of the different districts and towns, the situation and strength of the numerous Indian nations, the number and productiveness of the mines, the amount of revenues, &c. &c. On this map also the public can see what an extensive and highly valuable country has been wantonly sacrificed by the late treaty with Spain. The proper natural as well as civil boundary between the United States and Mexico, lies at least as far west as the high grounds on this side of the Rio del Norde, including a section of country sufficient to form four or five populous states, to which our claim is relinquished by the treaty. [*K'y. Rep.*

Extracts from Campbell's Essay on English Poetry.

"We are apt to compare such geniuses as Shakspeare to comets in the moral universe, which baffle all calculations as to the causes which accelerate or retard their appearance, or from which we can predict their return. But these phenomena of poetical inspiration are, in fact, still dependent on the laws and light of the system which they visit. Poets may be indebted to the learning and philosophy of their age, without being themselves men of erudition or philosophers. When the fine spirit of truth has gone abroad, it passes insensibly from mind to mind, independent of its direct transmissions from books; and it comes home in a more welcome shape to the poet, when caught from his social intercourse with his species, than from solitary study. Shakspeare's genius was certainly indebted to the intelligence and moral principles

which existed in his age, and to that intelligence and to those moral principles, the revival of classical literature undoubtedly contributed."

—

"In the reign of Elizabeth, the English mind put forth its energies in every direction, exalted by a purer religion, and enlarged by new views of truth. This was an age of loyalty, adventure, and generous emulation. The chivalrous character was softened by intellectual pursuits, while the genius of chivalry itself still lingered, as if unwilling to depart, and paid his last homage to a warlike and female reign. A degree of romantic fancy remained in the manners and superstitions of the people; and allegory might be said to parade the streets in their public pageants and festivities. Quaint and pedantic as those allegorical exhibitions might often be, they were nevertheless more expressive of erudition, ingenuity, and moral meaning, than they had been in former times. The philosophy of the highest minds still partook of a visionary character. A poetical spirit infused itself into the practical heroism of the age; and some of the worthies of that period seem less like ordinary men, than like beings called forth out of fiction, and arrayed in the brightness of her dreams. They had "High thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."* The life of Sir Philip Sydney was poetry put into action."

The Church in South Carolina.

The following is, as nearly as we can ascertain, the number of ordained ministers in South Carolina:

German Lutheran 6, Congregational 7, Episcopal 22, Presbyterian 49, Methodist 100, Baptists 109.

The number of churches of each denomination, may be estimated with tolerable correctness, as follows:

Congregational 9, German Lutheran 18, Episcopalian 18, Presbyterian 98, Baptist 170, Methodist 300.

Seceders and Roman Catholics, are not included in the above estimate, the number of whose ministers or churches we have no means at present of ascertaining.

Of communicants in the above churches, the following is the best estimate that can be made out, and probably is not very remote from the actual fact:

German Lutheran 600, Episcopal 1200, Congregational 1500, Presbyterian 10,500, Baptist 14,000, Methodist 16,000. A considerable proportion in most of these denominations are coloured persons.

[*Southern Evan. Intel.*

A census of the white persons in the state of South Carolina, has been recently taken, according to a law passed at the last session of the legislature. The number is reported at 231,838; which, compared with the enumeration at the census of 1810, presents an increase of 14,356 in the free white population of the state.

We understand that the Holland Company have conveyed to the people of this state, one hundred thousand, six hundred and thirty-two acres of land, situated in what is termed the Holland Purchase, toward the completion of the Great Western Canal. According to the provision of an act of the legislature of this state, passed the 15th of April, 1817, the land so ceded as a donation, may be considered as worth an half million of dollars. [*N. Y. Columbian.*

Slave Trade.—It appears from a statement in one of the English papers, that 60 Portuguese vessels had arrived at Rio Janeiro, between the 21st Sept. 1817, and the 21st Sept. 1818, with negroes. The whole number of slaves embarked amounted to 23,808, of which 3565 died on the passage, being more than one-eighth of the whole.

French and English Travellers.

The great difference between the French who visit London and the English who visit Paris is, that the former generally make the trip to get money, and the latter to spend it. The great nation must suppose England a land flowing with milk and honey, for they come here without money, friends, or resources of any kind, in the modest expectation of getting some provision or other immediately. One reason for this, is the facility with which a Frenchman can travel in France. If he wants, for instance, to go to Paris from one of the

* An expression used by Sir P. Sydney.

provinces, he goes to the *roulage*, that is, the wagon office, opens his portmanteau, tells the clerk he has no money, and asks the loan of what he wants to carry him to Paris, on his clothes, or any valuables he may have. They examine his things, and in general give him what he wants. The portmanteau is then forwarded, but it is not delivered to him till he repays the sum advanced.

This practice has led many of the poor fellows newly arrived into a sad scrape, as they supposed, if they could muster enough to reach London, they might avail themselves of the same resource here. The other day a very ludicrous scene happened through this money lending plan. A Frenchman, who had just arrived, being desired by a clerk at one of the diligence offices to pay something, drew out, with an air of great *sang froid* the sum of six sous. "These," said he, "are all I have; but here is my trunk, and I will thank you to lend me something on my clothes." "D——n your clothes!" replied the affronted clerk, "what have I to do with your clothes? d'ye take me for a pawnbroker?" "Pardon, Sir, we always do so in France; you will not refuse." "Indeed I shall."—"*Sacre*, but I have no money; if you don't lend me some, I can have no dinner." The clerk turned from him muttering, "You should have thought of that in France." A gentleman present felt for the poor fellow's situation, slipped a trifle into his hand, and inquired what he could do to gain a livelihood. The answer was concise: "I can do every thing, Sir." Upon closer inquiry, it turned out that this universal genius could fight, dance, make straw baskets, plead law, and play a little upon the fiddle.

[*Lond. Paper.*

DISTRIBUTION OF CALORIC.

Meteorological Registers are very useful in many respects. We are very apt to say this is the *hottest* summer, or, this is the *coldest* winter. It has been said, very commonly, that the last summer was remarkably hot; but it is proved, by the following result of recorded observations, in *seven* positions, (differing in distance, from *North* to *South*, more than 600 miles; and from *East* to *West* more than 400) that we have been mistaken. In four of these positions, viz. in *Wooster*, *Cincinnati*, *Huntsville*, and *Savannah*, the last summer was cooler than the summer of 1818. And the quantity of caloric for all the positions is, for 1818 . . . 78 60

for 1819 . . . 77 55

Wooster and Zanesville are higher above the level of the Atlantic than the other positions; they are also *cooler* than any other. Savannah, which is near the level of the Atlantic, has the highest temperature.

The quantity of *Rain* for the summer, in the Western country, generally, has been much less than usual. But, at Savannah, according to the accurate observations of *A. G. Oemter*, Esq. the quantity was about three times greater than in 1818. In June, July, and August last, at that place, fell 31.89 inches, which is more than falls in England in a whole year. The deficiency of rain in the West has not prevented an abundant reward to the labours of the field. J. M.

General Land Office, Sept. 28, 1819.

	1818.			1819.			1818.	1819.
	June.	July.	Aug.	June.	July.	Aug.	Mean of summer months.	
Wooster	73 44	77 99	75 38	72 01	76 83	77 81	75 60	75 55
Zanesville	72 73	78 04	75 85	74 15	75 17	77 53	75 54	75 62
Chilicothe . . .	74 42	78 53	79 21	77 09	76 58	80 24	77 39	77 97
Cincinnati	75 13	78 87	77 37	74 05	74 12	77 34	77 12	75 17
Jeffersonville . .	78 54	81 40	80 38	79 61	79 00	82 43	79 97	80 35
Huntsville	78 83	80 75	84 05	80 84	80 74	79 27	81 21	80 28
Savannah	82 53	85 08	82 54	77 51	78 08	78 17	83 38	77 92

Foreign.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The writer of the following letter, which has appeared in a London paper, understands his subject well. [*Nat. Int.*

[FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.]

Extract of a Letter from Washington, June 23.

The government of the United States is perfectly aware that Ferdinand may not ratify the treaty, and is taking measures accordingly. Not only the Floridas will be taken possession of by the United States, in a military form, in a few months, but all that part

of Louisiana which the government, previous to the treaty, claimed, will now be occupied. You will perceive by the conditions of the late treaty, that the boundaries of Louisiana are there agreed on; but, as these boundaries do not embrace, within 400 square miles of territory, what the American government had before claimed as being within the cession of Louisiana, it is obvious that, if the treaty is not ratified, the question of boundaries remains as it was prior to said treaty. A very large portion of the fine province of Texas, and a very considerable part of New Mexico, are comprehended in the cession of Louisiana, according to the construction which the government of the United States has maintained, in the spirit as well as literal tenor of the instrument of cession. You will therefore perceive, that, in the event of the non-ratification of the treaty, the American government would exactly accomplish what it has long desired, and that is, to throw the blame of duplicity on the Spanish government.

Many of the English and French editors of newspapers have given some strange ideas on the grasping ambition of the United States, and on the tremendous consequences that may follow if the Floridas are allowed to fall under the dominion of this republic. These writers appear to have taken a view of only one side of the question, and in a manner that can only be accounted for by want of information on the subject, or owing to national prejudices. The plain matter of fact is, that if any one of the civilized nations of Europe had received one-tenth part of the injuries which the United States have received from Spain, and had possessed the same means as the United States to take ample, prompt national redress, they would unquestionably have declared war.

It is now above 24 years that the United States have been in a constant state of diplomatic controversy with Spain, without having obtained any other satisfaction than many solemn promises, which, in no one instance, have been performed. Prior to the cession of Louisiana, the United States made a treaty, which gave them the right of a commercial depot at New Orleans. The condition was most flagrantly violated by the Spanish government, and immense injuries were thereby incurred by American citizens, whose property was confiscated *sans ceremonie*. Treaties have been made with Spain, and particularly the convention of 1802, but almost every article touching the interest of the United States, in those treaties, has been violated by the Spanish government.

American property, exceeding twenty millions of dollars in value, was confiscated and sold in Spanish ports, by a direct infringement of an existing treaty. It was expressly stipulated that any American vessels or property captured on the high seas, by any belligerent, and sent into the ports of Spain, should be immediately restored to the owners. In contempt of this specific regulation, French cruisers, during the period of the famous Berlin and Milan decrees, sent in as prizes a large number of American vessels and cargoes into Spanish ports, where they were condemned and sold.

In the Pacific ocean several vessels, under the flag of the United States, were captured by Spanish cruisers, and taken into port and condemned, on the most absurd pretexts, such as that the whole Southern ocean and all the islands therein, were the property of His Catholic Majesty; and that all vessels found in any part of that ocean, without his majesty's license, were liable to confiscation, and the crews to be sent to work in the mines, as smugglers. This is a literal copy of many of the decrees of the late Spanish admiralty courts of Lima and Chili. During the late war with Great Britain, Spain permitted the neutrality of the Florida territory to be violated, in a manner so notorious as to render it unnecessary at present to say any thing further than merely to state the fact.

The long list of grievances remained totally without redress or any satisfaction, on the part of Spain, until the treaty that has been recently made by the Chevalier Onis, in conformity to the positive instruction of his government, and which now, forsooth, appears to give the Spanish government so much dissatisfaction that they hesitate about ratifying it. Be assured, however, that, if Spain does not ratify it within the time prescribed, the government of the United States will settle the points in dispute by some summary and decisive steps. There is no event, perhaps, that would so very materially accelerate the emancipation of every part of Spanish America from the dominion of Spain, as an open quarrel between the United States and Spain, because the Americans would not then only be exonerated from a system of neutrality in the present struggle between Spain and her colonies, but would be left at liberty to promote a cause congenial to the feelings of their citizens, and highly important to the future interests of the United States. The independence of the Mexican empire would be the first and inevitable fruit of a rupture between Spain and the United States. Mexico independent, would speedily declare the fate of all the rest of Spanish America.

The population of the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Louisiana, would most cheerfully furnish 20 or 25,000 volunteer riflemen for the liberation of Mexico, at any moment the government of the United States may think proper to authorise such an enterprize. These men have been bred in the woods, accustomed from their infancy to the rifle, inured to hardship, and would consider an excursion to the Mexican territories as little more than a hunting frolic.

The inhabitants of all New Mexico are most anxious to shake off the Spanish yoke; and the people of Old Mexico, notwithstanding all we hear of their present submission, are ripe for breaking their chains. It is not the insurgent banditties, as they are called,

who are the enemies of the Spanish government, throughout various parts of the Mexican empire, but the enmity exists among the higher as well as lower orders of society, in every city and village in the country, and will display itself as soon as ever a proper occasion offers. Can any thing, therefore, display more palpably the folly of the Spanish cabinet than the adoption of a course calculated to excite a rupture with the United States at so critical a moment as the present.

If Ferdinand should persist in his obstinacy, I shall be induced to believe that he is become the instrument which the Supreme Director of the Universe thinks proper to use, for the purpose of effecting those important changes in the affairs of nations, which otherwise would not be effected by ordinary means.

ORONOCO.

The enclosed letter from a gentleman on board a vessel of the United States, to his friend at home, contains so much useful and interesting information, and is so creditable to the intelligence and observation of the youthful writer, that we have pleasure in presenting it to our readers. [*Nat. Int.*

U. S. schooner Nonsuch, at anchor off Angostura, August 13th, 1819.

We left Barbadoes the 6th July, and two days after came in sight of land, at the entrance of a river, which we took to be the Oronoco. The boats were immediately dispatched to sound and make observations. The coast was low and marshy, and the water too shallow to admit of landing. After exploring for thirty miles along shore, in search of the entrance of the river, the ship got under way, and stood down about sixty miles. Here our attempts were renewed, and for two days we spent the most unpleasant time I ever experienced. The weather was rainy and bad, and the sea so tremendous that the vessel rode it out with difficulty: sleep or rest we were entire strangers to. Early in the morning of the 15th we had the good fortune to discover a schooner; a boat was despatched for intelligence, and returned with a pilot for the Oronoco. This great river appears to be almost unknown in the United States; all our charts laid down its latitude differently. The commodore ordered the John Adams to Trinidad, and the same day we entered the mouth of the river in this schooner: vessels drawing more than 16 feet water cannot cross the bar.

Next morning two canoes of Indians came on board, bringing a regular pilot. These fellows were naked, very slightly and delicately made, and appeared poor and miserable in the extreme—their only food was plantains, cassada bread, and sugar cane.

The banks of the Oronoco, for 200 miles up, are uninhabited, being subject to inundation. They are thickly wooded with live oak, mahogany, cocoa nut, and a thousand other trees, the names of which we did not know. The river is generally narrow, but extremely deep, and has a strong current always setting down: we sometimes tied the vessel to a tree, like a canoe, and could easily jump ashore on firm land. The prospect is always fine and striking, and the trees filled with birds of the most beautiful plumage. We saw some baboons, as large as middle sized dogs, of a light red colour; they made the most tremendous howling and chattering in the night.

The Indians reside in the interior, and come down occasionally to fish: they are a harmless, inoffensive race, fond of tobacco and rum, and tolerably shrewd at driving a bargain. They are completely in a state of nature; the women are not handsome, but some of them possess a regularity of features and expression of countenance extremely pleasing. A piece of red paint they consider invaluable, and are in the habit of *rouging* pretty highly. We met with several gentlemen who had each half a dozen wives.

After ascending the river about sixty miles, the country begins to assume a different appearance, being higher and less woody. Some small plantations, producing sugar cane and plantains, are here seen. The land is extremely rich, and well adapted to Indian corn and tobacco; both these would grow almost without cultivation. When in possession of Old Spain, sugar and coffee were extensively raised; but, since the revolution, these valuable articles have been entirely abandoned. Indeed, this fine soil is bestowed on a people perhaps the most inactive and indolent in the universe. Neither the hope of gain, or fear of punishment, can make a Spaniard work; they have no more foresight than the dullest of brutes, and never look forward to to-morrow: How they manage to live at all, is indeed wonderful. The consequences are natural; the necessaries of life can hardly be obtained, and the people are poor, ignorant and miserable in the extreme. I never before witnessed, by contrast, the immense benefits of industry to society, and am now convinced that almost every comfort of life is derived from it, either directly or indirectly.

On the 20th of July we passed the Indian village of Sanchopan, on the left bank of the river. This is a handsome little town, laid off in streets, and regularly built of clay and palmetto leaves. It is the capital of the Indians in this quarter, where they resort in great numbers, for the purpose of fishing. After passing this place the country begins to be inhabited by Spaniards. The village of Baranca, thirty miles above this, contains perhaps a dozen houses, and is consequently not very populous. It is the rendezvous, however, for the Patriot forces in this quarter, consisting of four gun-boats, of one gun each, and a crew of fifty men. The commander of the station, commodore Padisex,

boarded our schooner in a large canoe, paddled by 18 men. He is a stout, fine looking man, of very grave and dignified appearance, and seems to be deeply tinged with either the Negro or Indian blood. His dress was a blue round jacket, red vest, two epaulettes, and pantaloons of the latest fashion. He lives in a small thatched house near the shore.

The same evening we arrived at Guyana, an old Spanish settlement, about 100 miles below Angostura. This town contains upwards of thirty houses, thatched, painted red, and furnished with glass windows—a thing not very common in this country. The principal fort mounts five guns, is built of stone, and stands at the foot of a hill; there is a castle on the summit, with four pieces; no regular watch is kept in either of them. These batteries, if kept in proper repair and sufficiently manned, would command the river completely at this point, where it is not half a mile wide; but at present, I am certain, a hundred men could carry them with ease. In point of situation, I have never seen a handsomer place than Guyana: the land around it is well calculated for cultivation. A little farther on is the town of St. Michael, the residence of an Indian chief of great opulence. The town contains twenty houses, situated in a grove of fine trees, about a mile from the shore. These are all the towns between Angostura and the mouth of the river.

Monday, 26th July.—Arrived at Angostura, after a tedious passage of eleven days up the river, owing to a strong current and head winds. Next morning the Nonsuch fired a salute of 18 guns, to which the town returned 21. Immediately after commodore Perry, accompanied by captain Claxton, lieutenant Temple, and myself, paid a visit to the vice president. He received us with great cordiality and politeness: in short, our reception was flattering, as regarded both our national and individual feelings. A long conversation relative to the revolution ensued, and respecting the relations of the two countries. He speaks Spanish and French with fluency. The commodore conversed with him through Mr. Forsyth, an American gentleman, residing here. The vice president acknowledged the wretched and exhausted state of the country, which, he observed, was like a flying camp, and apologized for not extending the hospitality of his table to us, on this account.

Francisco Antonio Zea is a man of middle size, stoops a little, and is apparently about sixty. He has a pleasing, animated countenance, and the finest eyes I have ever seen. His address is like that of a Frenchman; he seems much of an enthusiast, and I believe him to be an artless, good man. He is popular among the people, and dresses in plain black. His secretary, Mr. Sayre, is rather a stouter man, of a stern, forbidding countenance—is said to possess considerable abilities; but, like Sir John Falstaff, "setting aside the attraction of his good parts, he has no other charms." The room in which they gave us audience was a plain apartment in the senate house, paved with brick.

Angostura, the present capital of Venezuela, lies on the left bank of the Oronoco, one hundred leagues from the mouth, in the province of Guyana. It shows to much advantage when approached by water, being situated on the side of a hill. The houses are of one story, built of brick, with tiled roofs, and have wooden gratings instead of windows. The streets are at right angles; the principal one runs parallel with the river. The population is about 10,000, principally Creoles, with a mixture of Spaniards and other Europeans. This place was ruined when it fell into the hands of the Patriots; few families of fortune or respectability reside here now. It lies on a peninsula, about 200 yards wide at the narrowest part, and is capable of being strongly defended. A ruinous wall extends across now, flanked by a ditch. Angostura was once a town of great commerce and riches, but there has been a great falling off since it changed masters. The grand object of this government is the capture of Caracas; the capital will be removed there in that event.

The weakness of this government will be easily conceived when it is known that the people pay no taxes, owing to their poverty. The republic is deeply indebted to the merchants; and the duties on goods imported are not paid in cash, but *passed to its credit in account*. Great jealousy exists between the Spaniards and English, which is kept alive by continual recrimination. We found the Europeans who had entered this service, universally disgusted with it: the officers had received only ten dollars for a year's services. Their ration consists of poor fresh beef, without salt, and a couple of biscuit. Exposed in a sickly climate, without medicine or surgeons, many of these poor fellows go to an untimely grave. Few have money to procure the comforts of a sick bed, and many die literally of famine. We were acquainted with several Englishmen of the service, gentlemen, and men of education: they had been up the river with Bolivar, but, in consequence of hard treatment, were obliged to come off without leave. Society in this country is in a most degraded state; they have no schools or public institutions, and the children are brought up in complete ignorance. There appears to be no distinction of rank; a general is often seen gambling at the same table with one of his common soldiers, on terms of perfect equality. Many Negroes hold commissions in the army. The government is extremely sanguinary, and often puts men to death without a trial, civil or military. Indeed, I question whether any law exists, except the will of Bolivar, who is absolute dictator.

Congress has been some months in session, deliberating on a constitution, for which they have taken ours as a model. The nominal

pay of a member is four dollars a day, and a *ration of beef and bread.* They receive nothing, however, but the latter.

We paid a visit to general Marino, the second in command, who lives opposite Angostura; he looks like an European, and has a fine commanding countenance. He is a native of Caraccas, was once a man of large fortune, but has dissipated it in gaming. He has good natural abilities, with only a military education. We found him prejudiced against our country for not assisting South America in her struggle for independence. But we managed to convince him of the policy of the United States inremaining neutral. He gave a ball in the evening: the Spaniards dance nothing but waltzes: the ladies acquit themselves with much grace. Few of them are handsome; but they have the finest eyes and teeth I have ever seen. In their manners they are not very refined, and make nothing of spitting on the floor, and smoking segars before gentlemen.

Saturday, 14th August.—Com. Perry, with all the officers of the schooner, received an invitation to dine with the vice president. We assembled about six at the house of Dr. Rossio, the secretary of state, and found a large company, composed of the principal persons of the country. The entertainment was plentiful, and, had it been properly dressed, would have been elegant. Garlic was such a strong component part of all the dishes, that I could scarcely sit at table. The wine was pretty good, and the evening passed in harmony and good humour. Many toasts, relating to the two countries, were drank with applause. The vice president treated us with marked attention, and drank with us all individually.

The horses of this country are generally of a cream colour, average fourteen hands, have excellent wind and speed, are tough, and capable of bearing great hardship. Their common gait is a fast shambling walk: some are fine rackers. Mules are more generally used for the saddle, being preferable for hilly countries. They are beautiful animals, perfectly well broke to the saddle, and go very pleasantly under it. The cattle are large, but, notwithstanding their fine appearance, make the most wretched beef you can imagine; such as no one in the United States would pretend to eat. Whether this is owing to the climate, or weakness of the grass, I cannot determine. The men that make a trade of catching wild mules and cattle, are very expert horsemen. I saw one of these fellows exhibiting his accomplishments. He was equipt with a *lassan*, a long knife, and sword; mounted on a high pummeled saddle, heavy stirrups, rank curb bit, and no martingale. He rode on one leg, carrying the other straight out, to avoid the bull in case of an attack. He put his nag at full speed, took him up in an instant, wheeled round, dropped his sword, and picked it up without dismounting. All this was done in a moment, and with the greatest apparent ease.

The commerce of this place is carried on chiefly with the West Indies, by regular traders. They bring dry goods and groceries, of every description, and take, in return, mules, cattle, hides, tallow, jerked beef, &c.; to the advantage of each party. Vessels are always sure of a freight: carrying mules is very profitable: a vessel of 100 tons will make a freight of 2,000 dollars to the West Indies, and accomplish the voyage in a few days. Were there merchants of capital here, some handsome voyages might be made from the United States; but no contract can be safely made with them: it would require too long to retail a cargo. Every kind of goods is extremely dear. Flour will command twenty dollars per barrel.

I am satisfied I could make a fortune on the banks of the Oronoco in a few years, small as my means are. Land that will produce sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and corn, almost without cultivation, can be bought of government for a trifle. The climate is so mild, that the expense of feeding and clothing Negroes is small; and the profits of such an estate immense. I would not live here, however, for several reasons. Government is too weak to protect its citizens; and, so long as this is the case, property will be insecure. The manners, customs, and religion of the people, are too widely different from ours.

There is no late news from the army. Bolivar is at present in Santa Fee. The last accounts from him represent his affairs in a prosperous state. His cause is gaining ground rapidly among the people. Morillo is cramped for money, clothing, and all kinds of military stores. The Patriots, however, acknowledge that they have no general who can compare with him in point of talents; and say it is astonishing how he has sustained the war so long without supplies from his government. The brig Hussar, from London, arrived here a few days ago, with 20 officers, and 100 men, for the Patriot army. They were immediately embarked, with about 100 more, for Margaritta, in the brig Bolivar.

Sunday, 15th August.—This day, at two o'clock, the constitution of the country was adopted, and signed, amid the discharge of cannon. I have not learnt what the articles of it are, but presume they are much like those of the United States. The naval force of the country is about thirty vessels—composed of brigs, schooners, and gun boats.

THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCER.

It will be recollected, that after the decease of the celebrated professor Ebeling of Hamburg, a munificent citizen of Boston purchased a part of his library, and presented the same to the university of Cambridge. It appears, however, that a very extensive and valuable portion remained in possession of the heirs. This was to be sold on the 13th ult. (Sept.)

The catalogue bears this title: "Reliquiæ Bibliothecæ quam ob in collegerat C. D. Ebeling, Historiæ in Gymn. Hamburg, P. P. Jam publica auctione die 13 M. Sept. 1819, vendendæ, &c. These relics of the Ebeling library are valuable remains, and consist of—385 vols. in folio, 1993 in quarto, 9236 in octavo, 441 in duodecimo, 95 in various—12,150 total.

The important invention of preserving meat with the acid extracted from wood, is not (as has been stated in the French, English and American papers) to be ascribed to a French chemist, but to a German, professor Meinecke of Halle, who published an account thereof, four years ago, in his *Hauswirthschaftlichchemisches Taschenbuch*, Halle, printed by Renger, 1815, page 102.

The passengers on board the Johann and Henrich, [which sailed from Hamburg for New York on the 15th June, and was stranded near Calais on the 19th,] were humanely received in Calais, shelter and provision having been provided for them; and some who intended to return to Germany, were also assisted in a pecuniary way. One of the crew, to whom the passengers attributed the disaster, was arrested. On the day before the stranding of the vessel, the wife of one of the emigrants was safely delivered of two children. It is supposed that 50,000 francs will be requisite to repair the vessel.

The German Intelligencer informs his readers, that much interesting and recent intelligence from Germany is on file, and will be communicated as soon as circumstances will admit of a preparation for the Daily Advertiser. As his object is a diffusion of correct and useful information from Germany, and as for the sake of regularity and convenience he confines himself to one paper in this city, he hopes that the editors of other newspapers in this city will not hesitate to follow the example of distant editors, who republish the articles which are furnished for the Daily Advertiser. He conceives that by his own means and the assistance of his friends in Germany and in this country, he will be enabled to make his communications worthy the attention of editors and readers.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Domestic.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

At a meeting of the General Standing Committee of the *New York Corresponding Association for the promotion of Internal Improvement*, at the *Lyceum*, in the city of New York, on the 14th instant:

His Excellency *De Witt Clinton*, the President of the Society and of the Board, being absent, Doctor *Samuel L. Mitchill*, the first Vice President, was in the chair:

Communications read before the Committee.

A letter from the Hon. George M. Troup, late a United States senator from the state of Georgia, giving a history of the disease called the Rot in the growing cotton plant in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, suggesting a remedy for this threatening evil.

Letters from the late President Adams, President Jefferson, the venerable John Jay, William Henry, St. George Tucker, Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Hon. Caleb Stark, of New Hampshire, and Hon. Robert Temple, of Vermont, acknowledging the receipt of publications made by the Association, and expressing the most favourable sentiments concerning the commencement and progress of the *Great Western Canal.*

Letters and Essays from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Kentucky, detailing the state and progress of internal improvements in those respective states.

A work, in manuscript, of much magnitude, by a gentleman of the first respectability, in the city of New York, on the effects of ardent spirits upon our agricultural prosperity, was referred to the committee, but not read.

A letter from Governor Clinton, in answer to a letter from Mr. C. G. Haines, the corresponding secretary, written by direction of the Committee, requiring information from him, as President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, as to the progress and state of the Great Western Canal, was read. This letter was peculiarly satisfactory, stating that twenty-five hundred men, with a suitable number of horses and oxen, were now at work on the middle section, which would be open to navigation this season, with favourable weather, and exemption from unusual sickness. That an engineer was now examining the harbour of Buffaloe, and two engineers exploring the route of the Western section, and that fifty or sixty miles of the Western section would be laid off this fall. A lateral canal, from the line of the Western canal to the salt works, is finished, or nearly so, and the revenue of the salt works is 60 thousand dollars the present year.

All the above communications, including many others, read at previous meetings, were referred to a committee of publication.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That Mr. C. G. Haines, the corresponding secretary, report on the practica-

bility, advantages, and probable expense, of opening a canal between New York and Philadelphia, by way of the Raritan and Delaware rivers, or by any other more favourable route.

2. That he report, as soon as practicable, on the proximity of the head waters of those streams which run east and west, from the range of the Allegheny mountains.

3. That he report on the practicability and general expense of reclaiming meadows and salt marshes, similar to those upon the Atlantic seaboard.

Dr. S. Mitchill, Dr. M'Nevin, and Mr. Haines, were appointed a standing committee, to select such articles as should be deemed worthy of publication, from the mass of letters and communications received by the Association.

POOR LAWS.

The following remarks from the Southern Patriot on this subject, so entirely coincide with the views we entertain and have heretofore expressed thereupon, that we avail ourselves of their insertion, again to say, of how deep importance it is, in our estimation, to arrest this evil, while it is yet, as fortunately it is, subject to our control. The poor laws, which now hang with such a deadly weight upon the English nation, have grown up imperceptibly into this burden, and we cannot, therefore, too soon interpose a barrier to their progress here: warned by example, we shall have no excuse for falling into the same error—even if there were in it, more of unquestionable charity, than any system of public provision for the poor, can in our opinion lay claim to. In truth, however unamiable, or unfeeling the declaration may appear, it is nevertheless our conviction, that *all* purely charitable institutions, (meaning thereby institutions which support without equivalent from their labour, a set of pensioners) excepting hospitals for the insane, tend to aggravate the evils, which it is their purpose to relieve. In this country, notwithstanding the vast outcry of distress, it is not *necessary*, and it should therefore be stigmatised as *disgraceful*, for individuals to be dependent on charity for their subsistence.

The city indeed may not furnish work to all who offer, but a vast country is open before them, and subsistence may always be earned, "by the sweat of the brow." If there be those, who prefer the chance of eleemosynary support, to this rough, but certain road to independence; it then becomes a duty to stay the hands of the would be charitable, by showing them, that it is alike subversive of human institutions and the divine ordinance, to afford encouragement to those, who will do nothing for themselves. [*N. Y. American.*

[FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.]

The system of poor laws is one of those errors of internal regulation which, in our indiscriminate zeal for imitation, we have copied from Great Britain, and for which her writers are deriding us. The support of the poor of that country absorbs nearly its whole rental. All classes of her statesmen are united in opinion as to the radical unsoundness of the system; but it has grown to fearful maturity, and they dare not approach it for correction, because of the many interests which it involves. The system is with us as yet in its infancy. If experience did not throw an ample light on this subject, we should be diffident of recommending a revision of our policy in this respect. But facts speak a language here, which it is impossible to misunderstand. In England the scheme has had a fair trial, for it reaches back to the days of queen Elizabeth—and what are its results? It has increased the evil it was intended to alleviate. It has deprived the poorer orders of that country of nearly all sense of independence; it has given a premium to idleness; it has impoverished, dreadfully impoverished the landholder, for there the land is exclusively burdened with the support of the poor; it has given a factitious stimulus to population, for men will ever marry whilst the state supports their children; it has wasted funds that could have been employed to better public and private advantage. In short, if we wish to have our towns thronged with lazzaroni, we could adopt no surer scheme. If we wish to remove all checks on improvident marriages—if we desire to give our citizens a distaste for labour, and extinguish in their minds that pride of independence, which is yet their distinction and their boast, we could adopt no plan which will have more efficient effect than a legal provision for the support of all our poor.

Sir Richard Philips informs us (Month. Mag. July, 1819) that the *Quarterly Review*, "published within the month, is more than usually dull and trifling; moreover that "the *Edinburgh Review* contains a more than usual number of able articles on subjects of great public interest, and never appeared more superior to all rivalry than in its last number."

[*Port Folio.*

A code of laws, elegantly printed in Moldavian and Greek, has just been published at Jassi. [*ib.*

Poetry.

SONG BY MR. R. WILDE, OF GEORGIA

Whene'er I see those smiling eyes,
All fill'd with hope, and joy, and light,
As if no cloud could ever rise,
To dim a heaven so purely bright—
I sigh to think how soon that brow
In grief may lose its every ray,

And that light heart, so joyous now,
Almost forget it once was gay.

For Time will come with all its blights,
The ruin'd hope—the friend unkind,
And Love, who leaves, where'er he lights,
A chill'd or burning heart behind!
And youth, that like pure snow appears,
Ere sullied by the dark'ning rain,
When once 'tis touch'd by sorrow's tears,
Will never shine so bright again.

WHEN COLD IN THE EARTH.

By Thomas Moore.

When cold in the earth lies the friend thou hast lov'd,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee then;
Or, if from their slumber the veil be remov'd,
Weep o'er them in silence and close it again.

And Oh! if 'tis pain to remember how far
From the pathways of light he was tempted to roam,
Be it bliss to remember that thou wast the star
That arose on his darkness and guided him home.

From thee and thy innocent beauty first came
The revealings that taught him true love to adore,
To feel the bright pleasure, and turn him with shame
From the idols he darkly had knelt to before.

O'er the waves of a life long benighted and wild,
Thou cam'st like a soft golden calm on the sea;
And, if happiness purely and glowingly smil'd
On his ev'ning horizon, the light was from thee.

And tho' sometimes the shades of past folly would rise,
And tho' falsehood again would allure him to stray,
He but turn'd to the glory that dwelt in those eyes,
And the folly, the falsehood soon vanish'd away.

As the priests of the sun, when their altar grew dim,
At the day-beam alone could its lustre repair,
So, if virtue a moment grew languid in him,
He but flew to that smile, and re-kindled it there!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From De Grand's Boston Sale Report.

A work on the Black Sea has lately appeared. It is from the pen of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Collector of our Customs. It opens to view an immense country, abounding in resources, both on the borders of the Black Sea, and on those of the Danube, the Don, and the other great rivers which empty into it, and into the sea of Azof. It gives a great deal of other information on the important and lucrative trade of the Levant.

The scene explored is peculiarly interesting from its having been, in ancient times, the grand emporium for the rich products of the East Indies. It is now of less consequence than it was before the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. But still the trade of the Black Sea and of the Levant is deemed, by the principal powers in Europe, a trade of very great importance. Strange to tell, among the various commercial nations of the world, America alone totally neglects it.—Our merchants have not followed it; because, according to the custom of the court of Constantinople, they would be obliged to trade under the protection of some ambassador there: and their pride as Americans naturally leads them to disdain any other protection than that of their own country.

Proposals are issued in Baltimore, by Joseph M. Sanderson, for publishing by subscription, a Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, accompanied with Plates. To which will be annexed a History of the Proceedings of Congress, during the passage of the law, and the Declaration itself, with the fac simile engravings of the signatures. By John Sanderson.

The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages, octavo, and contained in ten numbers. To the first will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece—and the work will be commenced with the Declaration of Independence, with engraved fac similes of the signatures, and a compendious detail of the proceedings of Congress during the passage of the law. Each of the lives, unless when it is impracticable, will be preceded by a likeness of the person, engraved by the best artists in the United States.

It will be printed on fine paper, made expressly for the purpose, and delivered to subscribers at $2.50 per number, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Federal Republican, Baltimore.

A second edition, considerably enlarged, of the Conversations on the Bible, will shortly be put to press.

MARRIED.

Sept. 30, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Thomas Wright, jr. Esq. of Savannah, to Miss Elizabeth Summers of this city.

In Beverly, (Mass.) Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Lieut. Daniel Symonds, an officer of the revolutionary army, aged 68, to Miss Sarah Orne, aged 54.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. John Crowley, nephew to John Crowley, watch-maker.

On the 3d inst. at his father's country seat, in Lower Dublin, Edward D. Coxe, Esq. one of the representatives for the city of Philadelphia, to the general assembly of the state, and counsellor at law.

On the 3d inst. in Bristol, Bucks county, Colonel Louis Bache, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Mr. William Preston, jr. in the 55th year of his age, late boat builder of the Northern Liberties.

At New Orleans, on the 31st August, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Charles Pfeiffer, son of the late Dr. George Pfeiffer, of this city.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, October 16, 1819. No. 16.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(*Continued.*)

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

The observations already made with respect to the merits of this work, and the extracts given from it, are perhaps sufficient for a "brief review;" but as our conviction of its superior claims to attention is strengthened by a renewed examination we deem it advisable to extend this review further than originally contemplated, that we may not rest under any imputation of undue partiality.

In the second section we have a clear investigation of the "character and merits of the colonists." From the recent date of our national existence, and the interesting events of the revolution which gave rise to it, the American reader is seldom accustomed to extend his historical researches beyond that period. To the true causes of the origin of the Anglo-American colonies little attention has been paid, and though the history of their domestic troubles and difficulties may be more familiar, their "character and merits" have been much neglected or misrepresented. That we have not heretofore possessed a better historical account of the colonies, may in some measure be attributed to a circumstance which generally operates against a correct history of events comparatively recent—the difficulty of obtaining a correct knowledge of the springs, whether moral, political or religious, which gave rise to them. Had Robertson lived to complete his History of British America, we should not perhaps have the same grounds of complaint, though we fully believe that the new lights which have opened on the subject since his day, will enable some future historian of equal eminence, to give a more satisfactory history than we should have received even from him. The researches of the author before us, though not conveyed in the form of an historical narration, are calculated to awaken attention to the subject, and he has presented us with such evidence of the "character and merits of the colonists," as cannot fail to heighten the estimation of our forefathers.

The prevailing disposition in England during the reign of Henry VII. to rival the commerce of Portugal, by finding a nearer passage to the East Indies than that by the Cape of Good Hope, first led to the discovery, in 1495, of the North American continent. As it did not present the allurements of the precious metals, no advantage appears to have been taken of this discovery for the formation of colonial establishments until the year 1580. The reiterated attempts made under the conduct of Gilbert and Raleigh, from that year until 1588, to plant a colony in Virginia, did not, however, prove successful; and it was not until after the commencement of the reign of the Stuarts in 1603, that the Anglo-American colonies began to assume a degree of permanency. They were, in general, undertaken by private adventurers, and through all their early struggles and difficulties, appear to have received little assistance from the government of the mother country. The religious persecutions and political animosities which prevailed in England before the revolution, contributed not only to strengthen the first, but to produce the establish-

ment of new colonies. Thus in their origin they present a striking difference, compared with the colonies of antiquity —sent out under the fostering care of the mother countries, to lessen a superabundant population, or increase their commercial advantages. Though the circumstance of their origin may in some measure account for the want of feeling manifested by the government of Great Britain for the American colonies, our surprise at the uniform loyalty and good will with which this was met by them must be increased. The stability and importance which they at length acquired, claimed for them the attention of the mother country. This was directed, however, rather to the destruction of their original charters, deemed too liberal, than to the extension of that fostering care, which they might have expected. The reiterated attempts to destroy those charters and invade their rights, were, in general, resisted by our ancestors with a firmness which has secured to their posterity the blessings of toleration and popular governments. The evidence of the good character of the colonists, as well as of their merits, in many respects, is presented with clearness by the author before us. In relation to their character, the following is worthy of particular attention.

"In the list of English authors who, although not exempt from gross errors of opinion, display a laborious study and discriminating knowledge of the formation and character of the settlements on this continent, I may safely class Mr. Brougham, distinguished also among the writers of the Edinburgh Review, and among the leading statesmen of the British parliament. In his excellent work on Colonial Policy, he has advanced, and successfully maintained, doctrines concerning the thirteen British colonies, some of which deserve to be set apart for our history. I shall avail myself of them as the occasion offers. To begin with the following passages.

" 'The first settlers of all the colonies were men of irreproachable characters; many of them fled from persecution; others on account of an honourable poverty; and all of them with their expectations limited to the prospect of a bare subsistence, *in freedom and peace*. All idea of wealth or pleasure was out of the question. A set of men more conscientious in their doings, or simple in their manners, never founded any commonwealth. It is indeed the peculiar glory of North America, that, with a very few exceptions, its empire was originally founded in charity and peace.' (Book i. sect. 1.)"

In addition to the evidence thus adduced from a writer of so much respectability as Brougham, of the good character of the colonists in general, we are furnished with particular and satisfactory attestations in favour of the colonists of each establishment. Although our limits will not admit of extracts relative to all, we cannot pass over the testimony presented respecting the origin of the state in which we live, as it may bring to mind the numerous obligations which we owe to our forefathers, the first settlers of Pennsylvania.

"The original population of New Jersey was composed of Swedes and Hollanders, and of emigrants from the northern colonies: that of Pennsylvania needs not be celebrated by a reference to the parent state. The commonwealth, which the wise and humane associates of Penn, the laborious, frugal, and orderly Germans, and the intelligent, active, and generous Irish, formed, and brought to beauty and solidity, in so short a time, is a monument, eloquent enough in itself; a creation, upon which no European writer has looked steadily, without bursting into expressions of admiration. Even the austere loyalty of Chalmers is relaxed by it, and the following emphatic testimony extorted from his convictions.

" 'As a supplement to the *frame* of government for Pennsylvania, there was published a body of "laws agreed upon in England by the Adventurers," which was intended as a *great charter*. And it does great honour to their wisdom as statesmen, to their morals as men, to their spirit as colonists. A plantation reared on such a seed-plot, could not fail to grow up with rapidity, to advance fast to maturity, to attract the notice of the world.'—p. 643.

" 'The numerous laws, which were enacted at the first settlement of Pennsylvania, which do so much honour to its good sense, display the principles of the people; these legislative regulations kept them alive long after the original spirit began to droop and expire. Had Pennsylvania been less blessed by nature, she must have become flourishing and great, because it was a principle of her great charter, "that children should be taught some useful trade, to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want." That country must become commercial, which compels factors, wronging their employers, to make satisfaction, and one-third over; which subjects not only the goods but the lands of the debtor, to the payment of debts; because it is the credit given by all to all, that forms the essence of traffic. We ought naturally to expect great internal order when a fundamental law declares, that every thing

"which excites the people to rudeness, cruelty, and irreligion, shall be discouraged and severely punished." And religious controversy could not disturb her repose, when none, acknowledging one God, and living peaceably in society, could be molested for his opinions or his practice, or compelled to frequent and maintain any ministry whatsoever. To the regulations which were thus established as fundamentals, must chiefly be attributed the rapid improvement of this colony, the spirit of diligence, order and economy, for which the Pennsylvanians have been at all times so celebrated.'—p. 643."

After furnishing sufficient evidence of the respectability of the colonists, our author next proceeds to an investigation of that regarding their merits. Among these, the love of liberty and of religious toleration are perhaps the most conspicuous; and having given rise to that system of government under which we now enjoy beyond any other nation, the blessings of both, they are deserving of particular attention.

"The love of liberty and independence is the trait which, if any, would seem to assure to a people, the admiration and applause of an Englishman, pursuant to his own boasted principles and perpetual claims. It is impossible to deny this merit to the North American colonists, even in the superlative degree; whatever doubts may be affected in relation to the other high titles asserted for them by their descendants. Hume, in noticing the commencement of their establishments, remarks that 'the spirit of independency which was then reviving in England, shone forth in America in its full lustre, and received new accession of force from the aspiring character of those who, being discontented with the established church *and monarchy*, had sought for freedom amidst those savage deserts.'* To the early settlers, as well as to their posterity of 1775, the well known language of Mr. Burke was strictly applicable. 'In the character of the Americans, a love of freedom is the predominating feature which marks and distinguishes the whole. This fierce spirit of liberty, is stronger in the English colonies than in any other people of the earth.'†"

Again:—

"The system of religious freedom, coeval with the establishment of some of the colonies, constitutes a proud distinction for the founders. There is a glory to be envied by the world, in the first, and continued recognition and enforcement of the rights of conscience, by constitutional law. Compared with it, the sublimest discoveries in science, the most useful inventions in the arts, the most majestic physical monuments, must appear as secondary, in the opinion of those who consider what would be the effect, for the dignity and happiness of our species, were the example universally followed; and what the evils that have flowed and continue to flow, from religious intolerance. This glory cannot be denied to the provinces of Maryland, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania; and it brightens with the reflection, how completely the human mind was elsewhere shut to the voice of reason and humanity. Religious equality was unknown to the codes of Europe; and persecution, adopting, wherever it prevailed, the injustice as well as terrors of the inquisition, raged in the countries claiming to be the most refined and enlightened. Even in the United Provinces, so often, to use the language of Hume, cited as models of toleration, though all sects were admitted, yet civil offices were only enjoyed by the professors of the established religion. I need not remind those who have read the work of this incomparable historian, of the state of things in England—of the mean and ignoble arts, as well as the sanguinary atrocities practised in the wars of the leading sects, which, as he remarks (chap. 68.), throw an indelible stain on the British annals. A single extract from his history will illustrate the progress of reason and humanity in the Scottish parliament, but a little before Penn organized his commonwealth, and nearly two generations after Maryland had taken the principles which I have quoted (p. 32.), as the foundations of her polity. 'In a session (June, 1673,) of the Scottish parliament, a severe law was enacted against conventicles. Ruinous fines were imposed both on the preachers and hearers, even if the meetings had been in houses; but field conventicles were subjected to the penalty of death, and confiscation of goods. Four hundred marks (Scots,) were offered as a reward to those who should seize the criminals; and they were *indemnified for any slaughter* which they should commit in the execution of such an undertaking. And, as it was found difficult to get evidence against these conventicles, however numerous, it was enacted by another law, that, whoever, being required by the council, refused to give information upon oath, should be punished by arbitrary fines, by imprisonment, or by banishment to the plantations.'—chap. 66."

The early attention of the colonists to education, is not the least of their merits; and although in this particular those of New England may have the highest claims, it is not thence to be inferred, that education was neglected in the other colonies.

"The parliamentary party in England ostentatiously contemned all human learning,

* Appendix to the reign of James I.

† Speech on Conciliation with the Colonies.

and were wholly indifferent to the object of general education. The American colonists had scarcely opened the forests, and constructed habitations, when they bent their attention to that object. As early as 1637, only a few years after the landing at Plymouth, the legislature of Massachusetts founded and endowed, for the ancient languages, and higher branches of learning, a college, which began to confer degrees in 1642; and has since ripened into an university of the first class both in extent and usefulness. To this institution, the plantations of Connecticut and New Haven, as long as they remained unable to support a similar one at home, contributed funds from their public purse, and sent such of their youth as they wished to be thoroughly educated.* It seems almost incredible, how much was accomplished in this way, in the very formation of the settlements. On the death of the first literary emigrants, natives of Massachusetts, taught in the province, were qualified to fill the void; and not a few of the first alumni of Harvard College attained to considerable literary and political distinction in the mother country. But what is chiefly remarkable is the provision made for the education of the body of the people, then and in all future time. As a specimen of the arrangements common to all the New England colonies, I will state those of Connecticut. By her first code of 1639, every town, consisting of fifty families, was obliged by the laws, to maintain a good school, in which reading and writing should be well taught; and in every country town a good grammar school was instituted. Large tracts of land were given and appropriated by the legislature, to afford them a permanent support. The selectmen of every town were obliged by law to take care that all the heads of families should instruct their children and servants to read the English tongue well."

We cannot pass from this section of the work, without presenting the following extract, which, from the respectability of the witnesses cannot fail to claim attention.

"The physical economy of the settlements kept pace with the moral, and is not less the subject of admiration with a few of the more liberal among the English writers. Of this description are the authors of the Modern Universal History, whose account of the North American colonies is among the best parts of their useful work. In tracing the early progress of Pennsylvania, they dwell with complacency upon 'the stupendous prosperity of a commonwealth so lately planted, and so flourishing by pacific measures.' When they have brought the history of New England down to the treaty of Utrecht, (1713,) they speak thus of her condition.

"'The inhabitants of New England, at the peace of Utrecht, to their native love of liberty, added now the polite arts of life; industry was embellished by elegance; and what would be hardly credible in ancient Greece and Rome, in less than fourscore years, a colony, *almost unasssisted by its mother country*, arose in the wilds of America, that if transplanted to Europe, and rendered an independent government, would have made no mean figure amidst her sovereign states.'—vol. xxxix."

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1819.

E. A.

For the National Recorder.

THE SPIDER.

Among the insect tribes, the spider is no doubt one of the most interesting.—Although much light has been thrown on its history by the researches of naturalists, with the aid of the microscope, there is reason to believe that much yet remains to be known. The following extract from Wesley's Philosophy, a work which appeared near 50 years ago, will perhaps have a tendency to awaken the attention of men of leisure and observation to this insect, especially as the season has arrived during which its operations are particularly interesting:

"Amazing wisdom is displayed in the make of the common spider. She has six teats, each furnished with innumerable holes. The tip of each teat is divided into numberless little prominences, which serve to keep the threads apart at the first exit, till they are hardened by the air. In every teat, threads may come out at above a thousand holes. But they are formed at a considerable distance, each of them having a little sheath, in which it is brought to the hole. In the belly are two little soft bodies, which are the first source of the silk. In shape and transparency they resemble glass beads, and the tip of each goes winding towards the teat. From the root of

* "The Rev. W. Sheppard wrote, in 1644, to the commissioners of the united colonies of New England, representing the necessity of further assistance for the support of scholars at Cambridge, whose parents were needy, and desired them to encourage a general contribution through the colonies. The commissioners approved the motion: and, for the encouragement of literature, recommended it to the general courts in the respective colonies, to take it into their consideration, and to give it general encouragement. The general courts adopted the recommendation, and contributions of grain and provisions were annually made, throughout the united colonies, for the charitable end proposed."—Trumbull's Hist. of Con. vol. i. ch. viii.

each bead proceeds another branch much thicker, which also winds towards the same part. In these beads and their branches is contained the matter of which the silk is formed, the body of the bead being a kind of reservoir; the two branching canals proceeding from it.

"It was before observed, that the tip of each teat may give passage to above a thousand threads. And yet the size of the teat in the largest spider does not exceed a small pin's head. But the smallest spiders no sooner quit their eggs than they begin to spin. Indeed their threads can scarce be perceived, but the web formed thereof is as thick and close as any. And no wonder, as four or five hundred little spiders often concur in the same work. How minute are their teats! When perhaps the whole spider is less than the teat of its parent. Each parent lays four or five hundred eggs, all wrapt up in a bag. And as soon as the young ones have broken through the bag, they begin to spin.

"And even this is not the utmost which nature does. There are some kinds of spiders so small, as not to be discerned without a microscope. And yet there are webs found under them! What must be the fineness of these threads! To one of these the finest hair is a cart rope.

"There are several species of spiders that *fly*, and that to a surprising height. 'The last October,' says an eminent writer, 'I took notice that the air was very full of webs. I forthwith mounted to the top of the highest steeple on the minster (in York) and could thence discern them yet exceeding high above me. Some of the spiders that fell upon the pinnacles I took, and found them to be of a kind, which seldom or never enter houses, and cannot be supposed to have taken their flight from the steeple.'

"To trace this matter farther: every one must have observed threads floating in the air; but few consider what end they serve. They are the works of spiders. Their usual method is, to let down a thread, and then draw it after them. But in the midst of this work they sometimes desist; and turning their tail according to the wind, emit a thread with as great violence, as a jet of water discharged from a cock. Thus they continue darting it out, which the wind carries forward, till it is many yards long. Soon after, the spider throws herself off from her web, and trusting herself to the air, with this long tail, will ascend swift, and to a great height with it. These lines, which the spiders attach to them, though unobserved, make these air-threads, that waft them along the air, and enable them to prey on many insects, which they could not reach by any other means.

"All spiders that spin, young as well as old, cast out their threads, and sail thereby in the air. And the threads themselves show the use thereof, being usually hung with the fragments of devoured animals.

"When the threads are newly spun, they are always single, and are generally seen ascending higher and higher. But when they are seen coming down, they are sometimes composed of three or four, and either without any spider or with several. It is plain this happens from the threads meeting and entangling in the air, which of course brings them down.

"It is common to see a spider mount to the topmost branch of a bush, and from thence dart out several threads one after another, trying, as it were, how she likes them. When she has darted one several yards, she will of a sudden draw it up again, and wind it into a link with her fore feet, but more frequently break it off, and let it go. A spider will sometimes dart out and break off many threads, before it spins one that it will trust to. But at length she spins one to her liking, and commits herself to the air upon it.

"The business of feeding is not all the use of these threads; but they evidently sport and entertain themselves by means of them, floating to and fro in the air, and changing their height at pleasure.

"These air-threads are not only found in autumn, but even in the depth of winter. The serene days at Christmas bring out many: but they are only short and slender, being the work of young spiders, hatched in autumn, and are thrown out as it seems only in sport. The thicker ones of autumn are the only ones intended to support the old spiders, when there is plenty of small flies in the air, which make it worth their while to sail among them."

The floating in the atmosphere of the spider's web, on mild days, during the months of October and November, has often attracted our attention, and has been considered a clear indication of an approaching change in the weather. It is not, however, generally known that this was not accidental, but was long since ascertained to be the work of the insect itself, now acknowledged to be one of the most *weather-wise* of all the insect tribes. That the object of the spider in mounting its aerial car, is to roam in search of food, we have some reason to doubt, as it does not occur at a season of the year favourable, from the abundance of small winged insects, for such an excursion. The query arises, is the object emigration to a milder climate? The novelty of this idea may startle some of our naturalists; but it will not appear so extraordinary, if we should discover that this little insect, or perhaps some particular species of it, uniformly mounts into the atmosphere before a change of wind favourable for such an object, as it is already known that the heights to

which they ascend are great, and that they are carried with almost inconceivable velocity before a strong wind. The subject is at least worthy of investigation, and should any new discoveries be made relative thereto the present season, the editors of the Recorder will be pleased to receive, for general information, communications thereon. E.

Philad. County, Oct. 7, 1819.

Miscellany.

Memoir of the late John Murray, jr.

Read before the Governors of the New York Hospital, 9th mo. 14th, 1819. By Thomas Eddy.

The character of a private individual, who has been remarkable through life for exalted piety, and acts of purest benevolence, is a pleasing subject to contemplate; and the conduct of the man who has zealously laboured to benefit his fellow creatures, and to increase the general stock of human happiness, must ever form a useful lesson to mankind. It marks the good way for others to follow —the example becomes an incentive to virtuous action, and may also be the means of encouraging many among the rising generation, to employ their time and talents in such a manner, as most likely to be acceptable to God, and useful to mankind.

These considerations appear to warrant the author of this memoir, in offering to the Governors of the New York Hospital, some account of the exemplary life of our late most excellent and valuable friend and associate, John Murray, jun. who is now translated into that "better world," where our praises, or our opinions, cannot in any degree affect him. But to us, who knew and loved him, and to his fellow citizens at large, the recollection of his amiable character, the review of his well-spent life, and the testimonies we can truly bear to his many virtues, must prove both interesting and consolatory. And it may be hoped, that the loss we have sustained, may impress our minds with a due consideration of the truth, that Divine Providence has apportioned to every one some peculiar duties to perform, in order to prepare us, when every part of the great business of life is over, for an admittance "into that city, whose walls are salvation, and its gates praise."

John Murray, jun. was born in this city, on the 3d of the 8th mo. in the year 1758. He was the son of Robert Murray, the principal of the highly respectable commercial house of Murray, Sansom & Co. of London and New York; and brother to Lindley Murray, of the city of York, in England, whose literary character is well known in Europe and America.

When about twelve years of age, he was a scholar with myself at Friend's Grammar School, in Philadelphia; the remainder of his education he received in England.

In his youthful days he was remarked as being of an uncommonly active and lively disposition.

Early in life he commenced business in this city with Moses Rogers, was very successful in his commercial pursuits, and, after a few years, withdrew himself from this concern.

His mind for some time had received deep religious impressions, and under the power of the mild and humanizing principles of the gospel, his natural feelings were controlled, and, in a good degree, subjected to the benign influence of divine grace. From this time he became zealously engaged to promote every measure, that would conduce to ameliorate the condition of mankind, without distinction of sect or colour. But, that he might be rightly qualified, under the guidance of the divine spirit of his Lord and Master, he considered, that a sense of religious duty should precede his actions for promoting benevolent purposes, and thus secure the divine blessing on all his undertakings.

About this period his father proposed to him, to admit him as a partner in the house of Murray, Sansom & Co., which flattering offer he declined, from a sense of religious obligation.

Having acquired, as he conceived, a competent share of this world's goods, he apprehended it to be his duty, as a faithful steward, to show his gratitude to his Creator, in giving up a due portion of his time and substance, towards assisting the poor and indigent, by encouraging them in habits of industry, and in promoting the means of bestowing upon their children the benefits of education. In order to accomplish this purpose, he gradually relinquished all mercantile pursuits.

How rare it is to meet with a person, in the course of a prosperous business, to stop short, and say:—I have enough—hereafter I will consider, what Providence has put into my hands, as a trust for the good of my fellow-creatures!

It would extend this memoir to an improper length, to attempt exhibiting his various pursuits in advancing the great cause of universal philanthropy, which, at different periods of his life, engaged his attention. I will therefore confine myself to some prominent features, that may serve to illustrate the general character of our late excellent and valuable friend.

The first public engagement of benevolence in which he embarked, was, as a Governor of this Hospital, to which he was first elected in 1782, and successively afterwards to the present year, a period of 37 years. During this time, he rendered this institution many essential and important services, by his uniformly kind and affectionate attention to the sick, and in advancing the general interests of the hospital. He was remarked for his punctual and regular attendance, (when his health permitted,) of the monthly and special meetings of this Board.

In the year 1785, he was sedulously engaged in the formation of the "Society for promoting the Manumission of Slaves, and for protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated." At this period, the minds of most of our citizens were not enlightened on the great subject of African emancipation, and their deep rooted prejudices were so violent, that the friends of humanity, in asserting the rights of the people of colour, had to encounter innumerable and serious difficulties; an enmity, accompanied with a bitter spirit, was excited in the minds of those, whose selfish interest induced them to consider the acts of the society as an interference in their personal rights—the members therefore were constantly exposed to personal insult. But, knowing the integrity of their motives, and convinced of the justice of the cause, no difficulties could deter John Murray from contributing largely, in a pecuniary way, and uniformly, and zealously, by personal exertions, in support of a cause, that *he* conceived, was sanctioned by the principles and genuine spirit of Christianity. From the first formation of the society, a great portion of his time was devoted, not merely to obtain the liberty of those who were by law entitled to their freedom, but to ameliorate their condition, by promoting their religious and moral improvement, and to afford to them the blessing of education. With these views he proposed to the society the establishing of a school, exclusively for the education of coloured children, in the superintendence of which, much of his time was bestowed; for, although it was under the care of a board of trustees, yet for many years he was particularly occupied in advancing its interests as a trustee, and as treasurer, in which latter capacity he served the society from its first establishment in 1785, to the termination of his life.

The distressed situation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, excited much of his attention and sympathy. About the year 1795, he was instrumental, with several of his friends, in endeavouring to improve and ameliorate the condition of the Indians, residing within the limits of this state, by instructing them in agriculture and the useful arts, and in having their children taught the common branches of school learning, and thus to prepare their minds for the reception of a knowledge of the Christian religion. He performed several interesting visits to the tribes of Brothertown, Stockbridge, Oneida and Onandago, and had to encounter in the course of these journies, considerable hardships and inconvenience, at a time when the roads were extremely bad, and the accommodations for travelling very indifferent. Directed by an ardent zeal for promoting the best interests of humanity, he spared no effort, to aid the religious and moral improvement of this afflicted and neglected portion of the human family.

The penal laws of this state, prior to 1796, were extremely imperfect, inflicting penalties very disproportionate to offences. In many instances the punishment of death was deemed indispensably necessary, to expiate certain crimes. Believing that these laws were alike opposed to humanity, to justice and to policy, as well as to the mild spirit of the religion we profess, our worthy colleague united with some others of his friends, in an application to the leading members of our legislature, in proposing an entire repeal of the then existing penal code, for the purpose of introducing the present penitentiary system. In consequence of this application, and principally owing to the friendly aid and exertions of general Schuyler, and the present Chief Justice Spencer, then distinguished members of the senate, a bill was introduced by the latter gentleman, and passed into a law, by which the former penal laws were repealed, a more mild code established, and a state prison directed to be built in the vicinity of this city. To carry this law into effect, our deceased friend was appointed one of the commissioners, and he also voluntarily accepted the appointment of one of the inspectors of the prison. The first board of inspectors had an arduous task to perform, in organizing a plan for establishing cleanliness, order and regularity amongst the convicts, and devising for them various modes of employment. During this period the affairs of the prison were greatly benefited by the zeal of John Murray, and the board derived considerable aid from his mild and conciliatory demeanour, which very much contributed to soften the minds of the prisoners, and to improve their moral habits.

There is perhaps no benevolent institution in the city, that has been more productive of real usefulness, than the New York Free School Society. It has now under its care four schools, that educate 2000 poor children. Of this society, it may almost be said, John Murray was the founder. On its first establishment he was elected vice president, and continued as one of its most active trustees, as long as his health permitted.

In the year 1811, he was appointed by governor Tompkins, one of the commissioners to report to the legislature, a plan for the "better organization of common schools throughout the state of New York," intended to be supported by a fund, denominated "the common school fund," which is yearly increasing, and now yields about 80,000 dollars annually. The report of the commissioners was adopted, and a law passed, 1812, appointing a person as superintendant of common schools, and otherwise perfecting a system, which is likely to produce incalculable benefits to the present and future generations.

But in his career of usefulness, he was not confined to such institutions as may strictly be denominated *benevolent*—he felt an interest in whatever had a tendency to exalt the character of his native state. His name is recognized among the first members of the New York Historical Society, and on its formation, he made a handsome donation to its funds.

The yearly increase of paupers in our city, notwithstanding the great assistance afforded them by the numerous public and private institutions, induced John Murray to unite with several of our citizens, to establish "the Society for the prevention of Pauperism." Among many important public advantages produced by the efforts of this society, is the "New York Savings Bank," incorporated by a law passed on an application from the board of managers. Perhaps no similar occasion served more to call forth the anxiety and energies of our deceased friend, than the success of this undertaking. In the act of incorporation, John Murray was named as the first vice-president, and the directors also appointed him treasurer—a name that peculiarly served to render the institution popular among all ranks of our fellow citizens. He was prevented by his last sickness from rendering it any personal services, but the last inquiry, which it is believed he made, after any of the numerous public charities with which he was concerned, was "how does the Savings Bank get on?" On being told of its unexampled success, he was too weak to say more, than that "it afforded him great satisfaction."

"The Society for promoting Industry," established in this city in 1814, under the management of a number of our most respectable and pious females, has been productive of incalculable benefit; but for want of adequate funds, to carry into effect the views and wishes of the managers, they were often embarrassed and discouraged. At these periods John Murray came forward, and by advancing money, and using his influence to prevail on others to make similar advances, the society was enabled to continue its extensive usefulness. The following extracts from the minutes of the managers, will serve to show how highly they esteemed the character of their late friend.

"While many able pens are engaged in deploring the loss, and commemorating the worth, of the late friend of suffering humanity, John Murray, jun. 'the Society for the promotion of Industry,' would raise their voice, however feebly, in the general regret; and gratify their feelings, by enumerating a few of the benefits they received from their late friend, who might justly be styled their best friend.

"The Society was instituted in 1814, and at its commencement was honoured with his countenance, by expressed approbation, and a liberal donation to its funds, which was afterwards increased to double the amount." The minutes then detail the aid received from him, by his personal influence with the city corporation, in order to obtain from them pecuniary assistance, and also of his addressing a meeting of citizens, called for the purpose of supporting and extending the plan proposed to be pursued by the society. In the commencement of the present year, being informed that the society were again without funds, and had no other prospect but closing the House of Industry, John Murray addressed them by letter, in which he expressed his anxiety for the advancement of "the good work they were engaged in," and offered to advance them $100, to be taken out in work, and to loan them $500 for one year, without interest. This, with other assistance, enabled them further to prosecute the design of the establishment. The minutes then close in the following words—"When the last enemy to be encountered, gained the victory over John Murray, jun. it is much to be feared that this institution received a mortal blow. The managers would still continue to raise their prayers, to that God who seeth not as man seeth; and while the kind offices of their deceased friend can never be effaced from their memories, they would humbly pray, that others may be induced to follow his example, and go and do likewise. Then may this institution still be a blessing to the public."

It would be unnecessary to detail more of the many public concerns, that engaged the attention of our late worthy colleague. During the last thirty years of his life, his time was mostly devoted to the service of the religious society of Friends (of which he was a member, and for many years, a distinguished elder) and to the various objects of public and private benevolence. The income of his estate was considerable, and he more than once mentioned to me, that he did not wish to reserve more than sufficient for his common expenses; the overplus was spent in promoting the benefit of his fellow creatures.

His humility and self denial, were manifest in his plain manner of living, scrupulously avoiding any kind of extravagance, lest he might expend, in useless objects, what he conceived ought to be reserved for the use of the poor and needy. In his manners he was courteous, kind, and charitable; evincing a readiness on all occasions, to devote his time and talents to the best of all causes, the good of mankind. His private charity was great, and generally unknown to his most intimate friends. He was a member of a greater part of the charitable societies in this city; each of whom received from him a yearly anonymous letter, enclosing from 50 to 100 dollars. His delight seemed to be, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, and to visit the sick and distressed; or, to adopt the language of an eloquent writer, "to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected, and to visit the forsaken."

In 1812, whilst attending, at Albany, a meeting of the commissioners appointed to consider the subject of improving the state of Common Schools, he left his lodging one evening, to have an interview with a committee of the legislature, to whom was referred a communication made by the governor, proposing to substitute some mode of punishment for that of death. The streets of Albany were at this time covered with ice, which rendered walking extremely hazardous; our

lamented friend had not proceeded far on his humane errand, when he fell, and was so seriously injured, that notwithstanding the care and solicitude of his friends, he was confined to his room some weeks, and never recovered from the injury he thus sustained. This accident subjected him to almost constant, and frequently excruciating pains; and, without doubt, hastened his death. But he endured all his sufferings with Christian patience, and submission to the divine will; and when in company with his friends, generally exhibited a disposition remarkably cheerful. About the commencement of the present year, he became more seriously indisposed, and on the morning of the fourth of last month, he died, whilst in the act of supplication to that Lord whom he so faithfully served. His body was interred in Friends' burying ground, after a solemn meeting in their meeting house, attended by a considerable number of his friends, who, it is believed, will long remember the solemnity of the occasion.

The religious character of John Murray, jun. was highly estimated by his fellow members of the society of Friends, and also by those of other religious denominations, to whom he was personally known. He was by no means contracted in his opinions, but of a disposition liberal and enlarged. He often expressed his sincere desire, that Christians might more and more avoid unnecessary disputes about non-essentials, and unite in promoting the common cause, in which they all profess to be engaged; that, for his own part, he knew of no distinction of sect or party; but that the one true church is composed of individuals of all religious denominations—who, possessed of the spirit of Divine Love, are faithfully endeavouring to know and to perform the divine will concerning them. These, he would often say, are united in one head, even Christ, and in the fellowship of his gospel; they feel that they are all brethren. In his intercourse with mankind, he seemed to have adopted for his motto, that saying of Luther, "In quo aliquid Christi video illum diligo." "In whomsoever I see any thing of Christ, him I love." Possessed of these sentiments, it afforded him the most heartfelt satisfaction, to meet with a considerable number of highly respectable and pious men, of various religious denominations, who convened in this city, from almost every state in the union, for the purpose of forming a National Bible Society. He was a member of the convention, and frequently expressed his having enjoyed great satisfaction in witnessing its proceedings, conducted as they were, in remarkable condescension and harmony, and in the spirit of gospel love. He was appointed a member of the first board of managers, and twice contributed to the general funds of the society. He often remarked, that one of the most evident designs of divine Providence, in establishing this highly important society, was, to bring together those of all denominations, by which means sectarian jealousies may be removed, and peace and love established between Christians. These considerations, so congenial with the mind of John Murray, and his solicitude to witness the diffusion of the holy scriptures, amongst the poor and neglected, in every part of this widely extended continent, induced him, during the remainder of his life, to continue to be an ardent and active member of the American Bible Society.

FOREST TREES.

We have been long of the opinion, that by far too little attention is paid to the planting, pruning and rearing of forest trees. Although as yet there is a sufficiency of wood for fuel in Connecticut, Massachusetts proper, New York, New Jersey, &c. still there is already, particularly in the two former states, a serious inconvenience arising from the scarcity of useful and valuable timber. By paying high prices, the present generation may perhaps supply their wants of the latter, without any other serious inconvenience. But the next generation will feel the evil to increase, and so will their successors also, unless means be adopted, and continued, to provide a growth of timber which shall be at least commensurate with the ordinary consumption. And sound policy, as well as justice, require, that we provide as carefully for the wants and necessities of posterity, as for our own. The oak, the walnut, chesnut, ash, butternut and locust, are among the most useful trees for timber; and the latter is not only a useful timber of rapid growth, but is so delightful both for shade and ornament, that we are surprised at the little attention paid to it, particularly in Connecticut. The oak, very justly denominated the king of the forest, has long been a favourite tree. Its durability and usefulness, especially to a nation which must ever be a maritime one, need not be mentioned.

Mr. Gilpin (England) has collected in his remarks on forest scenery, published in 1810, some curious facts on the age and size of extraordinary forest trees, principally oaks. He traces the age of some of these trees as far as 900 years back. Some oaks, he says, are now in existence, which were hollow and declining in the days of queen Elizabeth. One of the colleges of Oxford, was built by the express order of its founder, William de Wainfleet, 450 years ago, near the *great oak*. This great oak, a mere shell, fell of itself in 1788, and, as it may be supposed to have attained its meridian at the time of the foundation of the college, it gives the tree nine centuries. The tree in the new forest, against which the arrow glanced which killed William Rufus, more than 700 years ago, was still in existence, marked by tradition, but a few years since, and must have been a well grown tree at the period of the accident. We have also somewhere seen an account within a few months, stating that the "royal oak," in the branches of which Charles II. concealed him-

self from his enemies, in the forest of Boscobel, about the period of 1651, is yet in a flourishing condition.

Speaking of oaks, it may not perhaps be an unwarrantable digression, to advert to the *charter oak*, upon the elegant situation of the venerable Wyllys family, in this city—so called from the memorable circumstance of its having been the means of preserving the ancient and excellent charter of this colony from the tyrannical and overbearing Sir Edmund Andross, when he assumed the government of New England, in 1687. It will be recollected that Sir Edmund, while governor of New York, had attempted to wrest from this colony its chartered privileges, and annex the same to his government. For this purpose he appeared off Saybrook with an armed squadron; but finding himself so promptly met, and that he should be so warmly received, if he attempted to land, he abandoned the enterprize. He was subsequently appointed governor of New England—came to Hartford with his suite and a military escort, and demanded the charter. The general court were then in session, and a debate arose upon the question of making the surrender, which lasted till some time in the evening. By this time (vide Trumbull's History, vol. i. p. 371,) great numbers of people were assembled, and men sufficiently bold to enterprize whatever might be necessary or expedient. The lights were instantly extinguished, and a captain Wadsworth, of Hartford, in the most silent and secret manner, carried off the charter, and secreted it in the hollow of the oak of which we are speaking. This tree, which is justly an object of veneration, exhibited the strongest marks of extreme old age, and indeed of rapid decay, when this city was first settled in 1636, being then hollow from the root to the top of the trunk, say twenty-five feet. Long subsequent to this period, five or six youths have seated themselves and dined within the trunk; and indeed a gentleman informs us that not exceeding thirty years ago, he has seated himself within its trunk. —But what is the most remarkable, this tree within the last century, has apparently renewed its age—exhibiting fresh vigour and luxuriance, and a growth so rapid, that the opening upon the west side, formerly affording an easy entrance, has closed up, or grown over, except an aperture of about three inches diameter, at the root. The trunk of this tree is a little exceeding 33 feet in circumference, by actual admeasurement last week. There are also upon this estate, two apple trees, transplanted from England in 1636-40. These trees have both borne fruit the present season; and one of them, like the oak, has within two or three years assumed fresh vigour and growth.

These particulars are not only curious facts in history, but serve to show the age to which some of our most useful trees are susceptible of attaining, and the consequent importance of planting and cultivating them. Would it not be well for our agricultural societies to extend their beneficent objects to the encouragement of the planting and growing of forest trees useful for timber? Settling in a land of woods, our forefathers thought it unnecessary to bestow attention upon this subject; and their sons have, for the most part, gone on as though they had no idea that the stock would ever be exhausted. Of all the eminent men in Great Britain, perhaps no one ever conferred more solid advantage upon his country than the excellent John Evelyn, the celebrated forester and horticulturist, who flourished during the time of Cromwell and Charles II. He devoted a great part of his life to the subject, as well by writing, as by practical experiments. His "Sylva," a beautiful and enduring memorial, (as the Quarterly Review remarks) of his amusements, his occupations and his studies, awakened the landholders to a sense of their own and their country's interests to such a degree, that many millions of timber trees had been propagated and planted at the instigation and by the sole direction of that book. And it is added as an interesting incident, that the fleets of Nelson were constructed with the oaks which the genius of Evelyn planted.

It were to be wished that our countrymen displayed more judgment, if not taste, in selecting trees for shade or ornament. We should then, in lieu of the useless poplar surrounding every farm house, see the locust, the horse chesnut, the oak, elm, walnut, or some species of fruit trees, administering nourishment and comfort, as well as ornament. The sugar maple also, peculiar to America, we need not say, is a valuable forest tree, both for its juice, for fuel, and for other purposes. The sugar manufactured from this tree, when refined, is equal to any in the world. Its juice makes a healthy beer; is useful and ready sweetened in coffee; makes an excellent syrup, and good vinegar. When curled, this tree is also useful and elegant in fine cabinet furniture. We have often seen cabinet work manufactured from this wood, which, had it been *imported*, would have commanded extravagant prices. The propagation of this tree cannot be too extensively encouraged. We will conclude this hasty article by quoting the honest, and not ineloquent exhortation of old Gerrard: "Forward, in the name of God, graft, set, plant and nourish up trees in every corner of your ground; the labour is small, the cost is nothing, the commodity is great; yourselves shall have plenty, the poor shall have somewhat in time of want, to relieve their necessity, and God shall reward your good minds and diligence." [*Conn. Mirror.*

THE POOR.

In all civilized countries the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and the best means of extending them relief, have uniformly furnished to the statesman and philanthropist topics of great interest and importance. There is no doubt that the most permanent and effectual remedy for the evils of

pauperism, will be found in a system of education which shall bring home its advantages to every child of poverty, and at the same time introduce and establish habits of industry and economy. Such a system, however worthy the early and earnest attention of men who are desirous of realizing a sound state of society, and, by a necessary consequence, to promote the happiness of the people, will not meet the urgent wants of those who stand in need of *immediate* assistance. Winter, the most inclement season of the year, is rapidly rolling forward on the wheels of time. By the combination of various causes, which it is deemed unnecessary to detail, the number of those whose situation will *demand* the sympathy and assistance of their fellow citizens, will, it is apprehended, be greater than has heretofore ever been known. We are, by the bounties of Providence, supplied with an abundance of the products of the earth, to enable us to still the cries of hunger; and this is a duty most imperative in its nature—it should seriously arrest the attention of all. But *economy*, considering the waywardness of the times, in a general point of view, is highly necessary, and, in fact, indispensable, in the distribution of alms.

The following plan for supplying this unfortunate description of our citizens with cheap, nutritious and salutary sustenance, was kindly furnished by a highly respectable English gentleman, very recently arrived from his native country. It has just been adopted in Liverpool, with complete success. Its author is that eminent merchant and public spirited benevolent man, so advantageously known to our countrymen who trade to that place, Mr. James Cropper. It is really surprising to find at how small an expense our positive wants can be supplied.

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CHEAP, WHOLESOME, AND SAVOURY FOOD.

"Take one pound of East India rice, steep it in cold water for at least one hour, [longer would be better;] then put it into boiling water, and, if previously steeped enough, it will be sufficiently boiled in about five minutes; then pour off the water, and dry it on the fire, as in cooking potatoes.

"Use it with the following gravy or sauce: two or three ounces of mutton suet, fried with onions until done enough; then add some flour and water [as in making gravy], with salt, and about as much Cayenne pepper as will lie on a sixpence [or a twelve and a half cent piece]. The different ingredients, however, may be varied to the taste.

"At the present wholesale prices of East India rice, the above would only cost about three pence, [a fraction more than *five and a half cents*,] and would be a sufficient meal for a *family of six persons*."

The East India rice, in consequence of paying in England a much lower duty than that from this country, can be obtained on better terms, and on that account is recommended by Mr. Cropper. But here our own, which is of a superior quality, can generally be purchased at a price quite as low as the former in Great Britain. All the other ingredients required we can procure in any quantities, on lower terms than our transatlantic brethren. Benevolent individuals and charitable institutions are invited to try the experiment. The worthy gentleman abovementioned, although much of his time is actively employed in his public capacity of president of the Infirmary, spreads a table, twice a week, at his own expense, and under his own immediate superintendence, for a considerable number of the destitute. Let us imitate every good example, wafted across the Atlantic, from the smallest matter connected with domestic or public happiness to the "noble circumnavigation of charity" performed by Howard. E.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5. [*Nat. Int.*

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will probably subserve the cause of humanity by republishing the above.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Copies of the following Notes, recently transmitted to the Colonization Society, by our minister to Great Britain, have been politely furnished to us for publication. [*N. Int.*

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"Lord *Gambier* presents his compliments to the committee of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States, and returns them his best thanks for the honour they have conferred upon him in presenting him with their second Annual Report to the Society, through the favour of Mr. Rush. The Society has Lord Gambier's cordial wishes for its success and the advancement of the benevolent cause in which it is engaged: he will be happy to avail himself of any occasion that may offer to promote the great objects of the institution.

"*Iver Grove, 5th July*, 1819."

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rush, the American Minister in England, to Francis S. Key, esq. one of the Managers of the Society.

"London, June 23, 1819.

"It has afforded me particular pleasure to have been, upon this occasion, the instrument of fulfilling the wishes of the Society; and I learn, with a solid gratification, through your letter, and through the interesting report, of the increasing success of the great plan of colonization. Whenever it may occur to the Society that I can be at all useful towards any of its views, while I continue to reside at this court, I hope that my services will be freely, and in all things, commanded. I am happy to subjoin that, as far as the opportunities of my official and personal intercourse can warrant the opinion, its enlarged and benevolent plans are, I think, becoming more and more at-

tended to throughout this country, and in the same proportion approved.

"With sincere wishes for their full accomplishment, I beg you to believe me, &c."

Copy of a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron and President of the African Institution, to Mr. Rush.

"Gloucester House, June 25, 1819.

"Sir—I have many thanks to return to you for the letter I have had the pleasure of receiving from you; and I have to request of you to be so good as to convey to the gentlemen of the American Society, established at Washington, for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States, my best acknowledgments for the copy of their Second Annual Report that they have had the goodness to send me, with an assurance of my perfect sense of their attention. It is, I trust, unnecessary for me to express the satisfaction I shall feel in perusing an account of the proceedings of an institution founded for such a benevolent object, and which is likely to be attended with such useful consequences. And I hope I may be allowed to add my anxious wish that the meritorious exertions of the gentlemen of this excellent society may be crowned with success.

"It is very gratifying to me to have this opportunity of expressing to you the great personal respect and high esteem with which I must desire you to believe me,

"Sir, very sincerely, your's,

"William Frederick.

"*Richard Rush, esq. &c. &c.*"

Extract from the Charge of the Hon. Judge Crane, delivered to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, Ohio.

After informing them that a revision of the constitution was contemplated, he notices and controverts the following objection:

"But many, who admit that our consitution is defective, object to a revision from an apprehension that the convention may tolerate domestic slavery in this state. Is not this a false alarm? Where are the advocates of slavery to be found? A general equality of condition prevails in this state; the extremes of wealth and poverty are unknown. The greater part of our population is drawn from the middle and eastern states. The feelings, manners and habits of this class of our citizens are averse to slavery. Nor would the emigrants from the southern states be more favourable to its introduction. On the contrary, I believe a stronger opposition might be expected from them. Many of them sought in this place a refuge from slavery. The arguments which reason and humanity urge against it, are strengthened, and confirmed in their minds by experience of its consequences. Even in the southern states where slavery has taken deep root, the wisest and best citizens are convinced of its impolicy and injustice; and are engaged in forming societies, and in devising schemes to diminish its evils and avert its dangers. Under all these circumstances to suppose that the members of the convention would attempt to introduce into this state a system obnoxious to the feelings, principles, and habits of the people, and injurious to their interests, is imputing to them a degree of folly and depravity beyond belief. Besides, the power of the convention is restricted by the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio, which declares, that certain articles, "shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable unless by common consent." In the 6th article it is ordained "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." By the act of Congress to enable the people of this state to form a constitution and state government, it is provided that such constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance before cited. The fear of slavery may therefore be discarded as perfectly chimerical. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the liberties and privileges of the people will be endangered by a convention. The constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a republican form of government. The members chosen by the people can have no interest distinct from that of their constituents, and it does not become those who call themselves the friends of the people to impute to them such neglect, or ignorance, of their most important interest, as to commit them to incompetent or unprincipled representatives."

FRENCH COURTS.

Brief account of the organization of the principal French courts.

We have occasionally copied from French papers, reports of trials in the courts of France, partly with a view of exhibiting the course of judiciary proceedings there. The practice is so different from that which prevails in this country and in England, that it is often difficult to understand the course of proceedings.

The highest judiciary tribunal of France is the court of appeals [*Cour de Cassation*]. It adjudges in the last resort on cases of appeal from decrees and judgments of the other courts. It exercises, in a variety of ways, a jurisdiction over the other courts, and decides on applications for the transfer of causes from one court to another. It consists of a first president, three presidents and forty-eight counsellors or judges, all of whom are appointed by the king for life. The presidents

and judges are divided into three sections or chambers, and constitute for all ordinary purposes three distinct courts, to each of which a specific class of duties is assigned. Four of the members of each chamber are annually transferred, and divided equally between the other two. This court has also an attorney general of the king, six advocates general, a register in chief, four clerks, and eight ushers.

The court next in rank is the court of accounts [*Cour des Comptes*]. This court has jurisdiction principally in matters relating to the treasury and the revenue.

The tribunals next in rank are the courts royal, of which there are twenty-seven in the kingdom. The most important is the royal court of Paris, which has jurisdiction over the seven central departments. It is composed of a first president, five presidents, forty-four counsellors or judges, and twelve auditors, [*conseillers auditeurs*]. It has also an attorney general of the king, four advocates general, nine deputies, and a register in chief. It is divided into five chambers, viz. three civil, one of correctional police, and one of preliminary inquiry [*de mise en accusation*]. Besides these chambers, courts of assize are formed from members of the court royal. The keeper of the seals or the first president, appoints five counsellors or auditors of the court royal, to hold the courts of assize of each session, designating one of the counsellors for president. [*Bost. Daily Adv.*

Princeton, (N. J.) Oct. 2, 1819.

The annual commencement of the College of New Jersey, was held in this borough, on Wednesday the 29th ult. when the following young gentlemen, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz.

John Adamson, Beverley Allen, Benjamin Franklin Bache, John Bowie, Henry Hamilton Cassat, Henry King Cochran, James Crawford, John B. Grimball, John Charles Groome, Jacob Hay, Francis Sylvester Hoffman, Holloway Whitefield Hunt, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Thomas Jefferson Lumpkin, William Lyle M'Dowell, James M'Ilhany, John Izard Middleton, Elias Bailey Dayton Ogden, Philip Medford Reid, Henry William Rogers, James Ross, Anthony Rutgers, John Frederick Schroeder, Abraham Skillman, John Allan Stuart, Benjamin Cook Taylor, John Townsend, William Bailey Tyler, Elias Van Arsdale, Abraham Watkins Venable, Andrew Walker, Stephen Dodd Ward, Hugh Wilson.

The following gentlemen, *alumni* of the college, were admitted to the second degree in the arts, viz.

Ravaud K. Rogers, David M. Forrest, John Rodney, jr. William Boyd, John Maclean, James C. Johnson, Charles Davis, Cornelius Ludlow, Enos W. Johnson, William P. Hunter, James S. Nevine, George W. Toland, Benjamin W. Richards, David S. Nassinger, Kensey Johns Van Dyke.

David B. Douglass, assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the Military Academy at West Point, and Master of Arts of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem.*

James M. Smith, A. B. of Yale College was admitted *ad eundem.*

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Patterson Clark, A. B. of Queen's College, Frederick Richmond, M. D. of New Brunswick, Richard M. Berrien, M. D. of Savannah, Georgia, and the Rev. George Chandler of Philadelphia.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John H. Rice of Richmond, Virginia.

SCHOOLS IN SPAIN.

On the 30th of March last, the king signed an order for establishing one Lancasterian school in each of the towns in the kingdom. The king has named a director general for all the schools on this plan in Spain, and a committee of twelve grandees of Spain to protect the said schools. The duke of Infantado is president for life. All the schools are subordinate to the central school established in the capital. This school, which will consist of 300 children, and has already 207, was opened the 4th of May (1819), in which many children entered without knowing their letters: there are at present about thirty well established as apprentices. Government was astonished at the great rapidity with which the children learned, and the great economy that was observed. The duke of Frias, who is at present in Paris, has offered, gratis, his ball room, in which the central school is now established. [*Southern Evan. Intel.*

Western Canal.—A letter from a gentleman in Rome, to the editor of this paper, dated the 27th ult. states that the water is now in the canal for the distance of nine miles, commencing about four miles below that village; and that the commissioners and engineers have passed in boats drawn by horses, upon the canal upwards of 8 miles. The writer adds, that 'before the close of the season, salt

will undoubtedly be carried from Salina to Utica by means of the canal.'

[*Northern (Hudson) Whig, Oct. 5.*

NATURAL DISCOVERIES

Mr. C. S. Rafinesque, professor of botany and natural history in Transylvania University, visited, on his way from the Atlantic states, Harper's Ferry and the Alleghany ridges in Maryland, and, since his arrival in Kentucky, has explored the counties of Nicholas, Garrard, Madison, Rockcastle, Estill, Clarke, &c. particularly the hills or knobs, where he has made various botanical and geological discoveries. He thinks he has detected during the last summer about six new genera and thirty new species of undescribed plants, and among animals, many new fishes, shells, insects, &c.

In a summer visit to the counties of Garrard and Estill, Mr. John D. Clifford has explored successfully the fossil remains of petrified shells and animals, which abound in those counties, as well as their mineralogy. He has collected a great number of new specimens which are to increase the museum of the Athenæum. Among the minerals are many calcedones, onyx, geodes, crystals, flints, &c. While among the petrifactions there are about five new genera and eighty new species of undescribed shells and polypi. One of the most remarkable new genera is an univalve flinty shell, one specimen of which has the petrified animal inside, furnished with a double row of tentacular feet similar to those of the cuttlefish; but four of which are larger and bifid. This appears to be a new animal now extinct, and not very remote from the genus *Carinaria* or Keel shell of the East Indies, which is an exceedingly scarce shell. This unique specimen is therefore highly valuable, and will be deemed such by all the enlightened naturalists of America and Europe. [*Western Monitor.*

Of the Flower of Potatoes.—A patent has been recently obtained at Paris, a gold medal bestowed, and other honorary distinction granted for the discovery and practice on a large scale of preparing from potatoes a fine flower; a sago; a flour equal to ground rice, and a semolina or paste, of which 1 lb. is equal to 1½ lbs. of rice, 1¾ lbs. vermicelli, or, it is asserted, 8 lbs. of raw potatoes.

These preparations are found valuable to mix with wheaten flour for bread, to make biscuits, pastry, pye-crusts, and for all soups, gruels, and panada.

Large engagements have been made for these preparations with the French marine, and military and other hospitals, with the approbation of the faculty.

An excellent bread, it is said, can be made of this flour at half the cost of wheaten bread.

Heat having being applied in these preparations, the articles will keep unchanged for years, and on board ship, to China and back; rats, mice, worms, and insects do not infect or destroy this flour.

Simply mixed with cold water, they are in ten minutes fit for food, when fire and all other resources may be wanted; and 12 ounces are sufficient for a day's subsistence, in case of necessity.

The Physicians and Surgeons in the Hospitals, in case of great debility of the stomach, have employed these preparations with advantage.

The point of this discovery is, the cheapness of preparation, and the conversion of a surplus growth of potatoes into a keeping stock, in an elegant, portable and salubrious form. Our crops of the present growth will want some novel means of consumption.

Fort Wayne, a well known post on the Miami of the Lakes, near the Western confine of the State of Ohio, was evacuated in May last, and the troops stationed there were removed to Detroit. As settlements advance, the military posts are transferred to the remoter frontier, where they are more likely to be useful. [*Nat. Int.*

Phenomena—Aurora's Bow.—At half past eight o'clock, Tuesday evening, was observed in this city one of the most sublime and beautiful appearances ever witnessed in Philadelphia. A silver bow stretching from west-north-west to east-south-east, filling the whole arch of the heavens, with its base resting on the eastern and western horizon.

This beautiful arch is what some would

call a lunar bow, but we presume it was produced by the northern light, or Aurora Borealis, shining upon a dark cloud to the north, and which at the time, must have discharged some rain. Thus by the reflection of light, the bow was produced to an observer in the place. It was visible eight or ten minutes. X.
Daily Adv.]

Flour.—During the quarter ending on the 30th September, there were inspected at Baltimore, 102,986 barrels, and 5,512 half barrels of wheat flour.

The Savans of Paris have commenced a Greek Journal in that city, the object of which is to communicate European knowledge to the descendants of Homer and Aristotle. Such is the mutability of human affairs! [*Port Folio.*

Vakaresho, a nobleman, has translated into modern Greek the "Death of Cæsar," by Voltaire; and it has been played with great success by the Greek actors at the German theatre in Bucharest. [*ib.*

HOW TO EXAMINE A WITNESS.

Dramatis Personæ.

Counsellor Botherum—John Plainly.

Counsellor. A'um! hem!—Your name is John Plainly?

Witness. Yes, sir.

C. What are you?

W. I am a watchmaker.

C. A watchmaker! Pray was you never a linen draper?

W. No, never.

C. What! are you sure you was never a linen draper?

W. Yes, I am sure.

C. And where do you live?

W. In Clerkenwell.

C. I don't ask you whether you live in Clerkenwell; you might as well tell me you live in Dublin or Mexico. What street do you live in?

W. On Clerkenwell Green.

C. O! you do, do you? And pray how long have you lived there?

W. Six or seven years.

C. Six or seven! pray recollect yourself; how much more than six or less than seven?

W. I can't precisely say; perhaps six years and a half.

C. Perhaps! we have nothing to do with perhaps. Remember you are upon oath.

W. I can't say; I am certain not seven years.

C. Now, sir, you say you have lived not quite seven years upon Clerkenwell Green and you are a watchmaker; recollect yourself; was you ever in a public house?

W. Yes.

C. O! you were; what, I suppose, pretty often, if the truth was known?

W. Yes, now and then.

C. I suppose once a day, ha?

W. No; very seldom above once a week.

C. What house do you frequent?

W. The King's Head.

C. Now, recollect yourself; remember you are upon oath: was you never at the Cat and Fiddle?

W. Not that I know of.

C. You swear you never was? mind what I say. Gentlemen of the jury, pray attend to this. You swear you never was at the Cat and Fiddle?

W. No, I don't swear it; a man may go into a public house occasionally, without observing the sign.

C. I don't ask you what a man may do; do you swear you never was at the Cat?

W. I can't say any more.

C. Sir, you must not answer so; remember you are upon oath; but, as you never was at the Cat, do you know the prisoner at the bar?

W. I recollect him on the night the robbery happened.

C. I don't ask you about a robbery; do you know the prisoner at the bar?

W. No otherwise than I said; I saw him knock down ——

C. Stop, fellow; we don't ask you to say that.

W. I have nothing else to say.

C. And pray now what might you see; I suppose you know you are upon oath? (*Witness here gives an account of the robbery.*)

C. Are you sure it was brandy and water the prisoner drank?

W. Yes; I heard him ask for it.

C. That's a pretty reason—because you heard him ask for it; but can you swear he got it?

W. Yes; I saw it in his hand.

C. Why did not you say so before? we don't want to know what you heard. Now, sir, be upon your guard; this is a matter of life and death: be serious, sir, and declare, upon your oath, whether there was any sugar in his brandy and water?

W. I can't tell; I believe not.

C. No trifling here, fellow—speak out; was there or was there not sugar in his liquor?

W. I say, sir, I don't remember.

C. Come, recollect yourself; you can't remember any thing of a lump of sugar? Pray what did the prisoner say when he attacked the person who was robbed?

W. I don't recollect much; he swore at him.

C. What did he swear?

W. He swore some horrible oaths and curses.

C. Curses! do you pretend to say he swore curses?

W. I can't say; he swore very bad.

C. Pray repeat some of them.

W. I do not remember them.

C. You are a pretty witness; you heard oaths and curses, and don't remember them. What did you come here for? What do you stand there for? What did you take an oath for?

W. You put me out so.

C. Put you out, fellow? why you have said nothing.

W. I have honestly told what I know.

C. O yes, very honestly, no doubt. Since you know nothing of the prisoner's cursing and swearing, pray what o'clock was it?

W. Betwixt ten and eleven.

C. None of your betwixts; was it five minutes past ten, or a quarter, or half an hour, or forty minutes? Remember you are upon oath.

W. I can't say; I had no watch; I am sure it was not eleven.

C. And pray how are you sure of that?

W. I heard the watchman cry the hour after I got home.

C. O, you did, did you? what watchman?

W. One in the street; I did not know him.

C. What, not know his name, and heard him cry the hour!

W. No; I never asked his name.

C. And pray now—remember you are upon oath—what did the watchman say when he cried the hour?

W. Say, sir?

C. Yes, fellow, what did he say?

W. He said, as nearly as I can recollect, —

C. We don't want you to recollect; what did he say? answer me that.

W. He said, "Past eleven o'clock."

C. Was that all?

W. Yes.

C. Didn't he say, "Good night?"

W. I did not hear him.

C. Now be upon your guard. When the prisoner struck his companion, at what distance was he from him?

W. Distance!

C. Don't repeat my words, fellow: at what distance was he?

W. Just two feet six inches and three quarters.

C. Pray how came you to be so accurate in the distance?

W. Why I thought some fool would ask me the question, so I measured it.

Court. Have you any more questions to ask him?

C. No, my lord, I have done.

Poetry.

THE EVENING WALK.

BY MRS. ELIZ. CARTER.

How sweet the calm of this sequestered shore,
Where ebbing waters musically roll;
And solitude, and silent eve restore
The philosophic temper of the soul
The sighing gale, whose murmurs lull to rest
The busy tumult of declining day,
To sympathetic quiet soothes the breast,
And every wild emotion dies away.

Farewell the objects of diurnal care,
Your task be ended with the setting sun;
Let all be undisturbed vacation here,
While o'er yon wave ascends the peaceful moon.

What beauteous visions o'er the softened heart,
In this still moment all their charms diffuse!
Serener joys, and brighter hopes impart,
And cheer the soul with more than mortal views.

Here, faithful mem'ry wakens all her pow'rs,
She bids her fair ideal forms ascend,
And quick to ev'ry gladden'd thought restores,
The social virtue, and the absent friend.

Come, MUSIDORA, come, and with me share
The sober pleasures of this solemn scene,
While no rude tempest clouds the ruffled air,
But all, like thee, is smiling and serene.

Come, while the cool, the solitary hours
Each foolish care, and giddy wish control,
With all thy soft persuasion's wonted pow'rs,
Beyond the stars transport my listening soul.

Oft, when on earth detain'd by empty show,
Thy voice has taught the trifler how to rise:
Taught her to look with scorn on things below,
And seek her better portion in the skies.

Come! and the sacred eloquence repeat,
The world shall vanish at its gentle sound,
Angelic forms shall visit this retreat,
And op'ning Heav'n diffuse its glories round.

DIED.

In the 84th year of his age, J. Watt, esq. of the firm of Bolton & Watt, of Soho, near Birmingham, well known for his valuable improvements in steam engines, &c.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst. Mary Leedom, daughter of the late William Leedom, aged 15 years.

On the 8th inst. Mr. James Finley, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, aged 71 years.

On the 10th inst. Miss Jane Cochran, sister of Charles Cochran.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, October 23, 1819. No. 17.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

TO ROBERT WALSH, ESQ.

No. I.

Having perused, with great satisfaction, your able "Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain," and your masterly defence of your country's character and her rights, I do not entertain the least doubt that it will be considered by all impartial judges as decisive of the main question you have ventured to discuss; not only on this side of the Atlantic, but over the whole extent of the European continent; where, I presume, from the fund of information it contains with respect to this western world, it will be soon translated into various languages, and read with avidity by all inquirers into political and general science. It will be considered as a work of the first authority, and of course be repeatedly referred to by writers on our history and policy.

After paying this sincere tribute of respect to your industry and talents, permit me to point out, for your reconsideration, one subject on which I think you have erred, by depending too implicitly on the interested and partial statement of a suspicious authority, and hence have cast an imputation on a respectable religious society, which I hope to convince you they have not merited.

A very judicious writer has observed that "it is a breach of common honesty, either to advance an accusation against any man or body of men without having examined into its truth, or to repeat it when it has been proved to be false and without foundation."

I would not have you for a moment suppose that this observation is quoted to bear upon *you*, being meant to apply to Holmes, from whose annals you have introduced the following quotation, with the preceding or preliminary remark.

"The excesses of bigotry, which were committed by the Puritans of New England, during the 17th century, can neither be disguised nor defended. They admit however of some *extenuation*, which is to be found in such considerations as the following, offered by one of their *descendants*. [Holmes in his American Annals.] 'To vindicate the errors of our ancestors were to make them our own. It is allowed they were culpable; but we do not consider that in the present instance they stood alone, or that they merited all the censure bestowed on them. Laws similar to those of Massachusetts were passed elsewhere against the Quakers, and particularly in Virginia. If no execution took place here, as it did in New England, it was owing to the moderation of the church. The prevalent opinion among most sects of Christians, at that day, that toleration is sinful, ought to be remembered, nor should it be forgotten, that the *first Quakers* in New England, besides speaking and writing what *was deemed* blasphemous, reviled magistrates and ministers, and disturbed religious assemblies; and that the tendency of their tenets and practices was to the *subversion of the commonwealth* in that period of its infancy. In reviewing the conduct of our revered ancestors, it is but just to make allowance for the times in which they lived, and the occasions of their measures.'"—*Vide Walsh's Appeal, pt.* 1, *p.* 50.

Had I met with these insidious apologies for the most unchristian and cruel persecutions of innocent and inoffensive individuals, in Holmes alone, although they might have excited a momentary glow of indignation, yet I should have passed them over without feeling myself called upon to notice them in the manner which is now attempted; knowing, from the obscurity both of the work and its author, that their influence could not be extensive; and that, from the quarter from which they proceeded, they would only be considered by all liberal minded

men, as the last faint murmurs in the United States, of the expiring spirit of persecuting zeal and bigotry. But since they have been transposed into the full and rich treasury of your philosophic work, they may acquire a value and a currency, to which, from any intrinsic merit, they were certainly not entitled.

Believing your motto, as well as my own, to be "Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas," I shall proceed, without apologizing for the freedom of the foregoing observations, to state a few facts, and to offer some remarks on the quotation you have made from Holmes.

It is probable you have not dipped into the early history of the people called Quakers, as written by some respectable authors of their own society, otherwise I presume you would not have placed so much reliance upon the assertions and palliations of the annalist—even after you had made every due allowance for, what you possibly might consider as, a sectarian and partial narrative.

Holmes accuses "the first Quakers in New England with speaking and writing what was deemed blasphemous," but he does not furnish us with any specimens of these blasphemous expressions—and it is believed that the opinions and doctrines, which they then delivered, have never been disavowed by the society to which they belonged, but are such as are held by the Quakers of the present day; whether these are "blasphemous" or not, and whether their "tenets and practices tend to the subversion of the commonwealth," let those who are best acquainted with them, out of the pale of their own church, judge.

I believe it would be only necessary, at the present period of religious toleration, to excite universal abhorrence of the conduct of the annalist's "*revered ancestors*," to tell a plain unvarnished tale, without any comments; for, however just it may be, to "make allowance for the times in which they lived," I believe unbiassed and philosophic minds can make but little for "the occasions of their measures."

The work from which I shall draw the chief materials of the brief narrative which I propose to submit to your liberal consideration, is Sewell's History of the Quakers; and the character given of the work, by one of the best informed and most candid of the British reviewers, Aikin, is as follows: "Sewell's is, on many accounts, a highly curious and valuable book; it is not only the longest, but probably also the best written English book by a foreigner; it conveys much information concerning the state of England, which would vainly be sought in more celebrated authors; and it furnishes abundant matter of fruitful thoughts, for those persons who do not like plain truth the less for being told in plain language, and who are able to extract the philosophy of history for themselves."

And permit me here to declare, that in venturing to address you on this subject, I come forward entirely as a *volunteer;* not having been enticed to take up my pen by the suggestions of any sectarian prejudice. Neither am I *enlisted* in the cause of, what I consider to be, the truth, by the prospect of any *bounty;* or the excitement of any member of a society, whose principles, although I esteem, I do not rigidly embrace,

"Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor."

But with all the energy of feeling, I abhor and detest, wherever it exists, the destroying spirit of religious persecution and bigotry, which has, in the Christian world, been infinitely more mischievous, and more to be execrated, than the *Juggernaut* of Indian idolatry—for if the latter has destroyed its thousands, the former has not been satisfied even with the immolation of its tens of thousands, and this, with circumstances of aggravated injustice and cruelty, at which even the ignorant and superstitious native of Hindostan would shudder.

Should then a philosophic writer of the present day attempt to palliate or soften its horrors and its ravages; or should he, in the pious duty of revering his ancestors, be bound to justify and revere even their crimes? Forbid it spirit of philanthropy and true religion!

It appears from Sewell's Narrative, that the first Quakers (two respectable females) who arrived at Boston, before any existing law against the society, were treated with the greatest harshness; their trunks and chests being searched, and their books, amounting to upwards of one hundred, carried ashore and burnt

by the common hangman; and they committed to prison, solely on the score of their religious principles. "Their pen, ink and paper," says the historian,* "were taken from them, and they not suffered to have any candle light in the night season; nay, what is more, they were stripped naked, under pretence to know whether they were witches, though in searching no token was found upon them but of innocence: and in this search they were so barbarously misused, that modesty forbids to mention it." They were sent away in the vessel that brought them, the jailer being permitted to keep their beds and bible for his fees.

Such were the first fruits to the Quakers of the Christian charity of the annalist's "revered ancestors;" and when it is considered, that these unfortunate strangers were of the female sex, it is not to be presumed that the more hardy males, who should happen to land on the same *hospitable shore*, could have any encouragement to expect more gentle treatment.

It does not appear that these outraged females had either enjoyed any opportunity of speaking or writing "*what was deemed blasphemous*," or "disturbing *religious assemblies*;" neither are they charged, as far as it appears, with "*reviling magistrates and ministers*."

In less than a month after this, eight other persons of this *dangerous* society, four of which number were females, fleeing from persecution in England, arrived at the same port, and met with the same *careful* treatment, being first locked up in prison, and then sent back to their native country, at the expense of the captain who brought them; having first received this *humane* caution from governor *Endicott*, of *philanthropic* memory, "*Take heed ye break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter*;" regretting, at the same time, that he had not been at Boston when the two first females, above alluded to, arrived; "*For if I had been there*," said he, with great gallantry, "*I would have had them well whipped*."

It was immediately after this, that the first law was enacted, "prohibiting all masters of ships to bring any Quakers into that jurisdiction, and themselves from coming in, on penalty of the house of correction."*

By this and their subsequent conduct, as Marshall well observes, though just escaped from persecution, the annalist's ancestors demonstrated, that it was not the *principle*, but its application, that they condemned, while they thus became persecutors themselves.

Upon the publication of this law, a respectable and aged citizen, a member of their own church, named Upshal, in consequence of remonstrating against its unchristian severity, was fined, imprisoned, and then banished in the midst of winter.

And to show that heathens and savages may occasionally possess more of the "*milk of human kindness*," than the high professors of christianity, it is mentioned by the historian, that upon Upshal's coming to Rhode Island, he met with an Indian chief, who, being informed of the treatment he had met with, behaved to him with great kindness, and told him, "*if he would live with him, he would make him a warm house*;" exclaiming, at the same time, "*What a God have the English, who deal thus with one another about their God!*"

As we have now arrived at the close of the first act of persecution of the annalist's "revered ancestors," and as we shall be called upon to make greater "allowances," for some future "occasions of their measures," we shall for the present let the curtain drop, and assure you that, we remain, with great respect,

PHILALETHES.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(*Continued.*)

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

"The difficulties surmounted by the colonists," the "military efforts and sufferings of the colonists in the wars of the

* Sewell, p. 157, Folio Edit. 1728.

* The preamble of this law commences with the following words: "Whereas, there is a *cursed* sect of *Hereticks* lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers," &c. See Hazard's State Papers, vol. i. p. 630.

mother country," and the "benefits reaped by Great Britain from the American trade," are the respective subjects of investigation in the third, fourth, and fifth sections of this work. The researches of our author have produced much valuable information on these subjects, and have contributed very materially to increase our historical knowledge of the colonies. These sections will therefore naturally claim the attentive perusal of those who are desirous of obtaining that knowledge. Though we do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the valuable information here presented, we cannot pass from that which relates to the commercial benefits reaped by Great Britain, without a farther notice. It has already been shown, that the colonists owed few obligations to the government of the mother country; and the great and important benefits which she derived from their commerce are now brought clearly to view. In relation to these benefits the following extract is sufficient for our purpose, though it must be observed that it refers to a period when the colonies were comparatively in an infant state.

"The great productiveness of the colonies to the mother country, thus recognized before the expiration, and at the beginning, of the eighteenth century, increased in a geometrical progression from that period, and drew equally pointed acknowledgments from later writers. In the year 1728, Sir William Keith, a man of superior sagacity, who had occupied the station of governor of Pennsylvania, and investigated personally and in complete detail, the commercial relations of North America with the other parts of the British empire, submitted to the British government a very able discourse on the subject,* in which he presented the following summary of what he styled 'the principal benefits *then* arising to Great Britain from the trade of the colonies.'

"'1. The colonies take off and consume above one-sixth part of the woollen manufactures exported from Great Britain; which is the chief staple of England, and the main support of the landed interest.

"'2. They take off and consume more than double that value in linen and calicoes, which are partly the product of Britain and Ireland, and partly the profitable returns made for that product when carried to foreign countries.

"'3. The luxury of the colonies, which increases daily, consumes great quantities of English manufactured silks, haberdashery, household furniture, and trinkets of all sorts, as also a very considerable value in East India goods.

"'4. A great revenue is raised to the crown of Britain by returns made in the produce of the plantations, especially tobacco; which at the same time helps England to bring nearer to a balance her unprofitable trade with France.

"'5. These colonies promote the interest and trade of Britain, by a vast increase of shipping and seamen, which enables them to carry great quantities of fish to Spain, Portugal, Leghorn, &c.; furs, logwood, and rice, to Holland, where they keep great Britain considerably in the balance of trade with those countries.

"'6. If reasonably encouraged, the colonies are now in a condition to furnish Britain with as much of the following commodities as it can demand, viz. masting for the navy and all sorts of timber, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, oil, rosin, copper ore, with pig and bar iron; by means whereof the balance of trade to Russia and the Baltic, may be very much reduced in favour of Great Britain.

"'7. The profits arising to all those colonies by trade, are returned in bullion, or rather useful effects, to Great Britain; where the superfluous cash, and other riches, acquired in America, must centre; which is not one of the least securities that Britain has, to keep the colonies always in due subjection.

"'8. The colonies upon the main are the granary of America, and a necessary support to the sugar plantations, in the West Indies, which could not subsist without them.'"

If the benefits Great Britain derived from the trade of her American colonies were great, how much more important must they be, when we reflect on the increase of that trade, since these have become independent states. It may safely be asserted, that England does not possess a trade intrinsically more valuable than that with the United States. The progress of this commercial intercourse appears to have been commensurate with the rapid growth of our country, and while this circumstance must have claimed the attention of the politicians of Great Britain, our surprise must be excited to find the least hostile disposition manifested towards this country. Indeed we are inclined to the opinion, that the British ministry have at length begun duly to appreciate the value of our commercial intercourse, and although they cannot avoid occasionally exhibiting symptoms of jealousy at our rising greatness, they will not for trifling considerations again allow of an interruption of that intercourse. From the mass of information presented by the author before

* See the whole of this curious and interesting paper, in Burk's History of Virginia, vol. ii. chap. ii.

us, in relation to this subject, we select the following as particularly worthy of notice.

"I may be permitted, before I leave this topic of commercial obligation, to advance to a more recent period. If a British statesman could not, after the American war, say absolutely, as Chatham had done before its occurrence, 'America is the fountain of our wealth, the nerve of our strength, the basis of our power,' he might, however, safely ascribe no inconsiderable share of the continued prosperity of the British isles, to the commercial intercourse which was re-established with her, and to her increase in wealth and population. Her vast consumption of British manufactures, her abundant production of the raw materials, cotton particularly,* her imports from the East Indies, her traffic with the West, the diffusion, through her means, of the British commodities of every description over the continent of Europe, gave her, in her independent state, an aspect nearly approaching to that under which Chatham saw her in the colonial. A distinguished member of the British parliament, Mr. Alexander Baring, examined fully in 1808, with the advantages of practical knowledge and much general commercial learning, the question of her increased utility, and pronounced that, upon the whole, she had, in her independent situation, to a greater degree than could have been expected from any other, been the means of *augmenting the British resources, in the war with the continental powers*—that *she contributed in the highest degree possible, all the benefits which one nation could derive from the existence of another*, or that one mother country could receive from that of the best regulated colony.† The same inquirer ascertained, that three-fourths of the money proceeding from the consumption of the produce of the soil of America, in all parts of the world, were paid to Great Britain for her manufactures. He developed other benefits, the reality of which did not admit of dispute, and found it unpardonable 'that his countrymen should entertain a jealousy of the prosperity and wealth American independence had produced, which not only served to circulate the produce of their industry, where they could not carry it themselves, but by increasing the means of America, augmented in the same proportion her consumption of that produce, at a time when the loss of their former customers, by the persecutions of France, rendered it most valuable.'"

In the sixth section we have an examination of the relative disposition of Great Britain and America from the peace of 1763. The period embraced by this is the most interesting of the colonial history;—that which immediately preceded our acknowledged independence. The relative disposition manifested at this period, have perhaps been misrepresented by writers on both sides, which we could scarcely expect to be otherwise during the existence of violent animosities. We can now, however, calmly look back to that period, and time having laid bare many of the secret springs of action, we are enabled to form a more correct judgment of their movements.

From the investigation of our author, it appears evident that we are to attribute the revolution in this country to the extreme ignorance of the British ministry not only of its resources, but also, of the disposition of the American people. The exertions of Franklin to enlighten them on these subjects, were made in vain. The powerful eloquence of Chatham was without effect. Indeed so pertinaciously stubborn do they appear to have been in their opinions, even after the occurrence of many important events, calculated to remove those mists through which they had viewed the colonies, that we can scarcely allow them the appellation of rational men, unless we are to suppose that they were governed by the will of a master, whose prejudices were so strong that they were afraid to communicate all the information they possessed. The relative dispositions manifested at this period on either side of the Atlantic, are investigated with candour by our author, and will be found on an attentive examination of the information which he has afforded, greatly in favour of the American people, under all the aggravating circumstances in which they were placed. We deem the following extract worthy of attention, not merely as an evidence of American generosity, but because the facts stated deserve to be more generally known.

* In 1791, the first parcel of cotton of American growth, was exported from the United States. Calculated on the average of the six years, from 1806 to 1811, there was annually imported into Great Britain, from the United States, 34,568,487 pounds, and in 1811, 46,872,452 pounds. In 1755, the cotton manufacture, in England, was ranked "among the humblest of the domestic arts;" the products of this branch were then almost entirely for home consumption; in 1797, it took the lead of all the other manufactures in Great Britain, and in 1809, gave employment to 800,000 persons, and its annual value was estimated at 30,000,000*l.* or 132,000,000 of dollars.—Seybert.

† Examination of the Orders in Council, &c.

"The conduct and temper of the ministry in the case of Ethan Allen,—which would have been the same in that of Montgomery, had he fallen into their hands,—deserves to be visited with the contrast, which is afforded in such a trait as the following, related by general Burgoyne in the house of commons, on the 26th of May, 1778.

"'The district of Saratoga is the property of major general Scuyler, of the American troops; there were large barracks built by him which took fire the day after the British army arrived on the ground. General Scuyler had likewise a very good dwelling-house, exceeding large store-houses, great saw-mills, and other out-buildings, to the value, altogether, perhaps, of 10,000*l.* A few days before the negotiation with general Gates, the enemy had formed a plan to attack me; a large column of troops were approaching to pass the small river, preparatory to a general action, and were entirely covered from the fire of my artillery by those buildings. Sir, I avow that I gave the order to set them on fire; and in a very short time that whole property, I have described, was consumed. But, to show that the person most deeply concerned in that calamity, did not put the construction upon it, which it has pleased the honourable gentleman to do, I must inform the house, that one of the first persons I saw, after the convention was signed, was general Scuyler. I expressed to him my regret at the event which had happened, and the reasons which had occasioned it. He desired me to think no more of it; said the occasion justified it, according to the principles and rules of war, and that he should have done the same upon the same occasion, or words to that effect. He did more—he sent an aide-de-camp to conduct me to Albany, in order, as he expressed, to procure me better quarters than a stranger might be able to find. This gentleman conducted me to a very elegant house, and to my great surprise, presented me to Mrs. Scuyler and her family; and in this general's house I remained during my whole stay at Albany, with a table of more than twenty covers for me and my friends, and every other possible demonstration of hospitality.'"

E. A.

October 20th, 1819.

Internal Improvement.

NORTHERN CANAL.

The present is said to be a period of extreme commercial embarrassment and distress. It is certainly so in Kentucky and its neighbourhood. Our circulating medium of exchange continues disordered; and the question is still repeated, What remedy shall be adopted? Several expedients, possessing considerable plausibility, have been proposed, and from some, perhaps, a transient relief has been experienced; most frequently, however, by the still deeper mortgage of property, whose apparent value the mist of an excessive paper currency ceases to magnify. We at last recognize, that bank promises are not money. They however constitute our medium, and that too attended by the curse of lessened credit.

It is true, no arbitrary mandate of government can compel us to receive the bank notes, or any other paper money; but circumstances, nearly as imperious, produce this effect. Every one, of course, attempts to shelter himself from the loss of depreciation; but it falls with its full weight on the public, and in the first place, on those who are under the necessity of accepting this currency in the course of ordinary dealings.

However specious the doctrine of excessive credit, founded on fictitious capital may have been—although a few individuals of keen foresight, and better acquaintance with principles of political economy, profited by our credulity, the time has at length arrived, when we are compelled to see things as they are. Voluntarily to shut our eyes on our real condition, would be the purest folly. All the temporising shifts we can practise—all the sophisms we can preach, will no longer raise our custom in the estimation of creditors abroad; who are now to be satisfied with realities only.

Instead then of avoiding the pressing evil, it were better face it at once—explore its causes and extent—and no longer rely on a succession of disjointed and temporising expedients. Those heretofore resorted to by legislative bodies, recommended by bank stockholders and directors, town and county meetings, have proved devices insufficient for a radical and systematic cure of the mischiefs of which we complain. But, when the cause and operation of the present distress shall have been fairly ascertained, we can, with more certainty of success, devise something like a permanent system, which shall remove the present distrust, and restore with the least possible delay and inconvenience, our credit and character, now sadly sunk from the proud height it occupied, when bank notes were rare among us, and before the general introduction of the destructive refinement of substituting fiction for reality. It is trusted that a view of our real situation, so far from depressing our spirits, will inspire us with additional energy to recover our former standing; nay more, that it will discover abundant resources to increase our commercial prosperity—means, which, like the unwrought mine, only require to be explored and judiciously managed, to ensure riches to the valley of the Ohio, including the whole of the vast country, now watered by its tributary streams.

It is a certain maxim in commerce, that no import trade can long exist, without an equivalent in exports. It is equally certain and evident, that consumption, without reproduction, must lead individuals, as well as nations,

rapidly to bankruptcy. Every body admits that the best policy for increasing our wealth, is to increase the quantity of well directed and productive industry; and that a prime duty of legislation is to afford motive and object for its exertions. Let us examine if we can avail ourselves of these uncontroverted truths.

The existing state of things is probably more favourable to manufacturing enterprize in this part of the United States, than any which has preceded it, if the undertaker possess real capital and necessary skill in management. Those manufactories, whose bases have rested on bank credit, must seek other support, or be ingulfed like other projects buoyed up by the same airy inflation. The want of skill is attended with prodigal waste, in every extensive establishment. But as it still remains a problem how far we may be justified in making great temporary sacrifices to encourage domestic manufactures, and how far the present state of our affairs and of society, will warrant capitalists in prosecuting that kind of business here, in competition with foreigners and our more experienced eastern neighbours, it may be better to leave manufactures to the calculation of the enterprising, and to such occasional assistance as the general government may be disposed to afford them; while we observe the present pursuits of the mass of our population, and endeavour to turn their industry, as now exerted, to the best account.

We boast with reason of the fertility of our territory, of its genial climate and extraordinary production, even under an imperfect cultivation; yet notwithstanding a previous harvest of high prices, our foreign and domestic debt has been increasing ever since the late war. The wars at home and abroad kept our produce in demand, at high prices, for many years; now that hostilities have terminated on our borders, and peace is restored to Europe, that kind of consumption ceases in a great measure, and the farmer becomes disheartened by want of a market for his accumulated crops—labour will cease, when the reward ceases. Here then, it is obvious, is the point to which our attention must first be directed. Could we find an easy way to convey to a convenient market, our corn, flour, pork, tobacco, hemp, &c. &c. we could enter into fair competition with those of other climes; and the duration of our commercial distress would not long be protracted.

Kentucky must be considered one of the most interior portions of the union, as regards its commercial position, and from that circumstance, labours under natural disadvantages which require to be removed, in a great degree, by artificial means. Kentucky, in common with the rest of the country west of the mountains, has been strangely negligent of her highways; in consequence of which some of her articles for exportation pay nearly as much for internal carriage, as the original cost. This enormous drawback demands a better economy, and should not be neglected. It is, however, but one item of the difficulty; and one which a sense of local interest will prompt, and local means enable, her citizens to surmount. But there is another more general impediment to the profits of agriculture; one, which the whole Ohio country, in the extent above alluded to, should make common cause to overcome; and which merits our most serious consideration and investigation.

When the millions of property, for market, are once afloat upon the Ohio, the only seaport now accessible by water is New Orleans. It is believed that the condition of that great mart is improving; and it is true that great profits have *sometimes* been made in the trade to that place, from which a corresponding benefit has resulted to the agriculturist of the upper country; but this, as last year's shipments prove, is *not always* the case. Let mercantile adventurers answer, whether there be yet a sufficient capital accumulated in that city, for the purchase of all the vast productions that may descend to it through the Mississippi? Whether the consumption there be not comparatively trifling, and the tonnage there owned insignificant, compared to the bulk to be transported? And moreover, when the length of the voyage is added, whether all these circumstances do not render that market too suddenly and violently fluctuating, to warrant the correct mercantile calculator in purchasing here, except at a very low price? We may also, with propriety inquire, what has heretofore been the general character of factors and agents at that place, for fidelity and punctuality? It is feared that the answers to these queries will not be altogether favourable. Another alarming evil frequently occurs, against which the merchant must guard, unless he invite ruin: this is the deleterious effect of the hot and humid climate on provisions, with which the market is often glutted. All these hazards necessarily subtract from the profits of the produce, without benefit to the merchant; nay, sometimes, and frequently, he too is involved in grievous and ruinous loss in his speculations. Lastly you must call to mind, at what a terrible expense of life this commerce is maintained; how many citizens, transporting these very productions, inhale disease and death, in the unwholesome atmosphere of the lower Mississippi.

Now, as the position is undeniable that our reliance, for future prosperity, must be on our own productions; it is incumbent on us to discover, if possible, another market equally easy of access, where every negotiation for the disposal of our commodities, may be made with advantage and promptitude. This rival market is likely to be at New York, one of the richest cities in the United States, and the greatest seaport in America;—nor is the prospect of this connexion so distant as to be discouraging.

It appears that a bill was actually introduced last winter, into the Ohio legislature, to incorporate a company for the purpose of

cutting a canal between Lake Erie and the river Ohio. The association was composed of some of the richest individuals in that state, all ardent for the enterprize. We understand the project failed in the assembly, in consequence of the novelty of the subject to most of the members. The magnitude of the design, and its mighty consequences, caused them to pause; and a majority thought that to charter a company, with privileges so considerable as those demanded, without more light and information, would be acting with unjustifiable precipitancy. A renewal of the application is expected at the next session; but hopes are entertained that the state will take the work under its own direction. The progress made, and making by the state of New York, in the formation of their Grand Canal, holds out a prospect, not very remote, of an internal communication by water, between the Ohio and their great city; which communication will draw to that emporium the largest portion of the agricultural products, exported from the rich soil of one half of Kentucky. The subject is of sufficient interest to attract the attention of every thinking man in the community; and a comparative sketch of the export trade with each place, with some calculations, will be acceptable; remembering always that every saving is undoubtedly clear gain to individuals and to the country.

The canal in New York is about 360 miles in length; one from the Ohio to the Sandusky will be, probably, 200. Supposing boats to pass at the rate of 25 miles per diem, and taking the New York estimate as our guide for the charges of transportation, the account would stand nearly as follows:

Time.		*Freight per ton.*
From Ohio to Sandusky,	10 days	$ 6 66
Sandusky to Buffaloe	1	4 00
Buffaloe to Albany	15	12 00
Albany to New York	2	4 00
Allowance for loading, unloading, and other detention,	7	$26 66
Days	35	

If Maysville be the starting point on a voyage to New Orleans, 35 days would be a tolerable good run to the latter in flat bottomed boats; but admitting that half the merchandise should be carried in barges and steam boats, less than 25 days on an average would be insufficient. On arriving at New Orleans, the cargo must be either freighted, sold, or stored. Whether the first course be adopted will depend on the number of vessels that may be in port, and the prospects abroad; of which latter, the view of the Kentucky merchants, from their situation and limited correspondence, cannot be supposed very extensive. Accordingly, when they have shipped from New Orleans, they have commonly found their best account in sending their produce to some port on our Atlantic board, where they find acquaintance and mercantile connexions. This voyage may be computed to consume an average of 28 days. Then adjusting the terms of freight, settling the charter party, loading and other delays, might require a week; how then will stand the account of this voyage?

Time.		*Freight per ton.*
Voyage down,	25 days	$15 00
Delays at N. Orleans,	7	
Voyage to E. or W. India port	23	20 00
Days	60	$35 00

Nor can this lapse of time, previous to realizing, be prevented by selling at New Orleans. As before observed, there is too little commercial capital in that city for its exporting merchants to pay down, for all we should often have there for sale. They must give bills on their consignees, at long terms, otherwise you must make heavy allowance for prompt payment, in the form of discounts or in the difference of price. Data are wanting to estimate the intermediate expenses; but the known extravagance of the charges at New Orleans, justify the belief, that the comparison will be in favour of the northern route; which, as we have seen, is preferable by 25 days in time, and $8 66 per ton in freight. The quantity forwarded this season is unknown to the writer; but judging from a statement of the produce that arrived at New Orleans from the interior, for several years immediately preceding, staple productions, principally provisions and tobacco, besides many other articles not taken into the account, to an amount of between forty and fifty thousand tons must have past Louisville, on their way down since last fall. How much of this, besides the tobacco, was furnished by Kentucky, it is difficult to say. 40,000 tons, at $8 66 per ton, amounts to $352,666,—a great sum to be saved in one year's crop, probably equal to the lamentable difference now existing between the exports and imports of the northern half of this state, and just equivalent to an enhancement of price to that amount.

As to storing a cargo at New Orleans, that subject need not be enlarged upon. No person of experience would send provisions to that place, expecting to deposit them in warehouses, and wait a demand, or rise of price. Such a step is seldom taken, but upon compulsion; and it has heretofore been considered nearly tantamount to an abandonment of the property.

The superiority of the northern channel, and New York deposit, is in nothing more striking than the effect of the climate. Intelligence lately received from New Orleans, states, that for three months they have been without sweet flour. The want of a supply of this article, for so long a period, may be principally attributed to the unparalleled continuance of low waters: but it is a circumstance extremely discouraging to the Mississippi trader, when there has been so little de-

mand elsewhere, that none but sour flour remains, out of at least 200,000 bushels, that found the way to that city, during the last winter and spring.

At New York, we may at all times expect to sell at a fair price; but if the contrary should happen, the rise of the market may be waited without the certainty, or even apprehension, of the loss of the whole adventure. The effect of the proposed channel of intercourse, on importations, is sufficiently important and diversified, to deserve an essay by itself.

No act could be imagined more glorious and magnificent for the young state of Ohio, than the undertaking and completing a navigable canal through her territory; no act more beneficial in a commercial or political point of view. That, and the New York canal once finished, in vain might faction plot to dismember the union. Whether her disposable means be equal to the completion, can only be determined after a very perfect survey and estimate. Should it be undertaken either by the state or individual enterprize, Kentucky and her citizens ought to feel too much interest to suffer the operation to languish for want of any aid they can prudently afford. [*Kentucky Gazette.*

Miscellany.

PEACE SOCIETIES.

No institutions of modern origin have received more undeserved obloquy, than those expressly formed, and in all their conduct uniformly devoted to the advancement of the "kingdom of the Prince of Peace." It is not easy to account for the virulency of the abuse on any just or fair principle; and it would seem, that it must have originated in entire ignorance of the principles of the association, as well as the deeds of the associates. To remove this source of vituperation, we have copied the following address of a Peace Society founded in Scotland—and which is established on the same platform of that of all the peace societies in the United States. [*Bost. Cent.*

—

Address of the Glasgow Peace Society.

In announcing the formation and design of this society, the friends of peace in Glasgow, are aware, that, from the general popularity of war, and the adventitious glory with which it has been invested, it will be difficult to lead men to entertain a just impression of its evils and enormities. Poets, by their sublime and imposing descriptions of war, and historians, by their brilliant and fascinating exhibitions of heroism and valour, have not only softened its horrid features, and disguised its savage and ferocious character, but have invested its awful scenes of misery and bloodshed with such an aspect of grandeur and magnificence, that although there is no evil which has inflicted more misery and wretchedness on mankind, which is more injurious to the welfare and prosperity of a nation, which exerts a more baneful influence over the morals of a people, and which is more opposite to the design and tendency of the gospel, yet there is no evil of which such delusive ideas have been entertained, either respecting its justice or necessity, or with regard to which such a melancholy indifference has been manifested, in reference to the crimes and miseries that are inseparable from its prosecution.

As even those who have lamented the existence of war, have generally considered it as a necessary evil, its nature and expediency have seldom been examined by the light of Christian truth. People have considered it vain to question the lawfulness and necessity of a practice which has prevailed to such an extent, and which is universally sanctioned even by Christian nations. Yet many who have examined the practice by the light which the gospel sheds over it, have arrived at an entire and decided conviction of its being directly opposed to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and that it is incapable of being justified upon Christian principles. It is the great design and tendency of the gospel to eradicate those lusts and passions in which wars and fightings have their origin; and there is no disposition of mind which the Prince of Peace was more careful to impress and to cherish in his disciples, than that meekness, and forbearance, and love, which they were called to exercise not only towards each other, but towards their enemies. It ought, also, to be observed, that the character, example, and precepts of Christ, all combine to illustrate the truth of the angelic announcement, which accompanied his advent on earth, that the gracious and heavenly dispensation which he came to introduce, was designed to promote "*Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will towards men.*"

Independently of those arguments in favour of their principles and sentiments, which are purely of a Christian nature, the friends of peace might adduce many considerations for producing a conviction of the evil and unprofitable nature of war, which would weigh with those who judge of its criminality, more by its injurious influence on their interests, or its pernicious effects on society, than by its opposition to the divine law. They might exhibit its demoralizing influence on the minds and characters of a people; they might prove its effects in diminishing the average degree of a nation's comfort and happiness by the exhaustion of its resources on the work of destruction; they might describe the horrors and desolations which mark its progress through those countries which unhappily become the theatre of its operations; and they might point the eye of humanity to the wounded and agonized sufferers which cover the field of battle, or to the misery and wretchedness of those destitute widows and orphans, whom the cruelties of war have bereft of their support. Nor is the practice more pernicious in its effects, than unreason-

able in its nature. Who does not perceive the absurdity of adopting such a practice for adjusting the differences of nations, and for determining the reasonableness of their respective claims? How shocking now appears the barbarous custom of our ancestors, who determined the rights of justice and decided the truth of opposing sentiments, by judicial combat! but equally monstrous is the practice of Christian nations in this more enlightened age, of deciding the justice of their respective claims by the sword, and of appealing to force for the determination of right and wrong. How much more consistent with the pacific spirit of the gospel of Him, who came not to *destroy* men's lives but to *save* them, would be the conduct of Christian nations, to determine their differences with reason and justice, by referring them to arbitration, instead of imitating the jurisprudence of barbarians and savages, with whom *might* is *right*, and successful violence constitutes the only legitimate claim to possession.

Considering, particularly, the peaceful nature and design of the gospel, it certainly becomes Christians solemnly to inquire, how far the practice of war is reconcileable with the doctrines and principles of Christianity; and to encourage and assist this inquiry, by printing and circulating tracts, illustrative of this great and important question, is the design of the friends of peace in establishing this society. While they have been induced to direct the public attention to this measure, from a conviction that war is inconsistent with the character and design of the gospel, they have been encouraged by the establishment of many peace societies, both in England and America, by whose exertions a variety of tracts, and other publications illustrative of the subject, have been printed and extensively circulated. The pacific spirit, also manifested by several of the European monarchs, and other favourable circumstances, which indicate a growing conviction of the folly and unprofitableness of war, encourage the hope that a change may soon be effected in the public mind, respecting the nature of this unchristian practice.

The friends of peace are fully convinced, that Christianity, the animating principle of all that is good and happy in the world, is the mighty instrument which Infinite Wisdom hath designed, for working such a great and benign change on the hearts and characters of men, as to make injustice, aggression, bloodshed, and war, to cease to the ends of the earth; and they would look with greater hopelessness on the success of their designs, did they not contemplate the contemporaneous existence of those numerous Christian institutions, which are employed in disseminating the light of divine truth over the world. But though they are aware, that nothing but the powerful operation of Christian principles can cast out the evil spirit of war, which has so completely possessed the minds of men, yet they are persuaded that judicious and Christian publications, illustrating the pacific nature of the gospel, exhibiting the criminality, unprofitableness, and miseries of war, and leading men to explore, with a resolute eye, its nature and consequences, may produce a beneficial impression on public sentiment, at this eventful and important crisis, and by forming in the minds of men, an enlightened conviction of its evil and antichristian nature, may turn the torrent of popular opinion, and direct it in one full tide of abhorrence against this destructive and inhuman custom.

Relying on the Divine blessing, and resting their hopes on the sure word of prophecy, that a period will come, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," the friends of peace entertain no painful or embarrassing fears of the ultimate success of their design. And as there is a distinct portion allotted to human agency, in the accomplishment of all God's merciful designs towards mankind, this prophecy forms an imperative call on every believer in revelation, to accelerate the advent of this blissful era. Their countrymen are laudably engaged in abolishing the cruel and sanguinary customs of superstition and idolatry, by the diffusion of divine truth; and can they allow a custom to exist among themselves, which inflicts more misery, and destroys more human life, than all the superstitious and idolatrous practices of the heathen? And they know not a nobler and more interesting object to which the industry and intelligence of Christians can be directed, than to aspire to the character and blessedness of peace makers, by diffusing around them the charities of the gospel, and causing the sacred principle of good will to circulate among mankind, and thus endeavour to banish from the earth the greatest evil and the severest scourge that ever afflicted and desolated the human race.

They cannot conclude without stating, that as their design is wholly of a Christian nature, they disavow all connexion or interference with the politics or political institutions of earthly governments. Their great and exclusive aim is to promote "peace on earth and good will among men;" and whatever diversity of sentiment may prevail respecting the lawfulness or expediency of war in particular circumstances, such as the alleged necessity of self defence, they earnestly invite the co-operation of all who are friendly to the *general design* of the institution, and who are desirous of promoting permanent and universal peace. Christians ought not to remain inactive under a conviction of the unutterable evils of war, but should combine their talents, their influence, and their exertions, with other bodies of Christians throughout the world, to disseminate pacific principles, that, under the blessing of the God of Peace, the general prevalence of these sentiments may influence the minds of the rulers of nations, and lead them not only to regulate the internal policy of their governments, but their own intercourse and negotiations with foreign countries, by the peaceful principles of the

gospel of Christ, and thus hasten the arrival of that glorious period, when the universal reign of righteousness and peace shall be established in the earth—when men shall "beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Physical Effects of Stimulants.

Extracts from the Address of Dr. Nichols of Danvers, before the Salem Society for Suppression of Intemperance.

To explain to you the manner in which ARDENT SPIRITS and OTHER POISONS injure the health, and eventually destroy the constitution, I must first endeavour to make you acquainted with some of the laws of the animal economy, the difference between health and disease, and why medicines which prove useful in the latter are injurious in the former condition of the body. Man, and other warm-blooded animals, are similarly, are wonderfully, made. The stomach and other organs associated with it, by the agency of their respective juices, dissolve the food and pour its nutritious qualities into the current of blood which is returning to the heart. The heart receives this mixture, and throws it into the vessels of the lungs, where by its exposure to the atmospheric air, it acquires new properties, and returns to the heart fitted to produce the secretions, to contribute to the growth and nourishment of every part of the body, to which it is immediately carried by the arteries. What is it that puts this whole apparatus in motion? Vitality, or life, which seems to be seated in the brain and its appendages, and communicates its influences to every part of the system through the medium of the nerves. Thus the brain, the blood vessels, the lungs, and the organs of digestion, are mutually dependent on each other. Jointly they produce the continuation of life.

Organized beings have their limited periods of growth, maturity and decay. Simple, nutritious food, pure air, and rest, are all that is necessary to perfect the first, prolong the second, and to render tranquil the third, stage of existence.

What is food? The substances which afford nourishment to animals are sugar, starch, glue, farina,* mucilage, vegetable acids, oil, water, and animal matter. These simple elements are compounded in a great variety of ways in the substances used for food, and are sometimes found mixed with other ingredients highly deleterious to animal life. To enable us to choose our food with safety, the benevolent CREATOR made the senses of seeing, smelling, and tasting, capable of distinguishing between the salutary and noxious. Until these guards have become vititated, there is but little danger of swallowing poisons inadvertently. If in any instance this does happen, they prove offensive to the nerves of the stomach, intestines, glands, or blood-vessels; and an effort is made to expel them by vomiting, sweating, or the other emunctories.

In perfect health all the organs perform their respective functions with ease: the appetite craves nothing but simple food, which is easily digested, and converted into healthy blood? exercise aids the circulation, and corporeal and mental vigour distinguishes the happy man.

What is it that so frequently interrupts this delightful condition, produces pain, languor, and all the maladies that embitter life? Most frequently, attempts to improve on the design of nature, to procure pleasure from poisoned streams, and nourishment from forbidden fruits.

STIMULANTS, [which the Doctor describes as consisting of pepper, spices, bitters, and all those things which are commonly considered *strengthening* and *wholesome* because *warming* to the stomach] in a concentrated form, destroy the organization and life; more diluted, they blister; rendered still weaker, they only produce smarting and increase the warmth of the part to which they are applied. When applied to parts, the office of which is to secrete juices for special purposes in the animal economy, they increase the quantity and vitiate the quality, of such secretions. To illustrate this, I refer you to their operation on the eye. The delicate coats of this organ are instantly inflamed; the mild and bland fluid, which washes and lubricates it in health, becomes so corrosive that it even blisters the skin, should it be suffered to run over the cheek any considerable length of time. In like manner, pepper, for example, an article extensively used in modern cookery, increases and vitiates the secreted juices of the mouth and stomach. These juices are provided by nature to dissolve and digest the food. In the same proportion that they lose their natural qualities, the powers of digestion are lessened. When this happens from the use of stimulants, a sensation resembling hunger is produced. Consequently, a larger quantity of food is taken than can be perfectly digested. Here we discover the prolific source of what is usually termed *bad humours*, with all their attendant evils. By this continued abuse of the stomach, the natural appetite is destroyed. That which was before offensive is now most highly relished. Simple food, that which is best suited to nourish and invigorate, is loathed and rejected. An artificial appetite for other poisons is acquired; and he who has thus vitiated his taste, will seldom be satisfied with such drinks as were designed by nature to supply every want of this kind. Water is tasteless; something acid or pungent must take its place; and fortunate will he be, should he not resort to ardent spirits in some form or other to re-

* Farina, a substance which abounds in grain and many esculent roots.

lieve that thirst which high seasoned food occasions.

Narcotics, or substances which possess intoxicating qualities, [opium, ardent spirits, tobacco, &c.] produce effects common with other stimulants on the parts to which they are applied. Their operation on the nervous system is still more injurious. When taken in moderate quantities, "they produce a kind of artificial genius, vigour and vivacity. They lift a man's intellectual faculties, as well as his feelings, above their ordinary level; and if by the same means they could be kept for any length of time in that state of exaltation, it might constitute something like a specious apology for having had recourse to them. But the excitement of the system can in no instance be urged above its accustomed and natural pitch, without this being succeeded by a correspondent degree of depression." When taken to excess, pleasurable sensation is for a short time carried to its highest elevation:

——————"Elysium opens round,
A pleasing frenzy buoys the lightened soul,
But soon this heaven is gone."

Wild delirium, loss of voluntary motion, stupor, sleep, nausea and vomiting, follow in rapid succession. To this, more or less fever, accompained by shivering, inactivity of body and mind, pain in the head, thirst, anxiety, and other symptoms of indirect debility, succeed. To relieve such distressing complaints, the deluded sufferer too often resorts again to the deceitful potion. The same round of joy, madness and distress follows. Still he is not weaned from the bewitching cup, till the powers of life are almost exhausted, when, by a wise provision of nature, the hitherto delicious poison becomes so loathsome and offensive, that it can be no longer retained in the stomach: the system is therefore from necessity allowed in some measure to recover its impaired energies. "There is however no imprudence in regard to health, which does not tell," and although after a fit of intoxication a man may seem to recover all his former vigour, the event will probably prove that he has lost a "slice of his constitution." Those frequently suffer most in the end, who do not appear to suffer immediately from every act of indiscretion. [*Salem Gaz.*

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

The following tribute to the merits of Joseph Lancaster, is extracted from the North American Review, No. 25.

"Mr. Lancaster says he has spent eighteen years of his life, and a very considerable part of his fortune, in perfecting and spreading his system of education, in doing which he has (though he says it not himself,) encountered opposition from the prejudices, and habits, and interests of individuals, and the discountenance of his own government. He has met with great success, and has the satisfaction of knowing, that five millions of children have been the subjects of his system, and of believing that they, and many millions more, even the entire multitude of the civilized world, will feel the benefits of it. Yet how few are there who would undertake such a labour, even with the certainty of such a result, and nobody would engage in it while it was uncertain, who was not penetrated and filled with a predominant enthusiasm, that should be sustained by the ceaseless presence of a great purpose. We have been present at his lectures, and, notwithstanding the homeliness of his style, and the plainness of his manner, and even of his audience,—for there were not many there who shine in the world, —we confess that the spectacle was to ourselves not without grandeur. One naturally called to mind the discussions of which his system had been the subject among the great, —the effects it had produced upon the men who now are, and might yet produce upon those who are to be. He stated his purpose of travelling through the United States to promulgate his system, expecting no pecuniary advantage, and only hoping to raise the means of defraying his expenses—a thousand people were present, not for amusement, or form, or show, but to listen to the results of many years' experience and close observation on a subject near to the hearts of many, for many of them were parents and intimately connected with the great interests of society and the progress of civilization. Whatever may be thought of the exterior form of his system, he stated and illustrated the leading principles of the art of endowing the young mind with knowledge and discipline, in a way which could not fail of making an impression on those who heard him, and producing some practical effect. In all this there seemed to be something to raise a liberal mind, and to please a generous one. But we have since heard and read many remarks not according with these impressions, and showing to what a man exposes himself by aiming to render service to the world, and sacrificing every thing to his great purpose; and also, what little things people sometimes attend to, when great objects are before them. Some complained that his voice was unpleasant, and utterance imperfect; others, that he told anecdotes which might be found in books or were trifling; others, that his illustrations were not refined; some said, his system was already well understood among us, and practised upon as far as is useful, and some, that it was unsuitable to our state of society. It has been said by some one, that he was fond of roving, and cunningly gave lectures to supply himself with pocket money. It is fortunate for a man who would serve the world, if he is beyond the effect of such remarks."

Foreign.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

In Russia a general system of improvement has been introduced, with the most decided success into all the scientific and military establishments; and the mind of the nation expands more and more under the wise and judicious direction of the minister of public education. Doubtless, nothing contributed more immediately to this object, or has a more direct influence on the civilization of the lower classes, than the public and gratuitous schools. Within these few years upwards of two thousand of these schools have been established, several of which are governed by young Russians, who had been sent to England in order to be instructed in the new system of education.

The liberality of the emperor and of the dowager empress towards these establishments, and, in general, towards every thing that regards education, is almost unbounded; and their example is imitated by a great many rich individuals. Count de Schuwalof has endowed a gymnasium with 150,000 rubles. [A ruble is 15½ cents.] The counsellor of mines, Demidow, has made a present of 1000 rubles to the University of Moscow; and of an equal sum to the two preparatory schools of Kiew and Tobolk. He has likewise appropriated the same sum to the seminary and gymnasium of Jaraslaw. Count Sohcremetjew has given in one sum, two millions and a half of rubles, to establish an infirmary for the clergy, and likewise a very considerable sum to the University of Moscow. The grand chancellor Romanzow has established on his estates a number of Lancasterian schools; he is building four churches for different religions; and he has caused a voyage round the world to be undertaken at his sole expense.

The Bible societies likewise receive considerable sums, as well from the imperial family as from private individuals: even the princes and khans of Caucasus, Georgia and Mingrelia, contribute to these acts of munificence, as well as the chiefs of the distant tribes of Tartary and Siberia. In Irkutsk, in Siberia, there are at present a preparatory school, a school for teaching the Japanese language, a school of navigation, and a library—a very rare thing, no doubt, in this part of Asia. Several tribes, particularly those at Tungor and Burat, eagerly send their children to the schools recently established in the country, in consequence of some individuals belonging to them having, of late years, had an opportunity to see, with their own eyes, the astonishing effects of civilization. These schools are under the direction of national preceptors, educated for that office in the seminary of Irkutsk.

Thus it is that nations reputed barbarous at the beginning of this century, are rapidly advancing towards civilization; and every where a degree of emulation is excited which cannot but tend to accelerate its progress.

The Greeks, who form the greater part of the population of Odessa, are all animated by an excellent spirit for improvement, and display the greatest zeal for the general good of their native country. The education of youth first attracted their attention; and they have, in consequence, established, by voluntary and abundant subscriptions, a school which already enjoys a great reputation; they have entrusted it to eight able professors, at the head of whom are Messrs. Geradois and Macris, both highly distinguished as men of science.

The governor of Odessa, Count de Langeron, gives the greatest encouragement to the professors and the students. Besides the annual donations made to the school by these worthy Greeks, four houses of insurance, established and managed by Greek merchants, also make a deduction in favour of it from their annual profits, the amount of which, for the year 1817, was 52,892 rubles, or about 18,000*l.* sterling. Several merchants have deposited funds for the establishment of a printing office on a large scale, intended to propagate knowledge throughout all Greece. They propose to provide physicians and other medical attendance for the sick poor, without distinction of country or religion.

[*Paris Journal.*

A Summary of the Progress of the Arts in France.

Compiled for the Democratic Press, from M. Chaptal's comparison between the industry of France, in 1789, and 1819.

In 1789, the French imported cotton goods, to the amount of 26,000,000 of francs; in 1812, 1 million and a half.

The cachemire shawls of M. Ternaux, are fully equal to those of India. The Angola goats imported lately, promise new facilities to this manufacture.

The manufactures of linen and silk, have been wonderfully improved of late years; the machinery of Mr. Douglass, invited into France, by M. Chaptal, has greatly contributed to the perfection of all the manufactures depending on spinning and weaving.

The establishments of the manufactures of chemical articles, now excel the English, both in quality and price.

The art of bleaching, both with and without the aid of oxymuriatic acid, has been carried to the highest perfection, not only on linen and cotton, but on the pulp of paper. In this way, colours are not only discharged, but paper is also coloured now, with the most beautiful tints, at a cheap rate.

Distillation has been brought to great perfection, by the improvements of Messrs. Chaptal, Argand and Edward Adam. The first improved the form of the still, by diminishing its depth in proportion to its capaci-

ty; the latter saved fuel by his mode of heating the wash, and condensing the spirit of various strengths by a single operation.

During the revolution, the art of making vinegar for the table, for manufactures and for medicine, by distilling wood and clarifying the pyroligneous acid, has been so improved, as to supply great part of the consumption of this article at the best tables of Paris.

The art of chemically purifying water, by the improvement of filtres not merely in the mechanical construction, but in the chemical additions that precipitate the impurities of water, have essentially contributed of late years to health and to comfort.

The art of extracting the finest and most nourishing of soups from the gelatine, contained in bones, was brought to great perfection by M. Cadet de Vaux, ——, and the art of preserving meat, fruit, vegetables, and milk, perfectly good for years, by the process of M. Apput, is also a present from philosophy to society.

The expeditious mode of tanning, of M. de Seguin, is, indeed, only expedient upon urgent occasions; but the theory of tanning has wonderfully improved the practice of it, by applying to this art, the anatomy of the skin, and the chemical changes that take place in it, during the operation of tanning.

In France, for some years past, paper has been manufactured of any definite length.

The memoir of M. Monge, on the process of felting, has greatly improved the hat manufacture.

The metallurgy of France, now in all its branches, equals the English.

In porcelain the French excel at present all Europe.

The stone engraving of M. de Lestayrie, is daily improving, and promises to afford every scientific work requiring plates, at much lower prices than formerly.

Domestic.

JURIES.

The following is an extract from a copy of a document drawn up for the purpose of being laid before the Grand Jury at the commencement of the present term, but was not quite ready before they were dismissed.

[*Kentucky Gazette.*

The Grand Jury of the County of Fayette, believing it to be their duty, not only to make true presentments of all matters and things given them in charge, but also of all such things as they conceive to be injurious to the community generally, as well as those which operate on single individuals, present to the court, and through the court to the state, the oppression and grievances growing out of the present mode of trial by jury.

As the law now stands, *the whole number of the jury are required to be of one opinion, and to remain confined, without meat, drink, fire, or candles*, unless by special leave of the court, *until they do all agree and subscribe to the same verdict.*

The Grand Jury, at the same time that they view the trial by jury, under proper regulations, as one of the greatest securities they possess, against the arbitrary proceedings which possibly might be pursued by a court of judicature; yet they feel, that under the mode in which it is at present used in this country, it is attended with inconveniencies and hardships which require correction and melioration.

They object to the requisition for unanimity, and to the imprisonment of the jury until they do accord. Men's minds, and their deductions from given premises, may be as different as their features—thought is free and cannot be controlled by the will.

We believe, that the time when the requisition for unanimity in the manner now in use in this country took its rise in England, was about the same as when uniformity of belief on the subject of religion and a future state were required—the cause of all the horrid persecution, distress and misery in Europe, that has taken place on the subject of religion: and we believe that it is based on the same principles. We believe that this principle was abolished in this country by our bill of rights—by the declaration of American independence—by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitution of Kentucky, when they each declared freedom of conscience, and universal and unlimited toleration to all religions.

We believe that the reasons why this badge of feudal aristocracy and Saxon servitude is still retained in our trial by jury, after it has been expelled every where else, is from the sacred estimation in which the trial by jury has been held, the fear of injuring or marring this invaluable privilege, and because the makers and expounders of our laws seldom suffer under its objectionable features.

We believe it unconstitutional in its operation, because it attempts to control human thought and opinion—and, what is worse, sometimes compels the commission of perjury. After a juryman has made a solemn pledge to his God, by taking an oath that he will diligently inquire, and a true verdict give between the parties, according to the evidence and best of his knowledge—he does inquire, and after having tried the issue pursuant to his oath, forms his opinion as to the verdict; but if this opinion should not agree with that of a majority of the jurors, he must forego it, and subscribe to a verdict which he conscientiously believes false, and will thereby perjure himself, or suffer all the pains and penalties attendant on hunger, thirst, cold and imprisonment. Because, under the constitution, the ancient mode of trial by jury is guaranteed to the citizens of this commonwealth—and we believe the most ancient mode did not require a unanimous verdict, but only a majo-

rity of those impannelled. Afterwards, when the concurrent voice of twelve was required to form a verdict, if the jury on their retirement did not agree, the minority was struck from the number and new jurors added, and if they did not agree, the minority was again struck off, and thus until twelve were found who would agree, and were of the same opinion. Thus it will be perceived, that even in those rude days of literary darkness, when the mass of the people were recognised as possessing no rights but those derived from property, yet it was thought they had souls, and that they ought not, under the pains and penalties of starvation and imprisonment, to be compelled to consign this immortal part to perdition. When in the progress of society towards civilization, luxury, vice and corruption, the different classes in society became established, and each member had assigned him his particular rank, the feelings, situation or wishes of those liable to serve on juries, met no consideration in the breast of a learned and exalted judge, the corrupt and venal instrument of a more corrupt and flagitious court. Then it was that the present mode was put in practice—that part of the people from whom juries were taken, had, if any, a very feeble voice in the government—no redress was had—no corrective applied.

In this situation was it that this highly celebrated trial by jury was transmitted to us—a blessing to the litigant; to all mankind else a curse.

We believe that the requisition of unanimity retards business, by creating the necessity of frequently employing persons incapable of doing the duty of jurors, at least with accuracy and despatch. Because of the great number of causes, and those such as occupy most of the time of the court at each term, not being settled because of disagreeing juries. And that it, together with the probable confinement, deters from our courts of justice, those persons whose probity and knowledge would best enable them to do business with expedition and correctness.

Note. Would not an alteration of the jurors' oath be a sufficient remedy?

NAVY.

The following are regulations in our navy relative to the promotion of midshipmen:—

'A midshipman, before being promoted to the rank of a lieutenant, must be eighteen years of age, have served at sea two years, be acquainted with the manner of rigging and stowing a ship, the management of artillery at sea, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and navigation. He must also know how to make astronomical calculations for nautical purposes, and pass an examination on all those points before a board of navy officers to be appointed by the secretary of the navy for that purpose; by whom the morals and general character of candidates will be inquired into.

'Candidates for examination and promotion are to send in their applications to the secretary of the navy, on the 1st day of October, and on the 1st day of March, every year; and they will be informed of the place or places where examinations are to be held, either by letter or through the medium of the public prints.'

AMERICAN LEGHORN HATS.

At the late meeting of the Hartford Agricultural Society, several articles of domestic manufacture were exhibited, of superior workmanship; and among the articles of wearing apparel, were two elegant imitations of ladies' Leghorn hats, made by two young ladies, from a grass common in the vicinity of Hartford. They were closely compared (says the editor of the Connecticut Mirror,) with the finest Leghorns worn by the ladies in the city of Hartford, and so curiously were they wrought, that one of them at least, was pronounced equal, if not superior, to any with which it was examined. The material of which they are made, so nearly resembles that of the genuine Leghorns, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish the one from the other. This grass is commonly known by the name of *ticklematch grass;* but not being able to procure a specimen in season, we are unable to give a botanical description of it at this time. [*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Note. It may perhaps be difficult to make hats that will be as fine as Leghorns at the same prices, but the above article may point out to those of our women and children who are industriously disposed, a profitable mode of employment, in making the *cheaper* kinds of women's hats.

Emigration to the West.—Passed through this place from Greenville district, bound to Chattahouchee, a man and his wife, his son and his wife, with a cart, but no horse. The man had a belt over his shoulders, and he drew in the shafts—the son worked by traces tied to the end of the shafts, and assisted his father to draw the cart: the son's wife rode in the cart, and the old woman was walking, carrying a rifle and driving a cow.

[*Pendleton, S. C. Mess.*

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. the select and common councils of the city convened for the purpose of electing a mayor. The votes are taken viva voce, and a majority of the number present is essential to a choice. Upon the first trial the votes were for

Mathew Lawler . .	11
John Geyer . . .	8
Robert Wharton . .	5
James N. Barker . .	5—

whereupon four other trials were made before a legal majority was found for any one. The last time

James N. Barker had .	17
Mathew Lawler . .	11
Robert Wharton . .	1

James N. Barker, esquire, being duly elected, took the oaths, and forthwith entered upon the duties of his office.

Poetry.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE FRONTIER MAID."

Wild was the night, and roaring wide
Roll'd out Delaware's stormy tide,
The drifting ice from side to side
Driving and crashing restlessly.

Then, thro' the wintry tempest's moan,
Flourish'd the swelling trumpet tone;
Their little barks the host unknown
Are launching forth impetuously.

Oft o'er the flood was heard the roar,
As thro' the drift some barges bore,
With clanging ax and crashing oar,
Bursting their way resistlessly.

For high the chieftain's signal bright,
Blazes ahead, and who to-night
Would tamely lag behind that light
That leads to death or victory.

O, what's this lonely martial pow'r,
That in this wild, unwonted hour,
While darkness and while tempests lour,
Puts forth so stern and fearlessly?

'Tis Liberty's last hope below,
Thro' Trenton they are toiling fast,
Where every heart must bleed its last,
Or save expiring Liberty.

Loud was the storm o'er all the land,
And cold it swept the darksome strand,
Where, struggling from their barks, the band
Muster'd in dread serenity.

Then rose a shout!—who would not die
To mix with hearts so bold and high?
For "Battle! Battle!" was the cry
That thunder'd loud and cheerfully.

"On!" was the word!—and grim and dread,
While all is silent as the dead,
Save the quick march's hurried tread,
The host is rushing rapidly.

What do yon glimmering watch-fires tell?
What distant sounds so faintly swell?
What lonely voices cry "all's well?
Amid the night's solemnity?

Huzza! 'tis Trenton!—Hark, that cry—
That shriek of death!—The pickets die!—
A foeman's trump is pealing high—
His drums are rolling furiously.

"On! on!—we conquer or we die,"
Was Washington's resounding cry,
And glorious was the glad reply,
The shout of "Death or Victory."

O, charge! charge on!—The strife is o'er—
Swell, swell that burst of joy once more—
Shout it to every sea and shore,
The morning song of Liberty!

Millions, 'mid tyranny's alarms,
Shall start to hear that music's charms,
And shouting thousands shine in arms
To rival Trenton's chivalry.

Wyoming Herald.]

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, the Rev. George Chandler, to Miss Catharine Rice, daughter of John Rice, esq. all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the same Rev. gentleman, Mr. Thomas Mellon, of New Orleans, to Miss Eliza Toby, daughter of Capt. Simeon Toby, of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Alonzo Wakeman, of New York, to Margaretta Freeman, daughter of the late Jacob Cox, of this city.

On the 14th inst. at Clermont, near Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Dr. James Rush, to Ann, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, esq.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. William Ashbridge, merchant, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. Mr. William Forrest.

At St. Louis, near New Orleans, of the yellow fever, in the fifteenth year of his age, Samuel Reif, second son of Samuel Reif, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

On the 28th ult. at Malden, colonel John Ogilvy, late his Britannic majesty's commissioner under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty at Ghent, of the prevalent fever.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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For the National Recorder.

TO ROBERT WALSH, ESQ.

No. II.

Although I have presumed to address you on a subject on which it appeared to me that you had been misinformed, it is not my intention to tire *your* patience, or torture *my own* feelings, by an unnecessary repetition of similar cases of merciless persecution by the bigots of New England. It is indeed at best but an unpleasant task, yet truth seems to demand it; and I shall therefore proceed to select, from the great collection that has been preserved by authentic history, a few more *samples* of the *catholic* spirit of the annalist's "*revered ancestors.*"

"Quanquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit."

Whilst suffering themselves under oppression, they strenuously pleaded for that liberty of conscience, which, when in authority, they refused to those who differed ever so little from them in religious opinions; forgetful of, or totally disregarding, that essential moral rule of the gospel, "whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

By the *very humane* law that we alluded to in our last communication, and for remonstrating against which, Upshal was banished, it was enacted that "if any master or commander of any ship, barque, &c. should thenceforth bring into any harbour in their jurisdiction any *Quakers*, he should pay the sum of one hundred pounds to the treasurer of the country, or be imprisoned till the payment should be made and secured. That any Quaker coming into the country should be committed to the house of correction, *severely whipped*, constantly kept to hard labour, and debarred of all intercourse with any person whatever. If any inhabitants of the colony defended the books or opinions of the Quakers, they were to be fined forty shillings for the first offence, four pounds for the second, and for the third to be banished."

What a contrast to this cruel and unchristian law does the liberal and philanthropic conduct of the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania afford, who with a knowledge of all these barbarous transactions before him, so far from attempting to retaliate, invites by his charter and by his government, all useful and peaceable emigrants to his province, by an unlimited toleration of religious opinions.

The first person of this persecuted sect who arrived in New England after the enacting of this law, appears to have been a poor widow, who, although not coming on any religious mission, or one that could give any occasion of offence or any cause of being termed a "disturber of religious assemblies," neither "speaking or writing what was deemed blasphemous," nor "reviling magistrates and ministers;" but simply visiting the country for the very reasonable purpose of collecting some debts that were due to her, was nevertheless apprehended by the order of the deputy governor Bellingham, and committed to prison, merely on the score of her being a Quaker; where, although suffering from sickness, she was detained three months; and, notwithstanding some of the debts due to her were collected by her friends, whilst she was in prison, yet she was sent away without them, after having been despoiled and plundered in various other ways.

The next sufferer was also a female, who added to the crime of Quakerism

that of being a preacher of repentance, for which she was rewarded with twenty stripes of a three-corded whip on her *naked* back, being also detained in prison twelve weeks.

Several others of the society (all whose names are mentioned) who had been banished and had ventured to return, were whipped with thirty stripes each; the executioner, most probably to gratify his employers, measuring his ground, and inflicting the strokes with all his strength, which cut their flesh so severely, that we are informed a spectator fainted away at the sight. They were then kept three days without food or water on the bare floor, without bed or straw, and kept nine weeks in the depth of winter without fire. Another person, taken up at some distance from Boston, was brought there to be punished with thirty stripes. These unfortunate people were ultimately sent away with threats of cutting off their ears in case they returned. These threats were afterwards carried into execution.

It may be proper here to mention, in proof of the *merciful disposition* of the annalist's "*revered ancestors*," that the cords of their whips, above mentioned, were usually as thick as a man's little finger, and the stick sometimes so long, that the executioner made use of both his hands to strike with it.*

It appears that even those of the inhabitants who, shocked at these barbarities, withdrew from the public assemblies for worship, were fined, imprisoned, and whipped with the greatest severity, without regard to age or sex; and the instances of these cruel and unmerited punishments were so frequent, that the most prolix and minute, although "honest chroniclers," seem to grow weary with relating them.

About the year 1658, a law was passed which furnished full employment for the spirit of persecution. It enacted, among other things, "that all and every of those people [Quakers] that should arise among them there, should be dealt withal, and suffer the same punishment as the laws provided for those that came in: viz. that for the first offence,† if a male, one of his ears should be cut off, and he kept at work in the house of correction, till he should be sent away on his own charge. For the second offence, the other ear to be cut off, and he be kept in the house of correction as aforesaid. If a woman, then to be severely whipt, and kept aforesaid, as the male, for the first; and for the second offence, to be dealt withal as the first; and for the third, he or she should have their tongues bored through with an *hot iron*, and kept in the house of correction close at work till they be sent away on their own charge."

It was about this time, that two persons of this outraged society, having had a conference respecting their religious opinions with one whom the historian terms "a priest," at Newbury, in the presence of a captain Gerrish, who had promised them his protection, but afterwards had them sent to the house of correction in Boston, where the jailer treated them with the greatest barbarity, keeping them from food for several days, and endeavouring to force them to work by the use of the "three-corded whip," and ultimately, says the historian "took a pitched rope about an inch thick, and gave one of the prisoners of the name of Brend, twenty blows over the back and arms, with as much force as he could, so that the rope untwisted; and then going away, he came again with another rope, that was thicker and stronger, and told Brend that he would cause him to bow to the law of the country and make him work. Brend judged this not only unreasonable in the highest degree, since he had committed no evil; but he was altogether unable to work; for he wanted strength for want of food, having been kept five days without eating, and whipt also, and now thus unmercifully beaten with a rope. But this inhuman jailer relented not, but began to beat anew with his pitched rope on this bruised body, and foaming at his mouth like a madman, with violence laid fourscore and seventeen blows more on him, as other prisoners who beheld it with compassion have told; and if his strength and his rope had not failed him, he would have laid on more; he threatened also to give him the next morning as many blows more. To what a most terrible condition these blows brought the body of Brend (who because of the heat of the

* Vide Gough, vol. i. p. 351.

† This offence means holding the religious opinions of the Quakers.

weather had nothing but a serge cassock upon his shirt) may easily be conceived. His back and arms were bruised and black, and the blood hanging as in bags under his arms; and so into one was his flesh beaten, that the sign of a particular blow could not be seen; for all was become as a jelly. His body being thus cruelly tortured, he lay down upon the boards so extremely weakened, that the natural parts decaying, and strength quite failing, his body turned cold; there seemed, as it were, a struggle between life and death; his senses were stopped, and he had for some time neither seeing, feeling, nor hearing. Now the noise of the cruelty spread through the people of the town, and caused such a cry, that the governor sent his surgeon to see what might be done: but the surgeon found the body of Brend in such a deplorable condition, that as one without hopes, he said, *his flesh would rot off his bones ere the bruised parts would be brought to digest.* This so exasperated the people, that the rulers, to prevent a tumult, set up a paper to show their dislike of this abominable and most barbarous cruelty, and said that the jailer should be dealt with at the next court. But this paper was soon taken down again, says the historian, at the instigation of the high-priest, John Norton,* who (having from the beginning been a fierce promoter of the persecution) now did not scruple to say, '*W. Brend endeavoured to beat our gospel ordinance black and blue; if he then be beaten black and blue, it is but just upon him; and I will appear in his behalf that did so.*'"

Sewell then proceeds to remark, "It is therefore not much to be wondered at that these precise and bigotted rulers, who would be looked upon to be eminent for piety, were so cruel in persecuting, since their chief teacher thus wickedly encouraged them to it."*

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum."

Very respectfully, I remain,
PHILALETHES.

Oct. 26, 1819.

* John Norton, here quaintly termed *high-priest*, was born in England, and educated in the University of Cambridge. "In his natural temper (says his biographer) he was *somewhat* irascible," and acknowledges that "a mistaken zeal for *the truth*, made him friendly to persecution;" for which purpose he considered it as indispensably necessary to be acquainted, to use his own words, "*with the holy tactics of the civil sword:*" he might have added also "*the three-corded whip.*" See Allen's Biog. Dict.

* Sewell, folio edit. 1728, p. 191, 2.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(*Continued.*)

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

The seventh and eighth sections of this work are devoted to a consideration of the "hostilities of the British reviews." Our author has not, however, confined his observations merely to the reviews, but has noticed some of the travellers who have pretended to give an account of the American people and their institutions. We consider this part of the work a masterly performance. Not only are the slanderous misrepresentations of the reviews and travellers completely refuted, but the inconsistency of their statements and conduct is fully exposed; nor are they suffered to escape with impunity, as rich reprisals are made on Great Britain. Though we do not wish to palliate our faults, by exposing those of our transatlantic brethren, descended from the same original stock, yet when they so far forget their own as to cross the Atlantic to have the satisfaction of exposing and magnifying ours, we think it justifiable in our author to bring to their recollection, a few of those prominent circumstances which militate against the character of Great Britain. In doing so, he does not appear to have resorted to hearsay testimony, or to the scurrilous effusions of transient travellers; but has drawn his evidence from some of the most eminent statesmen and literary characters which that country has produced.

A favourite topic with writers of Great Britain, has been the deficiency which they pretend to have discovered in the talents and literary acquirements of the Americans. This subject is frequently noticed in the two most conspicuous reviews, the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly."

The character of these, as respects their hostility against America, is well drawn by our author.

"The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews,—confessedly at the head of all publications of the kind in the world, and works of great authority wherever letters are cultivated,—have taken the lead in the war of defamation and derision, against the American people and institutions. They have, indeed, carried opposite ensigns, and made their attacks in modes somewhat dissimilar. The hostilities of the English critics have been more direct and coarse, and accompanied with fewer professions of moderation and good will; those of the Scottish, have been waged, almost always with protestations of friendship, and at times with the affectation of a formal defence of the object. When the one has said,*—'professing ourselves among the number of persons who experience no very particular degree of affection for our transatlantic *brethren*;' and the other—'the Americans are not liked in this country, and we are not now going to *recommend them as objects of our love*; we are no admirers of the Americans;'† they approached near enough in language to betray the identity of their spirit. Both have canted about the tender forbearance due on the two sides of the Atlantic—'the sacred bond of blood and language;' 'the endearing community of religion and laws;' 'the inheritance of the same principles of government and morals;' 'the beauty of the example of natural friends among nations, in contradistinction to the too readily admitted division of natural enemies,' &c.—and they have harped upon these topics, in the sequel of a tissue of the bitterest contumelies and sarcasms. But the Edinburgh Review particularly, has gone farther, with a modesty which is truly unrivalled. Whilst uttering the most disparaging opinions, and discharging vollies of sneers, it has inveighed fiercely against 'the bitter sneering at every thing in America' by the ministerial writers; reproached them for their insolent, petulant and preposterous tone; wondered profoundly at the little cordiality and respect for America among the British nation, and seemed to take to itself vast credit for the contrary dispositions.

With respect to the Edinburgh Review, he remarks:

"The article on Davis' Travels suggested some kind apologies for us, on the important heads of intellect and literature, which augured favourably for the justness, as well as liberality, of the views, which would be always taken in relation to those subjects.

"'We do not mean to deny the charges against the literature and learning of America: literature is one of *those finer manufactures* which a new country will always find it easier to import than to raise. There must be a great accumulation of stock in a nation, and a great subdivision of labour, before the arts of composition are brought to any great degree of perfection. The great avenues to wealth must be all filled, and many left in hereditary opulence or mediocrity, before there can be leisure enough, among such a people, to relish the beauties of poetry, or to create an effectual demand for the productions of genius. These causes may for some time retain the genius of America in a state of subordination to that of Europe.'"

Again:—

"Aspersions upon the capacity and literature of the American people at large, might have been spared by 'well-wishers,' even in a criticism upon an American work. But it would seem still more incongruous and wanton, to hold them up to contempt, in reviewing a mere book of travels in America, declared, at the same time, to be in the last degree incredible and despicable. This, however, is done in the account of Ashe's Travels, in the 30th number of the Edinburgh Journal; where, while the reviewer affects to reprobate and deride the tales of the wretched impostor and swindler,* he lends himself to

* Quarterly. No 24.

† The pliant Boswell set the example to his countrymen, of this form of speech, adding, however, a maxim which they seem to have overlooked. "Well do you know that I have no kindness for the Bostonians. But nations or bodies of men should, as well as individuals, have a fair trial, and not be condemned on character alone." (Letter to Dr. Johnson, Jan. 27, 1775.) The Quarterly Review has preferred the more energetic spirit and sousing manner of the Dr. himself; of which a sample is afforded in the following passage of his Biography. "From a pleasing subject," says Boswell, "he (Dr. Johnson) I know not how or why, made a sudden transition to one upon which he was a violent aggressor; for he said, "I am willing to love all mankind, *except an American:* and his inflammable corruption bursting into horrid fire, he "breathed out threatenings and slaughter;" calling them, "Rascals—Robbers—Pirates;" and exclaiming, he'd "burn and destroy them." Miss Seward, looking to him with mild but steady astonishment, said, "Sir, this is an instance that we are always most violent against those whom we have injured."—He was irritated still more by this delicate and keen reproach; and roared out another tremendous volley, which one might fancy could be heard across the Atlantic." (Vol ii. p. 12.)

* "Dr. Drake relates, in his 'Picture of Cincinnati,' the following anecdote of Ashe.

"'In the years 1802-3, Dr. William Goforth, with an ardour of curiosity that deserved a better reward than awaited his exertions, dug up in Kentucky, and transported to Cincinnati, several wagon loads of Mammoth bones. They were, by the Doctor and George Tur-

his malignant purpose. It is from them that the magnates of Scottish literature take occasion to flout and decry a nation of *kinsmen* in the following language:

"'We could just as readily believe that the orations of Sheridan are written by a *Philadelphia-man*, as that the speech of an American orator is the work of a Scotch reporter.'"

These extracts are sufficient to show the nature of the hostility of this review; and for evidence of its inconsistencies, exposed with equal clearness, we must refer to the work. We must confess our disappointment at finding such striking incongruities in a periodical publication, justly ranked for learning and abilities at the head of those in Europe; nor can we readily account for them on any other ground than a supposition that the articles presented are from the pens of those whose views do not correspond.

While the professed principles of the Edinburgh Review led us to expect a more liberal disposition towards the United States than is exhibited in many of its articles, we have not looked for any thing favourable from its rival, the Quarterly Review. In relation to this our author observes:

"The Quarterly Review is an avowed, implacable enemy, and somewhat more important to us in its hostilities than the Edinburgh, on account of its intimate connexion with the British government. It has constantly argued upon the general question of American concerns, by a reference to the single class of exceptions, and taken as the ground of universal reprobation, those partial irregularities in morals and manners, which are to be found in every country, and which, if they were sufficient to warrant the charge of barbarism or depravation against a whole nation, would be equally competent to prove that there is no civilization nor virtue left on the earth.

"Mr. Burke said, in his speech on the Conciliation with America—'I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people. I cannot insult and ridicule the feelings of millions of my fellow creatures. I am not ripe to pass sentence on the gravest public bodies entrusted with magistracies of great authority and dignity, and charged with the safety of their fellow-citizens, upon the same title as a member of the British parliament.' What this elevated and enlightened personage thus declared himself incompetent to perform, is the frequent and favourite achievement of a junto of poets and politicians in London, who profess to be of the number of his most faithful disciples and enthusiastic admirers. What he pronounced to be 'for wise men, not judicious; for sober men, not decent; for minds tinctured with humanity, not mild and merciful;' they can practise without shame, even with ostentation, towards the same country, the vilification of which occasioned his remarks."

We do not think it necessary to present all the rare samples which our author has furnished, but refer to the work itself.

Not satisfied with vilifying the American character, the reviewers, and other writers in Great Britain, have taken especial pains to deprive American genius of some of the most noble inventions which have distinguished the present age. Their conduct in relation to the steam boat and Godfrey's quadrant, are particularly noticed by our author, and the pretensions of Fulton to the perfection of the former, and of Godfrey to the invention of the latter, are completely substantiated. We have also a refutation of their assertion, "that the Americans debated during three successive days, whether they were not *the greatest, wisest, bravest, most ingenious and most learned of mankind*," in an exposition of the facts relative to this debate. As our limits will not admit of giving extracts in relation to these interesting subjects, sufficiently comprehensive, we must again refer to this valuable work. In the conclusion of the eighth section, the reader will also find some remarks on the comparative dignity of conduct exhibited by the legislative assemblies of the respective countries. The affray of Mathew Lyon and Roger Griswold, which occur-

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ner, one of the members of the American Philosophical Society, examined attentively, and supposed to be the remains of no less than six non-descript quadrupeds, most of them gigantic! Among the rest, some of the bones of the rhinoceros were thought to be ascertained. Judge Turner made accurate drawings of the most curious of those fossils, but has been so unfortunate as to lose them.

"'In the spring of the year 1803, the Doctor formed the design of transporting these bones to the Atlantic states. They reached Pittsburgh, and were there stored. Early in 1806, Professor Barton made an application to purchase them; but at that time they had attracted the attention of a foreign swindler, named Thomas Arville, alias *Ashe*, who obtained permission of the owner to ship them to Europe, for exhibition;' since which they have not been heard of. To this personal injury of a worthy individual, the miscreant has since added a libel on the American people.'"

red in the American congress many years ago, which is almost the only striking instance of misconduct in members, has been a standing topic with British writers. The frequent instances of misconduct and levity in members of the British parliament, which have disgraced its annals, we should have supposed would have induced silence on this subject; but if they have not, it is at least to be presumed that the exposition of our author will induce those writers, in future, to avoid this topic. Without referring to many other cases presented in the work before us, the following is quite sufficient as a set off against that of Lyon and Griswold.

"If, however a recent case is wanted, it can be furnished without difficulty. It is from the applauded Travels of Simon, in England, of 1809, that I extract the following history:

"'The House of Commons has exhibited lately a very curious tragi-comic scene. An honourable member, a country gentleman, and, I believe, a county member, took offence at some slight he had experienced during the late examination in parliament; and having made some intemperate remarks, supported by oaths, there was a motion, that the words of the honourable member should be taken down. This produced another explosion from the honourable member, who was ordered by the Speaker to leave the house, which he obeyed with some difficulty. The House then decided that he should be put into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. This resolution was no sooner announced to him, than he burst in again, furiously calling to the Speaker that he had no right to send him into confinement; and that *the little fellow in the great wig was the servant, and not the master of the House of Commons.* The Speaker, in consequence of the vote of imprisonment, was obliged to order the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty; and the latter, with the assistance of some other officers, succeeded in carrying off his prisoner *after an obstinate combat,*—the honourable member being an Hercules! What would the Parisians say to an affair like this in their *Senat Conservatif*, and one of the members in grand costume, *giving battle to the doorkeeper on the senatorial floor.*'—vol. i. p. 63."

E. A.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1819.

THE FIRE AT BRANDYWINE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

"Wilmington, Oct 25.

"Dear Sir—We yesterday morning (Sunday) witnessed the awful conflagration of those superior and valuable flour mills on the Brandywine, built by Thomas Lea, in 1811, and owned and occupied by him, which were destroyed with most of their contents. The smoke was first discovered issuing from the mill about 8 o'clock, and such was its density in the interior that all attempts to penetrate the mill and arrest the progress of the fire at its origin, were fruitless.

"Though it was ascertained that the fire originated in or about the bolting chest, on the third floor and near the centre of the building, yet as the mill had been stopped at 11 o'clock the preceding night and closed by a careful and sober foreman, on whom the utmost dependance could be placed, a guard watch established on the east side, as no corn had been dried in the kiln, which is situated at one end of the mill and quite detatched from it, for two weeks preceding—and as the counting and miller's rooms, on the second floor and at the extremity of the building were examined and contents removed after the fire began, all conjectures respecting the cause of its origin appear to be fruitless.

"While we regret this as a public calamity, it is some consolation to learn that the individual loss will not be considerable, as insurance had been prudently effected in Philadelphia to the amount of ten thousand dollars on the building, and in Baltimore to the amount of eight thousand dollars on property in it, which is deemed nearly sufficient to cover the loss sustained. We expect to see these mills soon again restored to their pristine elegance, to present with those in their vicinity, an assemblage of valuable mills, at once the ornament and pride of our little state."

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Having recently witnessed the destruction of those valuable mills on the Brandywine, owned and occupied by Thomas Lea, in which much grain was destroyed, it has occurred to me that a large proportion of this might have been saved by a very simple contrivance. It is well known that the grain rooms are generally arranged adjoining the walls on the upper floors, and at very little expense spouts could be fixed through the walls, communicating with all the rooms, and well secured against rain or depredators, but easily accessible by ladders in case of fire, and through which the contents of the rooms could soon be discharged to convenient situations without. It is unnecessary to suggest what may be the best contrivance for this purpose; the *idea* is sufficient, and we wish it may be immediately embraced by millers throughout the United States, for

the preservation of much valuable property, and before any patent monger seizes upon it to extort from them their money. Perhaps it would be well for insurance companies to require an improvement of this kind as a condition in the policy, as they might thereby benefit themselves as well as the owners of property insured, who are generally heavy sufferers on these occasions. A.

10*th mo.* 27*th*, 1819.

N. B.—The most probable conjecture as to the origin of the above fire is this: It appears that there was a small conductor in the bottom of the bolting chest, and though the bolts were stopped about 6 o'clock, this being turned by another part of the machinery, continued to run until the mills were shut down at 11 o'clock, P. M. In the interim, it is supposed that one of the gudgeons of the conductor had worked loose, so as to allow its wooden parts to come in contact with the wood of the box in which it moved, and thus to generate fire. As this was confined in a close chest, its progress was so gradual, that it did not make its way out of the chest until many hours after the mills were stopped and closed.

GOVERNOR CLINTON.

We do not intend to intermeddle in any dispute about *men* or *parties*, and are entirely ignorant of the merits of the question, but will yet take the liberty of expressing our surprise at the great opposition that is made to governor Clinton in New York. We may perhaps be pardoned our ignorance in consideration of our impartiality.

Were we to estimate the popularity of Mr. Clinton from his great zeal for improvements, and from the assistance that his influence has been exerted to give to the *Great Canal*, to agriculture, to public education, to the advancement of literature and science—we should suppose there would be scarcely a voice that would not call out for his continuance in office. Is his ambition censured? What are the means he uses to make himself eminent? Are they not the devotion of all his faculties to the public good? He appears to us to be a man of liberal views and an active mind. He may be desirous of power; but so far as we can see, he uses it for the benefit of the people over whom he presides. It is not to New York only that his exertions are useful. He is holding out to other states a living proof of what may be done by the proper exertion of talents and industry in the application of the resources of the commonwealth, and we wish that the representatives of this state would be roused by the sight of what public spirit has done for New York. The American, a paper published in New York with considerable talent, appears to have taken a most decided stand in opposition. It has arraigned some of the appointments that have been made by the governor's influence; but the editor of the Albany Register challenges proof of a single appointment of an unworthy officer. Till we have further information on the subject, we must continue to wish that the people of New York may bestow their voices on the man who has done so much for the prosperity and reputation of their noble state.

Public Economy.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

To the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Economy.

Gentlemen—The public had a right to expect much from an association which was entered into with such views, and with so much vivacity as was yours.—Having been induced by the pressure of extraordinary distress among the poor to volunteer your services as individuals for their immediate assistance,—you quickly perceived that all plans of partial and temporary relief, must be excessively expensive, without producing any adequate advantage to those who were the objects of your bounty, and therefore entered into a regular combination to extend to them benefits of greater importance—to endeavour by the cultivation of their understandings, and the improvement of their morals, to give them habits of industry, order and economy, which should prevent the distresses which the utmost exertions of public or private charity would be unable to remove.

It was hoped that the impressions produced on you by the misery and vice you

had witnessed, would prevent your zeal from expiring with the first blaze of compassion; and that having in view one great object, your energies would not be wasted by too great extension. It appeared likely that the knowledge and improvement that would be the fruit of your exertions would be so manifest, that the philanthropy and talents of a great part of the state would be joined to you, and devoted to the promotion of human happiness.

The solitary exertions of individuals will produce little effect, unless united with an energy and perseverance of which few have ever been capable; but in your society the honest exertions of the humblest member may be made useful, and you may thus form a point at which to concentrate the knowledge and benevolence of all.

Why is it, gentlemen, that these expectations have not been more fully realized? We acknowledge, with gratitude, that you have procured for us improvements in the public schools in this city and its vicinity; but we think the proof that your success in that instance has afforded you that your exertions will not be thrown away, ought to animate you to further efforts.

Permit the writer to invite your attention to the subject of our *poor laws*, which he believes to have an effect in producing idleness, and consequently crime, in a degree only inferior to the defective organization and administration of our prison system.

It is a prevailing opinion in Great Britain, where public provision for the poor has been made to a much greater extent than in any other part of the world, that so far from alleviating their distress, this forced charity has been the means of increasing it in a regular proportion, and has always caused more poverty than it has relieved. It is to be feared that the system of poor laws in that country is too closely connected with their whole fabric of society to be taken away; but they have not yet increased to such an extent here, and the evils that have fallen upon others should induce us to exert ourselves to the utmost to prevent them from becoming a burden on the industry of our own country.

I am aware that the present system of public charity has already received your attention, and regret that instead of anticipating the march of improvement, and endeavouring to form a plan for its gradual abolition, you have only endeavoured to change the mode of administering it. I cannot regret that you were unsuccessful.

In the last number of the North American Review is an excellent and practical article upon the prevention of crimes, the whole of which well deserves your most serious attention. A part which more particularly belongs to my present subject, I have transcribed for your consideration, and earnestly invite a renewal of your exertions. Y.

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Of the laws for the relief of the poor, we can at present say little. The predictions long since made of the evils that would flow from them, have been nearly accomplished. What then, it may be asked, are the errors complained of? We answer, that men have been indiscreet both in their charity and in their severity. As to the former, it is thought sufficient to relieve want without inquiry into its causes; to give a premium to idleness, dissipation, and importunate mendicity, while humble and retiring poverty has been overlooked, and the funds that should have cheered its melancholy dwellings have gone to the support of more clamorous and less grateful supplicants. There is a want of personal interest, of real solicitude about the condition of the poor, of discriminating, thoughtful charity.

'The best way of doing good to the poor,' says Franklin, 'is not making them easy in poverty, but leading or driving them out of it. In my youth I travelled much, and I observed in different countries, that the more public provisions were made for the poor, the less they provided for themselves and of course became poorer—and, on the contrary, the less was done for them, the more they did for themselves, and became richer.'—[Works, vol. ii. p. 422.] But we have no where seen the evils of an unreflecting, self-indulgent charity better described, than in a proposal for the management of the poor, published in 1753, by the well-known Fielding, who was, for many years, a magistrate of the county of Middlesex, in England. 'Every man,' he says, 'who hath any property, must feel the weight of that tax, which is levied for the use of the poor, and every man, who hath any understanding, must see how absurdly it is applied. So very useless indeed is this heavy tax, and so wretched its disposition, that it is a question, whether the poor or the rich are actually more dissatisfied, or have indeed greater reason to be dissatisfied; since the plunder of the one seems so little to the real advantage of the other; for while a million yearly is raised among the former, many

of the latter are starved; many more languish in want and misery; of the rest, numbers are found begging or pilfering in the streets to-day, and to-morrow are locked up in gaols and bridewells.'—[p. 8.]

The poor-tax is indeed regarded by most men as a sort of black-mail, the payment of which is to absolve them from all farther demands on their money, their time or their patience. The consequence is, that the extent of the wretchedness of the poor, and especially its moral effects, are understood but by few. Their deplorable want of education and employment, their destitution of the ordinary comforts of life, and, what is worse, their stupid willingness to remain in this abject condition, are suspected by those only, who occasionally enter their miserable hovels. But, to use again the words of the writer last quoted, 'if this be the case with the sufferings of the poor, it is not so with their misdeeds. *They starve, and freeze, and rot among themselves; but they beg, and steal, and rob among their betters.*' The offences of the poor force themselves on our notice, and awaken our abhorrence and disgust. Their claims to commiseration are unknown or forgotten. To relieve their wants and to punish their vices are, indeed, both necessary parts of public economy. But we contrive to make them cost us as little thought as possible. For the former, we think it enough if we remove, and for the latter, if we inflict, immediate suffering. So to relieve, as to take away the cause for relieving, and so to punish, as to abate the necessity for punishment, enter little into our consideration.

By these remarks we would not be understood to mean, that there is any necessary and constant connexion between poverty and crime. In the lowest state of want, there are often examples of virtue triumphant over every temptation, enduring with patience the keenest suffering, and preserving a spotless purity in the midst of pollution. But this can only be, where poverty is united with religion and industry; or where, at least, there is a willingness to work, but checked by the helplessness of age or disease. Now religion and industry are the very blessings, which the rich should endeavour to make more common among the poor; and there is something encouraging in the thought, that from industrious poverty have sprung some of the brightest examples of virtue and wisdom among men. But it cannot be concealed, that abject poverty is a fruitful source of profligacy and crime. Besides its own immediate temptations, and the bad associations to which it necessarily leads, the want of education alone, and the employment of children in begging, are sufficient to account for almost any degree of depravity. It is well said by Count Rumford [Essays, vol. i. p. 19.] that 'the transition from begging to stealing is not only easy, but perfectly natural. That total insensibility to shame, and all those other qualifications, which are necessary in the profession of a beggar, are likewise essential to form an accomplished thief; and both these professions derive very considerable advantages from their union. A beggar, who goes about from house to house to ask for alms, has many opportunities to steal, which another would not so easily find; and his profession as a beggar gives him a great facility in disposing of what he steals; for he can always say, it was given him in charity. No wonder then, that thieving and robbing should be prevalent, where beggars are numerous.' The truth of this representation has been abundantly confirmed, if it needed confirmation, by experience. In this country, indeed, where labour is so much in demand, and subsistence so easily procured, it is impossible that the causes alluded to should be productive of effects by any means proportioned to their actual malignancy. But, even here, their consequences have been far from inconsiderable, and of what they may one day produce, we may form some opinion from the example of England.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

From the North American Review, No. 25, article Seybert's Statistics.

Mr. Seybert has a section upon the 'balance of trade,' a phrase, which we wish could fall into disuse, since it means nothing, which may not be expressed perfectly well without the use of it, and since, by continuing to use it, we only keep up false notions, that were long ago exposed. For the seven years subsequent to 1794, Mr. Seybert finds the average annual balance against us, to be fifteen millions of dollars. This to be sure, he calls an *apparent* balance, but that qualification of the term does not prevent the chapter, in general, from making an impression that an *unfavourable* balance of trade is necessarily prejudicial to this country, or in other words, that it is the result of a losing trade. 'The trade with China and the East Indies,' he says, 'was uniformly disadvantageous, and the more so, because our purchases were made almost entirely with specie.' The reader cannot but understand Mr. Seybert to mean, that our trade with India had been, in fact, a losing commerce to us, or in some way injurious to us; and that, for a very singular reason, because 'our purchases were made almost entirely with specie.' Suppose one should say, that a private gentleman's traffic with his tailor or baker is disadvantageous to him—why?—because he pays their bills in gold or silver—would the answer have any force, unless it should be shown how such a way of paying was not so advisable as some other? His specie is of no value to keep; to derive any advantage from it, he must exchange it for something, and as he has a real, or what is much the same thing, an imaginary want of bread and clothes, why should he not exchange his gold and silver for them, unless he can exchange them for some third article, which will procure him a greater quantity of those

necessaries. Now in regard to the India trade, we cannot in general exchange our dollars for any other species of merchandize, which will command so great a quantity of India goods, as the dollars themselves will. We have cotton, rice, and nails and shoes, which we do not want; the people of India have silks and sugar and coffee, which we do want, but for which they will not take the articles we have to dispose of, at so high a price as we can sell them in the West Indies and Europe. Why should we not then exchange our superfluous merchandize for dollars, in the West Indies and Europe, and with those dollars, procure silks and coffee in India, if we can procure a greater value of them, for the same costs and charges, than could be procured in the places where the specie is purchased? This is all so plain, that it would be a mark of great simplicity to repeat it, were it not that the erroneous meaning formerly attached to some phrases, used in works on political economy, have taken such deep possession of the minds of many people, that it is almost impossible to disabuse them; and they will never be brought to think justly upon these subjects, till those phrases are wholly dropped, or at least never used without a particular explanation of the meaning intended to be conveyed. These errors are not merely the inconsequential eccentricities of speculation, that do no other harm than mar the beauty of logic; they are substantial practical mistakes, that lead to inconvenient consequences; inasmuch as they draw the attention of people from the true causes of their difficulties, and so make them overloook the proper remedies, or prevent them from seeing that no remedy is needed; and, what is worst of all, provoke them to angry accusations and futile complaints. When any scarcity of money occurs—which will be the case in every country where enterprise is rife and credit more or less a substitute for capital—a great outcry is made against the India trade, and the newspapers are filled with predictions of impending ruin to be brought upon us by the exportation of specie. Now, as all this ado leads to nothing, it would be nugatory though it were founded upon just views; but it is not more futile, than the supposition, upon which it is founded, is false. It takes for granted that the specie would remain in this country if it were not carried to India, whereas it would not be brought here, but for the purpose of being exported thither. Or suppose there were no apparent outlet for specie, and that great quantities continued to be brought into the country; still money would not therefore necessarily be plenty, or interest low, as is proved by the example of India; for money is often as scarce in Bengal, as in the United States, and generally bears a higher interest.

Observations similar to the preceding were made thirteen years ago by Mr. Blodget, and had been made by many others before, and have often been repeated since; but people have not yet incorporated these truths into their habits of thinking.

We have spoken of the plenty and scarcity of money and specie, in connexion with the balance of trade, because people suppose them to be intimately connected; and in connexion with the India trade, because, in that, we pay for a greater part of our importations in specie. But the scarcity of money, supposed to result from this kind of trade, is a small evil, compared with another which is apprehended from it, viz. the impoverishment, and finally, the bankruptcy of the country. An apprehension of this sort was expressed in Congress by a member of the House of Representives during the last session. That gentleman and many others say, that seeing the balance of trade is fifteen millions against us, or that the goods we buy of foreigners, are worth more than those we sell to them, by that sum, we must of consequence pay them so much money every year. Now, supposing the circulating medium of Massachusetts a little to exeeed the capital of its forty banks, it is twelve millions of dollars; and supposing it to be one-tenth part of the money of the United States, the whole will be one hundred and twenty millions; the whole of which, according to the apprehension of these gentlemen, will be paid for English and India goods, in the course of eight years; or rather, according to their notions, we never could have accumulated this amount of money; for the balance of trade, from the custom house estimates, has always been quite as unfavourable as it is at present, and therefore according to their argument, we ought to have been bankrupt and ruined long ago. But notwithstanding all such reasonings and forebodings, the affairs of the country still go on, and every year finds an increased number of ships in our ports, a greater quantity of goods in our ware-houses, new roads and canals constructed, new lands brought under cultivation, and the old cultivated better, new manufactories erected, and other arts introduced, and no diminution of the quantity of the precious metals. Gold and silver, it is true, do not bear so great a proportion to the capital or circulating medium of the country, as they ought, in order to maintain confidence; but this, we hold, is not more owing to the India trade, when it is regularly carried on, than to the cod-fishery. When the course of that trade is uniform, as one merchant sends out 1000 dollars to India this year, another is ordering a thousand from the West Indies or Europe to sell him next year. Should the India merchant make a good voyage, he will desire next year to send out fifteen hundred dollars, and because he wants to buy more dollars than he can find in the market, he will have to give a higher price, as in every other case, and all the dollars that can be obtained will be purchased, and, consequently, as far as they constituted the circulating medium, money would be made scarce;—but should he make a bad voyage, he will not be

inclined to ship more than five hundred dollars next year; the importer of dollars will therefore have more than enough to supply him, and will accordingly be obliged to sell those at a low price, and the remainder, if they are at, or very near par, will be absorbed into the general mass of the circulating medium, and so make money more plenty. But since a greater part of the specie shipped to India, has borne a high premium here, it has not lately constituted any considerable part of the circulating medium; that is to say, debts have not been paid with it, nor has it been understood or used in any contract, in which money has been stipulated for. Since then by far the greater part, and in a manner the whole, of the specie shipped, has been treated as merchandize in every respect, both in importing, exporting and transferring it, this trade has not affected the plenty or scarcity of money, any more than any other trade might do; and it will not have any effect peculiar to itself, unless the specie falls to *par*, or very near it, in which case it will go to increase the circulating medium.

Upon this view, it will be perceived that the balance of our trade with India is not against us in any acceptation of that phrase, or at least not to any considerable amount; for the merchandize we ship to India is equal in value, or nearly so, to our importations from thence.

But a little further inquiry will show, that what is called an unfavourable and disadvantageous balance, is the very one we want, and unless there were such a balance, we could not continue to carry on commerce. All calculations on this subject are founded on a supposed value of merchandize in our own ports; the real, marketable value is therefore the one to be assumed; for a supposition is the basis of reasoning only as it approaches to this. Assuming that value then, is it not evident, if a merchant ships a cargo in this country to purchase another abroad, that the return cargo ought to be of more value here, than the outward? Else, how is he to be remunerated for the interest of his money, his time, insurance and freight? The more unfavourable the balance, (to use the language of the economists,) from this cause, the more advantageous is the voyage, both to the merchant and the community. Mr. Seybert says, the freights of our vessels, which he estimates at thirty-two millions annually, are more than sufficient to pay the whole balance of trade against us; but he ought to have reversed the proposition, and said, that the real balance of trade against us, as it would appear if the goods were truly estimated, is more than enough to pay all our freights. Otherwise, our merchants would be losing money, and consequently foreign commerce would soon come to an end.

Mr. Pitkin has made some just remarks upon this subject, and indeed all we have been saying has been often repeated, and is quite well understood by all well informed merchants, and it is only necessary it should be more generally understood by the people at large, to prevent a great deal of useless complaining; and our present purpose is to contribute something, if possible, to this effect.

If the East India trade does not affect our circulating medium materially, it may be asked, what are the causes of the derangements of our pecuniary system, which happen more or less frequently? One obvious cause would be the carrying away out of the country any part of our circulating medium, of whatever coins or bank notes it might consist, if that were in fact done. But our bank notes are not exported at all, and the outlets for any part of what constitutes our actual money, are sufficiently supplied by corresponding inlets. The transportation of our money abroad has hitherto been among the slightest causes, by which our circulating medium has been affected. Any disorder of our pecuniary system is most generally produced by the abridgment of credit, miscalculations and dishonesty of individuals, the diversion of the circulating medium from its ordinary channels, and an increase in the amount of contracts that require the interposition of money in their execution. We should look for the origin of our embarrassment in these causes, and not in the balance of trade. Suppose, in a time of prosperity and general confidence, all contracts are made at a credit of six months; and from some change, people suddenly become more cautious and distrustful of each other, and some will sell only for ready money, and none at a longer credit than three months. Though the amount of contracts may be diminished, still it is evident that if any new contracts are made, there will be a greater amount on the whole to be executed by the payment of money, during the six months after the change takes place, allowing that nobody hoards up his money. The same quantity of money remaining in the market must circulate round, through the execution of a greater amount of contracts, and consequently a comparative scarcity be produced. And this effect will be aggravated, if any part of the circulating medium should be hoarded up, or banks withhold their usual amount of discounts. Hence it is obvious in what way credit is capital or a substitute for it. It does not increase the amount of property, nor does it make business any better for those engaged in it, or for the community, unless there is a deficiency of capital for carrying it on. A long credit enables the purchaser to turn his goods and meet his payment out of the proceeds. Credit enables people to do much business with a little capital. This is a fact too obvious and well known to be stated, except for the purpose of making an application of it. The circulating medium is made comparatively plenty or scarce by the expansion or contraction of credit, and this being dependent on public opinion and custom, must necessarily be subject to all the influences, from real or imaginary causes, by which they are operated upon, and will be forever varying with them. In proportion, therefore, as business is done

upon credit, the circulating medium will be affected by this cause. Money is very much subject to this influence in this country, because credit is greatly in use.

It is the practice of giving credit that implicates trading men so much with each other, so that one very often involves many others in his misfortunes or errors. Were it the usage to pay, at the moment, for whatever was purchased, a much greater amount of money would be requisite to transact the same quantity of business, but no one would be able to sport with any capital but his own. As the practice now is, every man of business makes a provision of dues to cancel contemporary debts. His creditors and debtors to the number of twenty, fifty or a hundred, have a similar arrangement. Thus every one, in proportion as his capital is small or of a kind not easily convertible into money, depends on the ability and punctuality of many others, for the means of meeting his own engagements. Among these there will be many, who rely more or less on the proceeds of sales of their goods, for the means of meeting their engagements; and this resource is, necessarily, more or less uncertain in respect both to time and amount. Thus the interests of a trading people are complexly and remotely interwoven together, and as a thousand hands are constantly employed in framing the texture, its strength will depend on the skill and faithfulness with which they severally work their respective parts. The general system of debts and credits, and transfers of property, is made up of all the particular systems of individual dealers, and though the proceedings of each are, in a greater or less degree, a secret to the others, yet the designs and calculations of one have a close connexion with, and correspondence to, those of the rest; and in proportion as each design is well formed, and each calculation accurately made, the whole system will move with harmony, and increasing confidence and prosperity will be the result.

The derangement of the affairs of individuals and their inability to perform what they have authorized others to expect from them, neither carries money out of the community, nor brings it in. Still it produces a scarcity; for their creditors being disappointed of funds from the sources by which they anticipated them, are compelled to seek others; and the inquiry for this purpose makes a seeming scarcity, and raises the rate of interest, in the same manner that great demand raises the price of any article; and that, not unfrequently, when there is a sufficient supply in the market; for the inquiries have a tendency to produce a tacit combination among sellers, to raise their terms.

In the same way a heavy tax, if it be collected in a short time, produces a scarcity of money, by withdrawing it from circulation during the time it is passing through the hands of the public officers and through the treasury, till it is paid out to the people again for supplies or services, of which the government has need. The heavy loans, made by the different governments of Europe, are supposed to have had a great influence in causing the recent derangement of pecuniary concerns there. Any operation, in short, by which money is diverted from the channels provided for it by the chain of designs and obligations, by means of which the different parts of the trading world are connected together, disturbs the communication and tends to produce a seeming or real scarcity.

Another cause of the want of money is the increase of business, or of the amount of contracts requiring the transfer of money in their execution, without a corresponding increase of the amount of the circulating medium. This cause of pecuniary embarrassment operates with greater activity in this country than in any other, on account of the rapid growth of the country, the great amounts of new property daily added to our stock, the new scenes of enterprise continually opening, and the corresponding multiplication of the transfers and contracts that involve the use of money. And in the new parts of the country, money is generally scarce.

The negligent habits of business that prevail in many parts of the country, where no one thinks of performing his engagements punctually, serve greatly to increase all the evils attendant on credit and the consequent complication of affairs,

These views, if they be correct, cannot be too frequently presented to the people, who should be made well acquainted with our real situation, and thereby reclaimed from attempting to trace their prosperity to causes which have no influence in producing them, and prevented from uselessly regretting the supposed ruinous balance of trade, and repeating violent declamations against the importers of India goods, and the brokers, of whose services they sometimes make use.

Miscellany.

COLONIZATION.

We publish with pleasure the following sketch of the advantages which may be hoped from the success of the American Colonization Society. We have heard it said that the object of the society is not so much to promote the welfare of the blacks as to remove from the southern states a class of people that tend to make their slaves insecure, and that they thus hope to perpetuate slavery by removing one of the arguments against it.

It appears to us, however, that even if this were the true motive, it should not prevent our wishing them success in their endeavours to found a colony: for when the establishment shall once be made,

some of the advantages held out to view in the following letter must necessarily take place.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Robert G. Harper, to Elias B. Caldwell, esq. Secretary of the Society. Dated Baltimore, August 20th, 1817.

I may, perhaps, on some future occasion, develope a plan on which I have long meditated, for colonizing gradually and with consent of their owners, and of themselves where free, the whole coloured population, slaves and all: but this is not the proper place for such an explanation, for which, indeed, I have not time now. But it is an essential part of the plan, and of every such plan, to prepare the way for its adoption and execution, by commencing a colony of blacks, in a suitable situation and under proper management. This is what your society propose to accomplish. Their project, therefore, if rightly formed and well conducted, will open the way for this more extensive and beneficial plan, of removing gradually and imperceptibly, but certainly, the whole coloured population from the country, and leaving its place to be imperceptibly supplied, as it would necessarily be, by a class of free white cultivators. In every part of the country this operation must necessarily be slow. In the southern and south-western states it will be very long before it will be accomplished, and a very considerable time must probably elapse, before it can even commence. It will begin first, and be first completed, in the middle states; where the evils of slavery are most sensibly felt, the desire of getting rid of the slaves is already strong, and a greater facility exists of supplying their place by white cultivators. From thence it will gradually extend to the south and south-west: till by its steady, constant, and imperceptible operation, the evils of slavery shall be rooted out from every part of the United States; and the slaves themselves, and their posterity, shall be converted into a free civilized nation, in the country from which their progenitors were dragged, to be wretched themselves and a curse to the whites.

This great end is to be attained in no other way, than by a plan of universal colonization, founded on the consent of the slaveholders, and of the colonists themselves. For such a plan that of the present colonization society opens and prepares the way, by exploring the ground, selecting a proper situation, and planting a colony, which may serve as a receptacle, a nursery, and a school for those which are to follow. It is in this point of view that I consider its benefits as the most extensive and important, though not the most immediate.

The advantages of this undertaking to which I have hitherto adverted, are confined to ourselves. They consist in ridding us of the free people of colour, and preparing the way for getting rid of the slaves and of slavery. In these points of view they are undoubtedly very great. But there are advantages to the free blacks themselves, to the slaves, and to the immense population of middle and southern Africa, which no less recommend this undertaking to our cordial and zealous support.

To the free blacks themselves the benefits are the most obvious, and will be the most immediate. Here they are condemned to a state of hopeless inferiority, and consequent degradation. As they cannot emerge from this state, they lose, by degrees, the hope, at least the desire of emerging. With this hope and desire they lose the most powerful incitements to industry, frugality, good conduct, and honourable exertion. For want of this incitement, this noble and ennobling emulation, they sink for the most part into a state of sloth, wretchedness and profligacy. The few honourable exceptions serve merely to show of what the race is capable in a proper situation. Transplanted to a colony composed of themselves alone, they would enjoy real equality: in other words real freedom. They would become proprietors of land, master mechanics, ship owners, navigators and merchants, and by degrees, schoolmasters, justices of the peace, militia officers, ministers of religion, judges, and legislators. There would be no white population to remind them of, and to perpetuate their original inferiority; but enjoying all the privileges of freedom, they would soon enjoy all its advantages, and all its dignity. The whites who might visit them would visit them as equals, for the purpose of a commerce mutually advantageous. They would soon feel the noble emulation to excel, which is the fruitful source of excellence in all the various departments of life; and under the influence of this generous and powerful sentiment, united with the desire and hope of improving their condition, the most universal and active incitements to exertion among men, they would rise rapidly in the scale of existence, and soon become equal to the people of Europe, or of European origin, so long their masters and oppressors. Of all this, the most intelligent among them, would soon become sensible. The others would learn it from them; and the prospect and hope of such blessings would have an immediate and most beneficial effect, on their condition and character. For it will be easy to adopt such regulations, as to exclude from this colony all but those who shall deserve by their conduct to be admitted: thus rendering the hope of admission a powerful incentive to industry, honesty, and religion.

To the slaves the advantages, though not so obvious and immediate, are yet certain and great.

In the first place, they would be greatly benefited by the removal of the free blacks, who now corrupt them and render them discontented; thus exposing them to harsher treatment and greater privations. In the next place, this measure would open the way to their more frequent and easier manumission; for many persons who are now restrained from manumitting their slaves, by the conviction

that they generally become a nuisance, when manumitted in the country, would gladly give them freedom, if they were to be sent to a place where they might enjoy it, usefully to themselves and to society. And lastly, as this species of manumission, attended by removal to a country where they might obtain all the advantages of freedom, would be a great blessing, and would soon be so considered by the slaves, the hope of deserving and attaining it would be a great solace to their sufferings, and a powerful incitement to good conduct. It would thus tend to make them happier and better before it came, and to fit them better for usefulness and happiness afterwards.

Such a colony, too, would enlarge the range of civilization and commerce, and thus tend to the benefit of all civilized and commercial nations. In this benefit our own nation would most largely participate; because, having founded the colony and giving it constant supplies of new members, as well as its first and principal supplies of necessaries and comforts, its first connexions would be formed with us, and would naturally grow with its growth and our own, till they ripened into fixed habits of intercourse, friendship and attachment.

The greatest benefit, however, to be hoped from this enterprize, that which in contemplation most delights the philanthropic mind, still remains to be unfolded. It is the benefit to Africa herself, from this return of her sons to her bosom, bearing with them arts, knowledge, and civilization, to which she has hitherto been a stranger. Cast your eyes, my dear sir, on this vast continent. Pass over the northern and north-eastern parts, and the great desert, where sterility, ferocious ignorance, and fanaticism seem to hold exclusive and perpetual sway. Fix your attention on Soudan, and the widely extended regions to the south. You see there innumerable tribes and nations of blacks, mild and humane in their dispositions, sufficiently intelligent, robust, active, and vigorous, not averse from labour or wholly ignorant of agriculture, and possessing some knowledge of the ruder arts, which minister to the first wants of civilized man. You see a soil generally fertile, a climate healthy for the natives, and a mighty river which rolls its waters through vast regions inhabited by these tribes, and seems destined by an all-wise and beneficent Providence, one day to connect them with each other, and all of them with the rest of the world, in the relations of commerce and friendly intercourse. What a field is here presented for the blessings of civilization and christianity, which colonies of civilized blacks afford the best and probably the only means of introducing! These colonies, composed of blacks already instructed in the arts of civilized life, and the truths of the gospel; judiciously placed, well conducted, and constantly enlarged, will extend gradually into the interior, will form commercial and political connexions with the native tribes in their vicinity, will extend those connexions to tribes more and more remote, will incorporate many of the natives with the colonies, and in their turn make establishments and settlements among the natives, and thus diffuse all around the arts of civilization, and the benefits of literary, moral, and religious instruction.

Ages, indeed, may be required, for the full attainment of these objects. Untoward events or unforeseen difficulties may retard or defeat them: But the prospect, however remote or uncertain, is still animating, and the hope of success seems sufficient to stimulate us to the utmost exertion. How vast and sublime a career does this undertaking open to a generous ambition, aspiring to deathless fame by great and useful actions! Who can count the millions, that in future times shall know and bless the names of those, by whom this magnificent scheme of beneficence and philanthropy has been conceived, and shall be carried into execution? Throughout the widely extended regions of middle and southern Africa, then filled with populous and polished nations, their memories shall be cherished, and their praises sung; when other states, and even the flourishing and vigorous nation to which they belong, now in its flower of youth, shall have run their round of rise, grandeur, and decay, and, like the founders of Palmyra, Tyre, Babylon, Memphis, and Thebes, shall no longer be known, except by vague reports of their former greatness, or by some fragments of those works of art, the monuments of their taste, their power, or their pride, which they may leave behind.

CLEARING OF LANDS.

Few persons are acquainted with the details of forming a settlement upon new lands, and as such a knowledge may be useful at the present time, I will take the liberty of pointing out the steps proper to be pursued by landholders, as well as those who are disposed to try the experiment of locating themselves in the woods.

In the first place, the land owner, as I have already stated, must render his lands accessible by roads. This operation will cost from 30 to 50 dollars a mile, more or less, as the lands are slightly or heavily timbered. He should then have his tracts surveyed and cut up into farms of 100 acres or thereabouts, taking care to have the corners marked and numbered, and the quality of each lot, described in the field notes of the surveyor. One or more improvements should then be made, in order to ascertain the fertility of the soil, and to afford a habitation for some person, who could show the lands to applicants. This plan has

been pursued by most of those who have succeeded in forming settlements, and without it, it will be vain to attempt the making of sales. Many valuable bodies of land in this state are situate ten or twenty or more miles from a public road, and whilst they are inaccessible, they might as well, for all purposes of value or use to the owners, be in the moon. The writer of this, was one of three citizens, who in order to bring their lands into market, cut a road for twenty-one miles, extending from the Easton and Wilkesbarre turnpike, to the north and south road, and had it not been for this step, neither sales nor settlements could possibly have been effected. This was done within the last four years, and the consequence has been, that one of the parties has sixteen industrious families upon his lands, and the prospect of a very rapid increase of population.

Having thus far progressed in his works, the land owner must next make exertions to procure settlers, and as an inducement, must offer his lands upon a liberal credit. Instalments payable in one, two, three, four, five and seven years, with or without interest, appear to be customary terms. Few persons carry with them into the woods, more money than is sufficient to support them, until their land begins to produce.

The landholder having accomplished his share of the duty, the settler has now to perform his. An industrious and economical family, like most of the English emigrants who arrive here, who are at all qualified for the labour of improving land, can see their way perfectly clear with *two hundred dollars*. A less sum than that, will hardly answer, unless there is a demand for labour in the neighbourhood, which will enable the settler to gather a few dollars to help him along. The first operation which the new comer has to perform is to fix upon a spot for his house, which should be near a spring, if one can be found. He is then to chop down trees enough to build a log house. This, with some assistance, he can accomplish in a few days, or, if he has friendly neighbours, which is often the case, they will turn out, and erect him a dwelling in a day or two. Boards for a floor and roof, he must calculate upon purchasing at a saw mill, unless by the help of a whip-saw and another hand, he can make them himself. If there be pine trees near at hand, shingles can be readily made, and as for a chimney, a pile of stones at one end of his house or the outside, will answer his purpose. Having then a shelter from the weather, he proceeds to lay in a stock of provisions, consisting of a barrel of flour, some salt pork and potatoes, and a supply of groceries. By so doing he will save all the time, which would otherwise be consumed in running to a distant store. If he has a cow, she will supply him with milk and butter, and in the summer time, will require no food but what she can find in the woods.

Being thus furnished with the necessaries of life, and having his utensils, which he should carry with him, as axe, spade, hoe, &c. and what household stuff he can command, he commences to clear his land, the process of which is as follows: The trees, after being cut down, to the extent of an acre or more, are trimmed of their limbs and branches, which are placed together in piles and burnt. The trees themselves, before or afterwards, are cut into logs of such a length as will render them movable, and after all the brush is burnt out of the way, they are rolled together by hand, or by means of oxen, if to be had, and then burnt. To save the labour of chopping, the trees may be burnt into logs, by placing two sticks of wood across them, and having fire communicated to the spot where they cross. A boy can attend to these fires, and perform the labour of a man. The land is then to be fenced, for which logs will answer; it is also to be grubbed, in order to clean out the small stumps, and such roots as are above ground. The large stumps must remain in the ground until they rot out, which will take place in five or seven years.

The land being thus cleared, is to be sown in proper season, and this is done without ploughing, which is almost impracticable, on account of stumps and roots. Simple harrowing is all that can be done, and it is astonishing to see what fine crops are generally produced on new land of a good quality, with so little preparation. The common price for chopping, logging, burning, &c. so as to prepare the ground for seed, is from 15 to 20 dollars per acre; so that taking this as the price, and estimating labour at 75

to 100 cents per day, a pretty fair calculation can be formed of the length of time that would be required for a single man to clear an acre.

A family that goes into the woods in the fall, must of course have the means of subsistence in hand, to enable them to live until the ensuing summer, as none of their land can produce until then. If they clear and fence five acres during the winter, they will then have the means of raising all their garden vegetables, potatoes, pumpkins, corn, oats, beans, peas, flax, buckwheat, and other articles, and of feeding as many hogs, poultry and cattle, as will afford them a year's supply. Five acres more might be prepared in time for the winter grain, in the fall, and with ten acres cleared, a family would be in a manner independent. With plenty of bread, vegetables, milk, butter and meat, there would be no danger of starvation. There would be no house rent to pay, nor fuel to buy, for the more wood there is consumed the better. Sugar, in many places, can be obtained from the sugar maple tree; and rye coffee, with plenty of cream, is very little inferior to the imported coffee. As to clothing, a family ought to be provided with a sufficiency to last for two or three years, which is the case with most of the English families who emigrate to this country.

When twenty acres are cleared, the settler can then begin to pay off the purchase money for his land. Natural grass will grow abundantly, wherever the trees are cut off, and the raising of cattle can be commenced. This is an article that will bear transportation to a very distant market, and can always be converted into money. The travelling through the country, almost every where affords a considerable market on the spot, and the arrival of fresh settlers, will for years to come, create an extensive demand.

In some parts of the country, the practice prevails of girdling trees, which is to cut a ring around them as deep as the bark. This process by killing the trees, leaves the land open to the sun, and after the bushes and saplings are grubbed up, it is capable of producing. This operation, it is true, may be convenient where a small crop is wanted in haste, but it is liable to great objections. The perpetual falling of the limbs, after they rot, endangers the lives of cattle, injures grain, and keeps the land constantly incumbered, and when the trees are eventually felled, they are more difficult to cut, than when in their green state.

It is generally supposed, that foreigners are not so well adapted for clearing new land, as the native. This is true. A New England man is certainly the most expert woodsman, but the English farmers, if they do not bring the skill with them, can easily acquire it, and as they possess great industry, and the most systematic economy, they will find no difficulty in working their way.

As the subject of emigration is one which is of great consequence to the landholders of Pennsylvania, I have thought that it would be worth their while to have a small pamphlet printed, and circulated gratuitously, containing complete instructions for settlers on new lands, together with all the details incident thereto, even to the enumeration of the articles they should furnish themselves with before they leave the city. Such a measure would cost a few dollars, but would be most amply repaid by the sale of their lands. It is truly a reflection upon our state, that no exertions are made to pave the way for its complete settlement. ECONOMICUS.

Poulson's D. Adv.]

DIED.

In Birmingham, (England) James Watt, esq. aged 84, one of the *Franklins* of England, and at the head of those philosophers who have improved the condition of mankind by the application of science to the practical purposes of life. His steam engine is said to be the most perfect model of physical and mechanical skill which the world has ever seen. His last efforts of mind was the perfection of an apparatus for the medical application of factitious airs; and a machine for imitating and multiplying statuary. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a Doctor of Laws, and a Member of the French Institute.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, November 6, 1819. No. 19.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(*Concluded.*)

" An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America " By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

The existence of Negro slavery in the United States, and the British abolition of the slave trade, are the subjects of the ninth and last section of this work. The existence of slavery in this land of freedom has been a prominent subject for the abuse of British writers, nor have they failed in contrasting the situation of the respective countries, to claim a pre-eminence. Our author has therefore given to these subjects a full and clear investigation. He has shown conclusively that the introduction of slaves into the Anglo-American colonies, was at an early period opposed by the colonists, and that the avarice of the mother country prevailed over that opposition.

" It has been shown, in my second section, that the colonists became dissatisfied, at an early period, with the introduction of the British convicts among them, and endeavoured, though ineffectually, both by remonstrance and edicts, to arrest the practice. They conceived, also, before the expiration of the seventeenth century, both disgust and apprehension at the importation of the negro slaves, and took, with no better success, similar measures for its repression. Some few of the merchants of the northern colonies had embarked in the trade, and a comparatively small number of the victims was held in servitude there; but only a very short time elapsed, before scruples arose among the conscientious puritans and quakers, and the whole system fell into disrepute and reprobation. Clarkson has not been able to show for Great Britain, its chief patron and agent, so early and pointed an expression of just views and feelings on the subject, from any quarter, as is found in the following facts, which I adduce upon the authority of public records, and in the language of Dr. Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire:

" 'In 1645, the general court of Massachusetts, which then exercised jurisdiction over the settlements at Piscataqua, 'thought proper to write to Mr. Williams, residing there, understanding that the *negroes* which a captain Smyth had brought, were fraudulently and injuriously taken and brought from Guinea, by captain Smyth's confession, and the rest of the company—that he forthwith send the negro, which he had of captain Smyth, hither; that he may be sent home; which the court do resolve to send back without delay. And if you have any thing to allege, why you should not return him, to be disposed of by the court, it will be expected you should forthwith make it appear, either by yourself or your agent.'"

" About the same time, viz. 1645, a law was made, ' prohibiting the buying and selling of slaves, except those taken in lawful war, or reduced to servitude for their crimes, by a judicial sentence; and these were to have the same privileges as were allowed by the law of Moses.'"

Again:—

" I have suggested the circumstances which would greatly extenuate any degree of eagerness, on the part of the first inhabitants of the southern provinces, in receiving the British slave ships. Whatever this may have been in Virginia, the opposite disposition certainly manifested itself in her legislature, before the expiration of the seventeenth century. The learned Judge Tucker, of that state, whose notes on the Commentaries of Blackstone are so highly and justly valued among us, furnishes a list of no less than twenty-three acts, imposing duties on slaves imported, which occur in the various compilations of Virginia laws. The first bears date in the year 1699; and the real design of all of them was, not revenue, but the repression of the importation. In general, the buyer was charged with the duty, in order to secure a better reception for the acts in England, and particularly to render them less obnoxious to the African Company. The royal assent was first obtained, not without great difficulty, to

a duty of five per cent. in this shape. Requisitions for aids from the crown, on particular occasions, furnished pretexts for increasing the duty from five to ten, and finally to twenty per cent. In 1772, most of the duties previously imposed were re-enacted, and the assembly transmitted, at the same time, a petition to the throne, which speaks almost all that could be desired for the confusion of our slanderers. Judge Tucker has made the following extract from it, in his Appendix to the 1st vol. pt. 2. of Blackstone:

"'We are encouraged to look up to the throne, and implore your majesty's paternal assistance in averting a calamity of a most alarming nature."

"'The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa, *hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and under its present encouragement*, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your majesty's American dominions."

"'We are sensible that some of your majesty's subjects of Great Britain may reap emoluments from this sort of traffic, but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlement of the colonies, with more *useful inhabitants*, and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope, that the *interest of a few* will be disregarded when placed in competition with the security and happiness of such numbers of your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects."

"'Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we most humbly beseech your majesty to *remove all those restraints on your majesty's governors of this colony*, which inhibit their assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce.'"

Our limits will not admit of all the evidence produced in relation to this point. The United States may be said to have obtained their independence, with the incumbrance of slavery entailed by the avarice of the mother country. To break that entail and remove the incumbrance, was not the work of a moment, but exertions for this purpose have not been wanting either on the part of individuals, or of the general and state governments. The different circumstances under which the states existed, made it necessary to treat this subject with delicacy, in the formation of the great national compact. The abolition of slavery was left to the legislative authority of the respective states, while the general government was authorized to abolish the slave trade after a fixed period. (1st January, 1808.) It is well known that in many of the states laws have been passed to accomplish the abolition of slavery, which have proved successful: and that the Congress of the United States did not fail to embrace the earliest period allowed by the constitution for the prohibition of the slave trade, a law for this purpose having been passed in March, 1807, to take effect on the first of January, 1808. Thus no disposition to procrastinate, either from policy or interest, was evinced by those with whom this power was lodged. The claim of Great Britain to precedence in the passage of such a law is thus noticed:

"England renounced the slave trade on the 25th March, 1807, by a law which enacted, that no vessel should clear out for slaves from any port within the British dominions after the 1st of May, 1807, and that no slave should be landed in the colonies after the *1st of March*, 1808. She has claimed the merit of having set the example of this renunciation to the world. Lord Castlereagh boasted, in the house of commons, on the 9th of February, 1818, that, on the subject of making the slave traffic punishable as a crime, Great Britain had led the way. Virginia was, however, a sovereign and independent state, when she abolished the traffic in 1778. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, had the same character, when they prohibited it to their citizens, in whatever degree or form, and under the severest penalties, in the years 1780, 1787, 1788. On *the 16th of March*, 1792, Denmark promulged a law on the subject of the slave trade, which provided for its total cessation on the part or in behalf of Danish subjects, at the beginning of the year 1803; and which prescribed that all importations of slaves into the Danish dominions should cease at the same period. This law was carried into complete execution, according to the letter, and has been faithfully observed. It established, besides, some very salutary regulations for the improvement of the mind, morals, and general condition of the blacks in the Danish islands."

Thus it appears that the United States may claim the precedence of Great Britain in abolishing the slave trade, though that of priority justly belongs to some of the individual states. Though it must be acknowledged that slavery is the bane of our country, we believe it will be found that in no other is it more generally detested from principle. That it is not in Great Britain, with all her boasted claims to superiority, is clearly shown by the author before us. The reiterated attempts of the friends of humanity in that country, to obtain the abolition of the slave trade, did not prove successful until after an arduous struggle of twenty years, and when the desired

law was finally passed by a small majority, there is too much reason to believe that the weight of the administration was thrown into the preponderating scale from motives of policy and interest, rather than philanthropy.

"If there be any two pieces of history which Great Britain should wish to see extinguished, in particular, they are the accounts of the African slave trade itself, and of her abolition of that trade. Clarkson's relation of the Abolition is a memorial which, though it has left nothing that is any way creditable in the progress of the affair, unemblazoned, and magnifies inordinately the lustre and utility of the result, still presents a balance of infamy, which, in my opinion, renders it desirable that the whole were expunged, for the honour of human nature. The enormity of the system of crime and cruelty which he lays open; the hardened depravity of the seaports which he visited; the pusillanimity and prevarication of witnesses; the effrontery and security of culprits; the mean and wicked arts practised by the highest and the lowest of the kingdom, to defeat his purpose; the long resistance of parliament, after the fullest proof of the facts; the tenor of the speeches delivered there by some of the members in opposition; and many other similar traits salient in his book, are far from being redeemed by the act of abolition, especially when attention is given to some of the grounds upon which it was obtained, and to the sequel, which I propose to notice in due time. We Americans would trust it to the bitterest enemy of these States, to deduce a narrative of their abolition of the traffic; challenge him to lay on what colours he pleased; and, provided he would take the facts as his ground work, remain assured that while the world possessed Clarkson's work, we could but rise in its estimation."

We fear that to the same motives may be attributed the continued exertions of the government of Great Britain to obtain an abolition of the trade by other states. That it was her interest to make those exertions is proved by our author from reference to the relative situation of the European colonies in the West Indies at the period of British abolition. The long continued war in Europe had prevented the continental powers from furnishing the usual supply of slaves to their islands, whilst the exertions of British slave traders were stimulated during the same period by an anticipated abolition of the trade, and favoured by the almost exclusive possession of the means of carrying it on. The islands possessed by Great Britain were therefore "well stocked" with slaves, and it would naturally be inferred by British politicians, that should the supply to other islands be continued, the advantages obtained in this respect would be rendered nugatory. An extended cultivation of the new and rich soils of some of those islands, particularly Porto Rico and Cuba, from the introduction of additional labour; by increasing the supply of their valuable productions of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. would lessen the value of them in the markets of Europe. The operation of this on the British West India colonies was not the only circumstance to be dreaded. The British government could not lose sight of their valuable possessions in the East, and their desire to promote an increased consumption of the productions of them in Europe, could not be gratified if similar productions were furnished in sufficient abundance by colonies nearer at hand. Thus two objects of interest have probably operated with others, to produce those measures which are blazoned to the world as characteristic of the philanthropy of Great Britain. It appears, however, that the other European states were jealous of her views, and there is reason to believe, with our author, that her interference has not proved so effectual as anticipated, because it was not attributed to the purest motives.

"The invidiousness of the proceedings of the English statesmen, and the incredulity which they have rendered inveterate in the foreign cabinets, as to their professions, in this matter of the slave trade, make it doubtful whether the cause of real, universal abolition has not suffered by the intervention of England. Had the appeal to the justice, humanity, magnanimity, and true interests of France, Spain, or Portugal, come from a quarter where no selfish or hostile views could be suspected to lurk; had it been urged with steady effort, with the directness of conscious benevolence, and with only a part of that eloquence and sagacity which Great Britain has displayed in the *argument*, it might, in the end, have effectually reclaimed those powers, or have raised against them such a combination of influence as would have led to the same happy result. But, in dealing with Great Britain, the calculation with them has been, how to avoid a suspected snare; to counteract an insidious rival policy; to preserve the interests which they ostensibly sacrificed in compliance with the particular necessities of their situation. Hence a more eager and obstinate purpose of filling

their colonies with negroes in every practicable mode; a greater callousness to the shame and criminality of the traffic—hence on the part of other powers, giving the same construction to the instances of England, little disposition to adopt any system that should cut off their supplies, or second her aims. Hence, too, the unmeaning engagements about abolition after a certain period of enjoyment which only serve to stimulate the exertions of the slave-trader, and aggravate the immediate desolation of Africa; 'the vows of future amendment coupled with present perseverance in guilt;' sacrifices promised to be made, with a determination to prove faithless; solemn assurances of future rectitude, for whose accomplishment we are to wait until commercial jealousy shall cease, avarice be satiated, or the sword drawn to enforce performance."

It is not necessary, however, to follow our author further in his various and interesting expositions of the subjects embraced by this section. He has here evinced that industry in research and judgment in combination, which is the peculiar characteristic of this work. In removing the imputations cast on us by Great Britain in relation to slavery, without detracting from the merits of those virtuous men who have stood forth the champions of injured Africa, he has sapped the foundations of that eminence on which she professed to stand as a nation, so that we trust her views will not in future extend beyond the precincts of her own dominions.

We ought not, however, to forget our own faults, and should profit by amendment even from the expositions of an enemy. Though our author has successfully resisted many of the imputations cast on us by Great Britain, and has shown that silence in the mother country would have been more becoming, especially with respect to those faults which are derived from our origin, we are apprehensive that in relation to the present existence of slavery, some circumstances, not perhaps immediately connected with the points at issue, have not claimed sufficient attention. We are fully aware of the difficulties which surround this subject in every shape in which it may be presented, and must acknowledge that the situation of many of our brethren in the south claims our sincere sympathy. We are inclined to believe that every year increases individual hostility to slavery, and a disposition to meliorate the condition of the suffering Africans. We cannot, however, discover a commensurate disposition on the part of the governments, in some of the southern states, and are fearful they are not disposed to do every thing that can be done to remove this foul stain from our land. Many laws continue to exist which must be a reproach to any state pretending to venerate the principles of liberty. The most conspicuous are those which make it necessary for a human being, whose only fault is his colour, to prove his freedom or he is considered a slave. Equally opposed to the idea of abolition are those laws which preclude the slave from the benefits of learning; and the benevolent master from the power of granting emancipation. We know the views by which these laws were justified; but it must be acknowledged that such laws can only emanate from those who are slaves to their fears, and such slaves are generally tyrants. We are apprehensive that the scheme for colonizing free people of colour on the coast of Africa, has originated, with a proportion of those concerned in it, from the same fears, and is the result of policy rather than philanthropy. We should, however, wish to see it embraced, whatever may be the motives of its origin, if it appeared at all practicable, or afforded a distant prospect of the removal of slavery from our land; but we apprehend it is merely operating as a delusion to draw our attention from more effective measures. What these should be, it is perhaps difficult to point out; but if we could only bring our brethren of the south generally to acknowledge the injustice of slavery, its immorality and opposition to every principle of christianity, we should perhaps remove the greatest obstacles to an effectual abolition.

We must now dismiss this subject, and with it the interesting work before us. From this we have derived much knowledge and instruction, and believe it will long remain a standard work in relation to the subjects on which it treats. It cannot fail to elevate the character of the United States, even in that country, the hostility of whose writers gave rise to it; and in creating respect, we hope it will have a tendency to brighten that chain of friendship which ought always to connect nations whose language, ha-

bits, institutions, and religious professions are similar.

E. A.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1819.

Domestic.

NEW YORK CANAL.

Almost all the proud monuments of Roman grandeur have mouldered away. Her triumphal arches and her stately columns have fallen down, and her capitol has mingled with the dust. There is nothing that fulfils its ancient office in the great empire, but the durable works of public utility. The traveller still enjoys the advantages of her roads, the water still rolls along her aqueducts, and she has not yet forfeited her claim to the title of the ETERNAL CITY. We are led to these reflections by perceiving that our spirited neighbours have completed a part of their great canal. May they long continue to receive the reward of their labours.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Utica to the Editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Utica, Oct. 22, 1819.

"The last two days have presented in this village a scene of the liveliest interest; and I consider it among the privileges of my life to have been present to witness it. On Friday afternoon I walked to the head of the grand canal, whose eastern extremity reaches within a very short distance of the village, and from one of the slight and airy bridges which crossed it, I beheld a sight that could not but exhilarate and elevate the mind. The waters were rushing in from the westward, and coming down their untried channel toward the sea. Their course, owing to the absorption of the new banks of the canal, and the distance they had to run from where the stream entered it, was much slower than I had anticipated; they continued gradually to steal along from bridge to bridge, and at first only spreading over the bed of the canal, imperceptibly rose and washed its sides with a gentle wave. It was dark before they reached the eastern extremity; but at sunrise next morning they were on a level two feet and a half deep throughout the whole distance of thirteen miles. The interest manifested by the whole country, as this new internal river rolled its first waves through the state, cannot be described. You might see the people running across the fields, climbing on trees and fences, and crowding the bank of the canal to gaze upon the welcome sight. A boat had been prepared at Rome, and as the waters came down the canal, you might mark their progress by this new Argo, which floated triumphantly along the Hellespont of the West, accompanied by the shouts of the peasantry, and having on her deck a military band. At nine the next morning the bells began a merry peal, and the commissioners in carriages proceeded from Bagg's hotel to the place of embarkation. The Governor, accompanied by Gen. Van Rensselaer, Rev. Mr. Stansbury, of Albany, Rev. Dr. Blatchford, of Lansinburgh, Judge Miller, of Utica, Mr. Holley, Mr. Seymour, Judge Wright, Col. Lansing, Mr. Childs, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bunner, and a large company of their friends, embarked at a quarter past nine, and were received with the roll of drum and the shouts of a large multitude of spectators. The boat which received them is built for passengers, is 61 feet in length and 7¾ feet in width, having two rising cabins of 14 feet each, with a flat deck between them. In 40 minutes the company reached Whitesborough, a distance of two miles and three quarters—the boat being drawn by a single horse, which walked on the towing path, attached to a tow-rope of about sixty feet long. The horse travelled, apparently, with the utmost ease. The boat, though literally loaded with passengers, drew but 14 inches water. The governor sat upon deck, contemplating the interesting and joyous scene. The white flag of peace, decorated with appropriate inscriptions and emblematical figures, waved over his head, and a military band played patriotic airs. I thought of the expedition of Xerxes—but with conscious exultation at the contrast. From bridge to bridge, from village to village, the procession was saluted with cannon, and every bell whose sound could reach the canal, swung as if with instinctive life as it passed by. At Whitesborough a number of ladies embarked, and heightened by their smiles a scene which wanted but this to make it complete. A cold collation was provided on board, many patriotic toasts were drank, and after proceeding to the bridge in the vicinity of Rome, the little vessel turned her prow and retraced the line of her most interesting voyage."

The *Canal Commissioners* met at Utica, on the 19th inst. We expect the important question will come before the board at its present meeting, which of the two routes contended for shall form the track of the western section of the canal; that which is laid down in the commissioners' report of 1817, or that which has been explored and surveyed the present season, and which is called the southern or Batavia route. [*Alb. Gaz.*

Spirit of Improvement.—The public mind is much occupied upon the subject

of making a road from the termination of the ridge road or natural turnpike, to intersect the military road from Plattsburgh to Sacket's Harbour. Should this grand design be put in execution, there would not only be a direct communication between Lake Champlain and the western lakes, but it would concentrate near Salmon river, the northern and western market for the emporium of Albany: making the distances from Niagara and Watertown to that city shorter than the routes at present travelled.

The point of intersection with the military road, it is thought, would be a few miles north of Watertown; the road will consequently lead through that village.

[*Oswego Palladium.*

GRAND JURIES.

The objects to which grand juries sometimes direct their attention in this country, are certainly very far removed from those for which they were originally instituted. The appropriate and legitimate employment of these bodies is—to inquire after, and present to the legal tribunal, offences against the public peace and laws of the community. In this point of view, they are a most important portion of the judicial machine, and are so intimately connected with the remainder, that its operations could not safely and harmoniously proceed without their agency and co-operation.

But it has long been the fashion, particularly in the southern part of our country, for grand juries to engage in business entirely unconnected with their regular pursuits, to form themselves into boards of public censors, and not unfrequently into political assemblies, zealously engaged in promoting the views of the party to which they belong. This irregular habit seems to be gradually gaining ground, and we have observed several instances lately, in which some eastern grand juries have departed from their legal track, and taken into consideration subjects with which, as such, they could have had very little concern. Among other cases of this sort which have recently occurred, we have observed one within a short time from New Jersey, in which a grand jury "*recommend to their fellow citizens the use of domestic manufactures, in preference to foreign, and the institution of societies for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures throughout the country and state, taking for their motto*—"*Food and Raiment, articles of the first necessity.*" This follows a pretty long train of reasoning and remark in support of the principles which the *recommendation* is intended to inculcate. Among other sentiments which they give out they say—"*Domestic manufactures, in the opinion of the members of this jury, have a strong claim to additional protection.*" This may be sound political doctrine, but it comes from an extraordinary source. Probably its proceeding from a grand jury was expected to give it additional weight with the public. Eighteen substantial freeholders, are, of course, to be considered as entitled to respect, more or less, according to their intelligence and disinterestedness in the subject about which they speculate. But on a subject like this, their opinions are not a whit the more to be respected, because the eighteen persons have been summoned as a grand jury. Grand juries are no better judges, *ex officio*, of the merits of the great question here alluded to, than petit juries—and neither of them are entitled to any greater weight, on the score of their offices, than would be the case with deputy sheriffs or constables, who are all officers of courts as well as juries.

The objection that we make, is not to the doctrine promulgated, but to the manner of its promulgation. Grand juries, as such, have nothing to do with it. It would be thought very strange if a judge from the bench should gravely and learnedly, in hearing and deciding causes on common subjects of litigation, give it as his opinion, that *horse-racing* would be very advantageous, and would promote the highest interests of the country. Now there are people who entertain the opinion, that horse-racing is highly beneficial—and such people have an undoubted right to the enjoyment of their sentiments, and an equal right to propagate them if they please. But it would excite surprise, if not disgust, we are sure it would be considered highly improper, if a judge, in the execution of the duties of his office, should avail himself of an opportunity no way connected with the subject, to deliver his solemn opinion on the abovementioned amusement.

Let this once become the prevailing fashion, and grand juries will be changed essentially from their true character, and will be made subservient to the schemes of speculation, and political intrigue. It cannot be necessary to allege the pernicious and degrading consequences of such a state of things. All that is now respectable and honourable in their character, and there is much of both, would be lost; public confidence in them would be destroyed, and the course of criminal justice be stripped of a great portion of the solemnity and dignity to which it has hitherto had such an undeniable claim.

[*N. Y. D. Adv.*

BANKRUPT LAW.

We are not aware that any measures have been taken for a serious call to our next Congress, from this city and its vicinity; we copy the following from De Grand's Boston Public Sale Report:

At a meeting of persons who were in favour of petitioning Congress, at the ensuing ses-

sion, on the subject of a bankrupt law, holden on the 23d of October, 1819, at the office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank, the Hon. T. H. Perkins was called to the chair, and W. H. Gardiner appointed secretary. The chairman opened the meeting, by laying before the gentlemen assembled, a letter from the chamber of commerce of New York, to the house of J. & T. H. Perkins, informing them of the intention of the commercial interest of New York, to present a respectful memorial to Congress on the expediency of enacting a uniform system of bankruptcy, and requesting these gentlemen to take measures for procuring a co-operation from the citizens of Boston. The chairman then stated the general subject of the meeting, which he had called, in pursuance of the above request; upon which, the following measures were voted to be adopted.

1st. That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a draft of a memorial to be presented to Congress at the ensuing session.

2d. That the committee consist of the Chairman, William Tudor, esq. and Barney Smith, esq.

3d. That the meeting be adjourned to the floor of the Post Office on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, in order that a memorial be reported.

W. H. Gardiner, Secretary.

The great aim of the above meeting is to secure to the creditors all the property of the debtor; and to secure to the debtor a discharge on a surrender of it. It is a plain and simple affair. It only requires that the moment a man becomes a bankrupt, all his right to the property and claims he then possesses shall be divested from him, and vested in some one, for the benefit of all his creditors. Make the penalties very severe; brand with infamy, both the bankrupt and any body that aids him, for every fraud; and make any one that pays the bankrupt, after he becomes insolvent, liable to pay twice, and there can be no difficulty.

Put the debtors themselves out of the question, and the interest of the creditors, and of society in general, calls aloud for such a law.

As the subject now stands, a debtor pays whom he pleases, and no body at all if he is so disposed. What then can be worse than the present system?

Mr. *Theodore Lyman*, jun. has purchased, and intends to present to the University of Cambridge, Barker's celebrated Panorama of Athens, which is valuable as a correct representation of that ancient seat of letters and the arts. The munificence that has been displayed on many occasions towards this institution, gives us great pleasure. We hope the example will be followed in other parts of the United States, and we take the liberty of mentioning the "Library Company of Philadelphia" to our merchants and rich men, as a proper subject for their bounty. The liberality which is displayed by the stockholders in giving to the public the advantage of their treasures, should meet with its reward in an emulation of the spirit which has been shown in Boston.

Brackenridge's Voyage to South America.—This interesting work is just now published in two neat octavo volumes, price five dollars. We venture to say that it contains a greater mass of important information respecting the countries visited, than ever before, and all together, was known to the people of the U. States. Every body is acquainted with the fitness of Mr. B. for a work like this; and he has executed the task in his very best manner. [*Niles' Register.*

BANK NOTES.

The new directors of the City Bank of Baltimore have published a statement of the affairs of that institution, which is too long to be generally interesting to our readers, but is very valuable from its tendency to keep alive that vigilant superintendence which should be exercised over every man in a station where he is exposed to the temptation to enrich himself at the expense of his honesty. It appears that the *late cashier* had overdrawn the sum of $166,548 85, and his *particular friend* $185,382.

The rage for banking appears to have passed away almost entirely. Whether a partial paper currency be beneficial to our nation, and if beneficial in a degree, *to what extent* it should be mingled with our circulating medium, are questions of very great importance, upon the decision of which much of our future prosperity must depend. We do not consider ourselves qualified by what consideration we have given to the subject, to form a decided opinion for ourselves, much less to influence the sentiments of others; but it appears to us, at first view, that the principal part of our business should be done for cash, and that when credit is denied to all who do not deserve it, a

large proportion of our money would be gold and silver. The natural course of events will probably reduce this matter to its proper state. In every part of the southern, western and middle states, the insolvent banks and their debtors are closing their business, and those institutions which have been so prudently conducted as not to be crushed by the present calamities, will probably be no less cautious hereafter.

Cents may now be had in abundance at the Mint. How would it do for our government to work the copper mines on Lake Superior, and coin the copper into cents in large quantities? Would they be too heavy to serve as money to a very considerable amount?

Smutty Wheat.—We perceive in many of the papers a notice of a machine for cleaning smutty wheat, invented by Mr. Maltby of New Haven. We have seen no description of it, or we should present it to our readers. Improvements in agriculture are peculiarly pleasing. From all parts of New York there are continual notices of the transactions of agricultural societies. The attention that has been excited to this greatest and best branch of our industry will, no doubt, produce many advantages.

Benevolence.—We are always glad to see any thing which can tend to make man the friend of man. The people of Salem, (Mass.) having benevolently and liberally ministered to the wants of the crew of a British vessel that was wrecked on their coast, the consul of that nation has published a letter of thanks to them.

The *Chippewa Indians* have concluded a treaty with governor Cass, by which they cede to the United States a tract of land including six millions of acres; which is said to be equal to the Miami and Sciota bottoms in the state of Ohio.

INDIANS.

Buffaloe, (N. Y.) Oct. 19.

The Indians of the Six Nations have lately held two councils upon the proposals made to them by government; to establish schools and other improvements among them, one at Oneida, and the other at the village near this place. Their debates were warm, and for a time violent. It is well known that the pagan part of these Indians, which compose a large majority of the whole, have always strenuously opposed any advance towards civilization. But they have at length yielded to the arguments of the christian party, and have consented to accept the proposals of government, and to establish schools in all their settlements. The adoption of christianity has also been a subject of discussion in these councils; and, although they have not unanimously agreed to receive missionaries among them, yet they have indicated a much more favourable disposition upon this subject than formerly, and the sentiments of many of their principal leaders seem to be entirely changed. This revolution in the views of the Indians will appear surprising to those who have known their inveterate enmity towards the christian religion. We are indebted for it to the united exertions of the agents, Messrs. Parish and Jones, and Mr. E. Williams, the Episcopal missionary at Oneida, assisted by the Oneida chiefs. We trust it will be productive of much good, and the news of it grateful to every friend of humanity. There is now no doubt but that the Indians will soon receive christian instructors in all their settlements. And, by the joint influence of learning, arts, industry, and religion, we may confidently hope to see their condition ameliorated, their minds enlightened, and their morals improved. [*Nat. Int.*

GRATUITOUS VACCINATION.

Agreeably to the provisions of an ordinance, passed June 5, 1816, for the gratuitous vaccination of persons in indigent circumstances, returns have been made by the physicians of the number of persons successfully vaccinated by them in their several districts from the 1st July, 1817, to the 30th June, 1819, viz.

Dr. Joseph G. Nancrede, for the South-western district - - - -	615
Dr. David J. Davis, Northwestern	260
Dr. George S. Schott, Northeastern	147
Dr. John C. Heberton, Southwestern	183
Total number of cases vaccinated in two years	1205

JOSHUA ALLEN, City Clerk.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1819.

State of Maine.—The bill of rights and constitution for this new state, have been reported and are maturing, in the convention sitting at Portland.—General Wm. King, (brother of Rufus,) is president of the convention, and the hon. John Holmes chairman of the committee which

reported the constitution. By that instrument the power of *appointment to office* will be confided to the governor and an executive council of seven, chosen annually from different districts, by a joint ballot of the senators and representatives. The whole code, with the exception of the council of appointment, is a brief and excellent compilation from the several American constitutions.

[*Morn. Chron.*

WHALE FISHERIES.

Our whale fisheries are, perhaps, more flourishing now than at any former period. I have formed an estimate of the probable amount thus employed from Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and this port, which would be at risk in case of a war with Spain, which may awaken the attention of those whom it may concern. From New Bedford, there are round Cape Horn or on their passage, 18 ships and 1 brig, whose tonnage is 5347 tons; and they with their outfits cost - $565,000

Their return cargoes would probably amount in value to -	800,000
From the Vineyard there are two ships which cost - -	50,000
Their return cargoes would probably amount to - -	93,000
From Nantucket fifty ships, which probably cost - -	1,350,000
Their return cargoes would probably amount to - -	2,342,000
From New Bedford, on this side Cape Horn, there are eleven ships and eight brigs, which probably cost - - -	277,000
Their return cargoes probably will amount to - - -	363,000
From Nantucket ten ships, which probably cost - -	140,000
And their return cargoes will probably amount to - -	227,000
Amounting in all to -	$6,000,000

New Bedford Paper.]

MIDSHIPMEN.

New York, Oct. 36.

The Board of Examiners of the Midshipmen who are Candidates for Promotion, closed its business yesterday. Twenty-eight midshipmen presented themselves for examination. Ten were not examined further than respected moral character; one was not examined on account of not having been two years at sea. Seventeen passed in seamanship, and eighteen in mathematics. One of those who passed in seamanship not passing in mathematics, only sixteen were passed by the board, and recommended for promotion.

This is the first examination which has been held under the existing regulations for the government of the navy; and, from the respectability and standing of the officers composing the board, and the decisions made by it, a confident belief is felt that a high tone will be given to the character, and nautical and scientific acquirements of our naval officers.

SLAVERY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the state of New Jersey, held at the state-house in Trenton, the 29th of Oct. 1819, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Slavery in the States *hereafter* to be admitted into the union, pursuant to public notice:

The hon. Jesse Upson, vice president of the state, was appointed Chairman, and William Griffith, esq. secretary.

This meeting, after due consideration and discussion, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the abolition of slavery in this country, and most especially the prevention of the importation of slaves into it, are not only the anxious and ardent desire of the just and humane citizens of the United States, but in truth, important objects of national policy, happiness and security: And whereas, the early, continued and strenuous efforts of the people of the United States to accomplish these great and interesting objects have highly exalted their character in the estimation of the world, and must be acceptable to the God and Creator of all mankind—This meeting would view with unspeakable pain and mortification any measure adopted by the federal legislature, tending to extend and perpetuate slavery amongst us, and holding out encouragement and temptation to the dealers in human flesh to continue their infamous trade, in defiance of the laws of the land, and the more sacred will of Heaven—Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the permission of slavery in the new states admitted into the union, has a direct tendency to perpetuate slavery in these United States, by extending the sphere of its influence and action, to increase its danger by spreading that species of population over the land, and to promote and encourage the importation of slaves, by providing an extensive and growing market for them in which the demand and competition for the purchase of them, will be such as so greatly to enhance their prices, that evil and avaricious men will be tempted to run all hazards of the violation of our laws, by the prospect of the enormous gains of this horrible traffic.

Resolved, That the members of the late congress, who opposed the admission of slaves into the proposed state of Missouri, have the sincere and respectful thanks of this meeting, for their manly and unanswerable opposition to a measure fraught with so much mischief and disgrace to our country.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of New Jersey in the next congress, be most earnestly and respectfully solicited to use their utmost means and influence to prevent the introduction of slavery into Missouri, and every other new state that may hereafter be admitted into the union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the prohibition of slavery in the new states coming into the union, is not forbidden by any article of the constitution of the United States, but is in full accordance with the principles of the constitution, and imperiously demanded by the honour and interest of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting has a sincere and respectful confidence in the good and virtuous dispositions of the national legislature on the subject of slavery, and however some of the members may be compelled by circumstances to submit to it for the present, they will heartily unite with us in every measure calculated to arrest its progress, and finally extinguish its existence.

Resolved, That Elias Boudinot, Joseph Hopkinson, William Newbold, Rev. Simon Wilmer, James Parker, and Samuel Emlen, be a committee to correspond with other persons and bodies engaged in supporting the principles of the foregoing resolutions, and to use all lawful and proper means for effecting the object of the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Trenton Federalist and True American.

(Signed) JESSE UPSON, Chairman.
WM. GRIFFITH, Sec'ry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The National Intelligencer of October 29, contains the following description of the House of Representatives, which is preparing for the reception of the members at the ensuing session:

The room is semi-circular, and of considerable dimensions, both as to diameter and elevation; twenty-two massy columns and four pilasters, of Breccia, or Potomac marble, as it is usually called, are erected on an elevated base of free-stone, forming the area of the room. The capitals of these pillars are of Carrarian marble, were executed in Italy, and are very rich and beautiful. These support a large and magnificent dome, in the centre of which is placed an ornamented cupola, that admits the light into the house from above. In the front of the speaker's chair, and over the entrance into the chamber, stands an allegorical figure, executed in Italian marble, by Messrs. Franconi and Zaccinania, and representing History, in the act of recording the proceedings of the nation.—She stands in a winged car, which seems to roll over a section of the celestial globe, exhibiting, in basso relievo, the signs of the zodiac. The wheel of the car is intended as the face of a clock, which is to be placed behind, and the front contains, in bas relief, a figure of Fame, and a profile bust of Washington. Above the speaker's chair is a colossal statue of Liberty, in plaster, pointing to the house below, and supported on her right by the American eagle, and on her left by the Roman Fasces, which are partially enveloped in the fold of a serpent. Immediately under this figure, on the frize, is carved, in alto relievo, another eagle, in the attitude of flying, executed by an artist of great eminence now no more.

The ceiling of the dome is painted in a style of uncommon elegance, by Signior Bonani, a young Italian artist, and a pupil of the celebrated David, of Paris. The design is somewhat similar to that of the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. The cupola, and bordering below, are splendidly ornamented, and contrasted by the rich and massy columns beneath, and the general finish and outline of the house, produce an effect at once grand and imposing. Part of this beautiful ceiling has, unfortunately, from the want of time, been left in an unfinished state; but the design, execution, and colouring of the whole, reflect great credit on the artist, and must excite the admiration of every spectator.

It is hoped that Signior Bonani may be employed to paint the upper dome or ceiling of the senate chamber, in the north wing of the capitol—another room of almost equal splendour and beauty. From the specimen he has given of his taste, judgment, and skill, in the painting just executed, every one must desire to see him still further employed, and I am sure that every effort he makes will continue to add to the just and merited reputation he has acquired.

PENAL LAWS IN TENNESSEE.

Extract from the Message of Governor M'Minn, at the Commencement of the Session of the Legislature, Sept. 20, 1819.

"Notwithstanding some fruitless attempts have been made towards establishing a penitentiary in this state; yet I think it my duty to bring the subject before you, and with an earnest hope, that in your wisdom, and in your love for the principles and practice of humanity and justice, you will lend your aid in commencing a work which will do lasting honour to its founders. I am ready to admit that the policy of the early settlers of this country, was to encourage the most rigorous laws in all criminal cases, and when you advert to the occurrences of those days, you discover that criminal convictions were then, much more frequent than at the present period. This happens, not because crimes are less numerous now than formerly, but because the dispositions of men are more tempered to the spirit of sympathy and humanity, than in the early settlement of the country. It would

however, be a humiliating catalogue, were I to present to you a list of those confined in prison, even at this day, many of whom stand charged with crimes of the highest nature; yet, judging of future probabilities from past events, it is reasonable to expect but very few convictions. In a lapse of nearly four years, three cases only have occurred, where the sentence of death has been pronounced. —Two of these were pardoned, the other was executed according to law. Any uncommon solicitude which I may seem to have on this subject, will I trust be ascribed to an honest zeal arising out of a full persuasion of the benefits which would result to society, from the operation of a scale of punishment which would act upon the vices of mankind, in a way more reconcileable to the measure of the offence."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

According to the catalogue lately printed of the officers and students of the university in Cambridge, the number of officers of instruction and government of the university is 31; *viz.* The president, 12 professors, exclusively devoted to their duties in the university, 2 tutors, 4 proctors, a regent, and an assistant librarian, 7 professors who lecture in the medical school, 2 professors of the law school, and an instructor in the French and Spanish.

The number of students in the several departments and classes is as follows: *viz.*

Theological students	38
Law students	11
Resident medical students	4
Students attending medical lectures	58
Seniors	56
Juniors	63
Sophomores	72
Freshmen	81
Total	383

Bost. Pat.]

Foreign.

SPAIN.

The following observations on the Florida question, are from the Village Record of Westchester; a paper that we always open with a certainty of finding in it much useful and interesting matter. We take the liberty of congratulating the editor upon its extensive circulation, and wish an increase of patronage to a publication so well qualified to do good.

The refusal, on the part of Spain, to ratify the TREATY, is a fruitful source of speculation to our politicians.

One proposes the immediate military occupation of Florida. "Let gen. JACKSON be ordered to take possession of it; and let Spain resent it if she dare!"

"Have we not suffered injury upon injury —insult upon insult, from the imbecile, yet arrogant FERDINAND! and shall the free sons of America tamely submit to such accumulated wrongs! forbid it justice! forbid it honour!" Such is the language of another.

Some, however, venture to express a doubt whether the president has the constitutional power, without the sanction of congress, to take possession of Florida.

Others have calculated, that though Spain is weak, from the imbecility of her government;—she is yet strong from her great population, resources, and the native spirit of her people—which, aroused and directed by able commanders, is Roman in its energy—as Saragossa can testify; and they infer that we may find ourselves involved in a more serious contest than we had anticipated; and that under the direction of enterprising adventurers, the ports of Spain—her West Indies, and South America, would swarm with armed vessels, and our commerce in every sea become their prey.

For our own part, we think that the Floridas are as certainly ours as the pike, fairly hooked to the fisherman's line, is his. A little patience and prudence will secure to us with ease, what precipitancy might endanger. We do not want Florida to-day, nor to-morrow: Its value to us is prospective: Some years hence it will be to us indispensable.

Would any one listen to our advice—it would be this:. Neither threaten, nor declare war. I would scorn to threaten if I did not mean to strike; and I have too much confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the administration to suppose that they will involve the country in war, increase the national debt —double the taxes—hazard our commerce, and perhaps lead us into a contest with other nations, for any possible benefits that may result from the contest. We have too little to gain, and too much to lose. The Floridas, if sold at auction, would not pay the expenses and sacrifices of a single year's war.

We say "*and perhaps lead us into conflicts with other nations.*" Too much ill will, for the interest of either, exists between this country and England. Envy, at our rising greatness—mortification at our repeated naval victories, which like the lava of Etna, burns and boils in her breast—would lead her arrogant rulers to seize on any favourable opportunity to wound us, even at the expense of great sacrifices to herself, Such, too, is the internal state of England, that a foreign war would be deemed, by many, a politic measure, as it might turn the attention of her suffering people to distant objects; and be an apology for strengthening the hands of the ministry.

Nor is it certain that France would be a neutral spectator of a war between this country and Spain. We have been prospering—and our navy has been rapidly increasing, while she has been enduring a long course

of suffering, and her marine has fallen into ruins.

It is, moreover, a well known fact, that we are by no means favourites with the ruling family in France—who consider us as favouring the wishes of the friends of Napoleon. France, too, has long been the natural ally of Spain.

Having a wish to increase, invigorate, and give employment to her navy; wishing an apology for perfecting that military organization, so desirable to the pride of her ministers and people, and which events in Europe may, at no distant time, render essential—is it altogether improbable, that she might be induced to join the contest against us?

It is worthy, also, of profound consideration—that character is necessary to national, as it is to individual, prosperity. The enemies of this nation have endeavoured to impress on Europe the idea, that we are tainted by a land-avarice; that we are rapacious of territory, and greedy of extended dominion. They have seen us quadruple our territory within the last twenty years—they see our possessions extending from ocean to ocean—the Mississippi, once our western boundary, now in our eastern limits—and American seaports rising upon the Pacific. Having these facts before them—without adverting to the just and peaceable means by which those possessions were acquired, should we now forcibly seize on Florida, would not suspicion ripen into conviction, and our fair fame, for moderation and justice, be lost?

While we indulge in speculations upon what ought to be the conduct of the government, there is pleasure in the reflection, that our administration is wise, prudent, and actuated by pure and enlightened views, and we confidently trust that the measures adopted will afford us new motives for respect and confidence.

FRANCE.

La Minerve Francaise contains a very well written piece by Mr. Benjamin Constant upon the propriety of abolishing entails and the rights of primogeniture. He considers it solely in relation to the effect which such regulations have in preserving a state of things which is contrary to the present spirit of the French nation, and will consequently tend to prevent the consolidation of their government.

"In conversation with an intelligent gentlemen, recently from Paris, where he resided more than two years, we have gathered a number of facts, a few of which we have noted, presuming they would be acceptable to our readers.

"The popularity of the king increases every day, from the opinion which prevails, that he is truly desirous of governing according to the principles of the constitution, and that he considers his own glory and the safety of his throne to be connected with the preservation of the rights and privileges of the people.

"The present minister of war is a man of talents, and one among the great officers of Napoleon whose integrity was never questioned. He is, and always has been, poor, notwithstanding the opportunities which have presented of enriching himself. Possessing the energy necessary to recruit the armies of France, and to place her fortified cities in the most efficient posture for defence, he has yet prudence enough to avoid awakening the war spirit of his countrymen, or the jealousy of the neighbouring nations.

"The king is making arrangements to complete the magnificent plans formed by the emperor for the improvement of Paris.

"The press has more freedom than it ever before possessed, and the measures of government are freely canvassed.

"In the chamber of deputies, freedom of debate exists under certain restrictions. The members who intend to speak on any question have their names enrolled, noting whether they advocate the affirmative or negative. When the question is stated by the president, the member first on the list is called upon, who leaves his seat, ascends the rostrum, and delivers his sentiments. The next upon the list is then called—and so in order. No one is permitted to speak out of his turn; nor can any member take part in the debate, unless his name shall have been enrolled. The effect of this arrangement is to prevent confusion, and the warmth which might result from hasty replies.

"Few of the members speak extemporaneously—most of the speeches are written and read." [*Village Record.*

OF RUSSIA.

No sovereign of modern times has discovered more extraordinary qualities of mind than the Emperor of Russia. Having passed through scenes of the most interesting, and, indeed, terrific character, since his accession to the throne of that immense empire, and

seen universal peace succeed to the storms which had wasted and impoverished Europe during nearly a quarter of a century, immediately upon the restoration of general tranquillity, he began to execute the laborious plan of civilizing, instructing, and christianizing, the countless tribes of his almost boundless dominions. To the accomplishment of this great object, he has for several years bent all the powers of his comprehensive and benevolent mind, assisted by the talents and labours of his ministers and distinguished officers of government. And the progress that they have already made cannot fail to astonish every observer.

We have been accustomed, in this country, to consider the Russian nation as a vast horde of barbarians, without knowledge and without civilization. This idea has come down from the period of the reign of Peter the Great, who has himself been considered as at least half savage. It is difficult, at this distance of time, and with such imperfect information as we possess of the true state of things in Russia a century ago, to form a true estimate of the character of such a monarch as Peter. He was undoubtedly a great man —and laid the foundation of the flourishing and powerful empire over which Alexander now reigns with such distinguished reputation.

What will be the result of the astonishing advancement of this mighty nation in moral as well as physical force, upon the surrounding nations, it is not easy to conjecture.—Should the present Emperor's life be prolonged to the ordinary age of man, and the empire advance in improvement for the ensuing twenty or thirty years, in proportion as it has for six years past, by the close of the period above mentioned, in the hands of an able ambitious man, it will be able to give laws to Europe.

Our thoughts have been turned to this subject, by reading the following article in the Christian Observer for August, 1819. It discloses the rapid progress that is making in the gigantic plans of the Czar, and at the same time furnishes matter for serious consideration and reflection on the events of the times.

The Emperor of Russia, among his other zealous efforts for the extension of religion and learning, has issued an edict for a new institution of great importance, to be entitled "*The University of St. Petersburgh.*" It is on a large and liberal plan. The three principal faculties will be, 1st. Philosophical and Juridical sciences; 2d. the Physical and Mathematical sciences; 3d. the Historical and Philological sciences. The most eminent professors, Russian and foreign, are to be engaged.

The new system of education is also widely extending in Russia; and a considerable number of schools are in action for educating the children of soldiers, upon this economical and efficient plan. Even in Siberia there is an establishment for training masters, who, when qualified, are sent to different parts of the empire; and in the neighbourhood of Odessa, in the south of Russia, there are schools for above 10,000 of the Russian troops. At Petersburgh, there is a school for the children of soldiers, extremely well organised, and another for 250 persons has been opened for the soldiers themselves, a certain number of whom are taken out of the different regiments, in order, when qualified, that they may teach others by this method.

The progress they make, particularly the Cossacks, is represented as quite astonishing. In the space of 15 days, several, who did not previously know a letter, were able to read short words, and even to write them on a slate. Prince Alexander Galitzin, the minister of public instruction, has laid before the Emperor an extensive set of reading lessons, from the Holy Scriptures, for the use of all schools, upon the same plan in Russia, of which the Emperor has expressed his high approbation, and has ordered the payment of the expense of printing a large edition. These lessons are very extensive, and consist of three parts—1. Historical lessons, from the Old Testament; 2. Our duties towards God and man. 3. A brief History of the four Gospels, with some of the most striking facts in the Acts of the Apostles. The selection is made in the words of the text, without note or comment, and the whole is printed in common Russ.

[*New York Daily Adv.*

South Pole.—On Sept. 10, the Russian sloop of war Worstock, captain Bellingshousen, accompanied by the store ship Mirror, captain Lazareff, sailed from Portsmouth, on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. The imperial sloop of war Otkruile, captain Wazilceff, accompanied by the store ship Blagonamirence, captain Shickmareff, was to sail the 14th on a voyage of discoveries to Behring's Straits, by the way of the Sandwich islands.

Jews.—Many riots have taken place in some of the towns of Germany, principally caused by the popular phrensy against the Jews.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Baron *Humboldt*, in his "*Essai politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*," has described *nine* points of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It has not been yet generally known that a communication by water has actually existed. Of these the 7th is peculiarly interesting:—

"In the interior of the province of Choto,

the small Ravin de la Raspadura unites the neighbouring sources of the Rio de Noanama, called, also, Rio San Juan, and the little river Quito. This river, united with the Rio Andageba and the Rio Zatara, forms the Rio d'Atrato, which flows into the Sea of the Antilles, (Caribbean Sea,) and the Rio San Juan falls into the South Sea. An enterprising monk, (the curate of the village of Novitia,) with the aid of his flock, dug a small canal in the Ravin de la Raspadura. By this canal, which is navigable during the period of abundant rains, boats, laden with Cacao, have *passed from one sea to the other.* Here then is a communication, which has existed since 1788, and of which the Europeans know nothing. This canal of Raspadura unites, on the coasts of the two oceans, two points which are *seventy-five leagues* apart."—*Essai Politique, liv. I. ch.* 2

This canal, effected by the enterprising monk, is nearly in the latitude of *Cape Corientes*, or about six degrees forty-five minutes *north*, and about three degrees *east* of the Capitol. Z.

Nat. Intel.]

Annual consumption of the necessaries of life in London.

Consumption of Bullocks . . .	110,000
Sheep and Lambs	976,000
Calves	250,000
Hogs	210,000
Sucking Pigs . .	60,000
Gallons of Milk, the produce of 8,900 cows	908,000
Quarters of Wheat	900,000
Chaldrons of Coals	800,000
Barrels (36 galls.) of Ale & Porter	1,775,500
Gallons of Spirituous Liquors .	11,146,783
Pipes of Wine	65,000
Pounds of Butter	27,600,000
Cheese	25,000,000
Acres of land cultivated in the vicinity of London for vegetables	10,000
Ditto for fruit	4,000
The sum paid annually for vegetables amounts to	1.645,000

Miscellany.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England.

"I cannot turn my thoughts towards America, without reflecting on her political institutions, and anticipating her future greatness. She must become the most powerful nation on the earth, and she will deserve to remain so, if she secure her liberty on private virtue, and carefully avoid perpetuating exclusive rights. Our corporations, and charters, and patent privileges, hang upon us, and prevent our attaining to the height which the spirit of the age would place us at; these are the curses of our social state; they repress improvement and render unavailing the wisest efforts of the enlightened. You have, however, admitted into some of your states a canker, which will eat its way at last to the vitals of your system, if you do not instantly *root* it out. I mean a compulsory assessment for the relief of the poor. The most obvious effect of it here is a subdual of independence in the workman and labourer which palsies his efforts for life. The man who accepts parish charity feels himself degraded by the boon; he is no longer a free citizen but a pauper; a burden, as often as he chooses to be lazy, upon his fellow citizens; and a mere slave. The great land owners and manufacturers here take advantage of our poor laws to cultivate the soil and work their factories with these poor creatures. They are permitted to marry and get children, and thus a breed of white slaves is kept up in England, who are not so well fed as your negro slaves. (By the way, black slavery is a foul blot in your legislation.) This compulsory system withal does not prevent distress; the *rich* are rendered callous and selfish by a continued succession of miserable objects; they know not how to distinguish the helpless from the idle; the misery is too great to relieve in detail; it is left to the parish officers, and many of the destitute die in the open street, or crawl away from the public gaze, and perish in holes and corners.

"The curse of the poor laws is in full operation here. Ten millions of pounds sterling is raised by law every year upon the inhabitants of England to support or relieve the poor, and one out of every eight individuals in the nation annually receives parish charity in some shape or other. Recollect, too, that this is where there is an immense stream of private bounty continually flowing; that there are societies in almost every parish which contribute largely to the wants of the poor, not supplied by parish rates; and that there are, at least, one hundred national institutions supported by public subscriptions, for various charitable and benevolent purposes; never forget that all this, arising from a small beginning, ends at last in this policy of the land owners and capitalists:—'We can get our 'work done cheaper by perpetuating the 'breed of paupers than by allowing men to 'offer us their labour as their stock in trade, 'and taking it of them at a fair market price.' Upon this policy they act at this time; and, owing to its growth and extent, we are no more in a condition to escape from its operation, and turn to entirely sound principles, than we are to insist upon a fall of prices and reduced rents; both which have been unnaturally increased by an enlarged circulating medium, under the present system of paper money. Again, I say, beware of the poor laws. In the infancy of your country you can have no real ground for thinking of any measure of compulsory relief. Individual feeling, left to itself, may not perhaps, in more ad-

vanced stages of society, be equal to emergencies; but then, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;' expedients may and will, in such cases, be resorted to by the community; but not a thought of legislating permanently or prospectively should be entertained, for a moment, to any period.

"Guard too against *over*-legislating. Leave every thing to itself as much as possible: especially in trade and commerce. You have the best security against luxury in the economy of your government, and the public spirit of the people. Here we have legislated for every thing. I believe the law is yet unrepealed under which I have seen a man taken into custody for wearing a button mould covered with cloth by his wife, instead of a covering regularly manufactured. The accursed game laws and tythe laws, perpetuated and increased by endless modifications, are a fruitful source of demoralization and crime. They make men criminal, and then punish them for being so."

French Half Crowns.—The nominal value of French Half Crowns is *55* cents; whereas the intrinsic value is little more than half a dollar—averaging at most not more than *51* cents. They are not a legal tender at any rate; and though they have heretofore been paid and received by our banks at *55* cents, yet we learn, all now refuse to receive or pay them, except in fractional parts of a dollar, and some of the banks refuse *entirely* either to pay or receive them.

We are induced to give this public information, to prevent any deception from being practised upon the public, as we understand large sums have recently been imported from France, and larger sums are expected, with a view of passing them off and circulating them at *55* cents, being 8 or 9 per cent. more than their actual cost in France, or their real value.

By an act of Congress, all foreign gold coin ceases to be a legal tender after the 1st of November next.

It is understood, however, that the banks of this city will continue to receive it at the former rates, and send it to the mint for recoinage. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

Cramp Fish.—During the late sitting of the members of the Lyceum of Natural History, in New York, a visiter read a paper on the *Numb Fish*, or *Cramp Fish*, of the North American seas. It is the Raja *Torpedo* of Mitchell's Ichthyology, living only in channels, or on the flats at the distance of from half a mile to three miles from high water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows from 9 to 16 feet. When touched, it instantly benumbs a man to such a degree as to render him helpless. The fish communicates the cramp through the iron handle and warp of a harpoon, and cramps the hand of the harpooner. A bottle of the *Torpedo Oil*, was produced, and its medicinal virtues described, such as, when taken internally, to be an excellent remedy for pains in the stomach, and externally an admirable application for stiff joints, and for rheumatism and gout. [*Morn. Chron.*

MARRIED.

At Friends' North Meeting House, on the 19th ult. Elisha Tyson, jr. merchant, of Baltimore, to Sarah S. eldest daughter of Thomas Morris, esq. of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. William Shellman, of Maryland, to Miss Susan, daughter of Mr. George Krebs, of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, James Ash, esq. to Mrs. Margaret Hodgson, daughter of the late captain James Spark.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. James Hall, merchant, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. John M'Canles, all of this city.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Richard D. Hall, rector of Trinity Church, Wilmington, (Del.) Mr. Alexander Van Pelt, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Ashmead, deceased, all of this city.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Carr, Mr. Robert Hamwood Small, to Amelia M. daughter of the late J. B. Dumoutet.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. Benjamin Duncan, to Miss Elizabeth Conrade, of Southwark.

On the 30th ult. by Charles Souder, esq. Mr. William Thomas, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney, all of Penn township.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. T. Skinner, Dr. James Roseberry, of Easton (Pa.) to Miss Juliet Alexander, of this city.

On the 28th August, the princess Josephine-Amelia-Beatrice, of Saxony, by proxy, to his majesty Ferdinand VII. king of Spain. On the 31st the new queen set out for Madrid.

DIED.

On the 24th ult. John Smith Haines, of Northumberland, aged 26 years.

At New Orleans, on the 18th September, Mr. Louis Joseph D'Anteroche, printer, employed at the office of the Courier. Mr. D'Anteroche was a native of New York, and son of count D'Anteroche, who came over to America at the time of the revolutionary war, and has ever since been established in the United States.

At Havanna, of the yellow fever, Mr. James Coulter, of this city, and captain Peter Bradley, late commander of the Bingham Indiaman, of this port.

At Fredericktown, (Md.) on the 25th ult. Thomas Johnson, esq. the first governor of the state of Maryland, aged 88 years.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Catharine Lyon, wife of P. Lyon, aged 35 years.

On the 29th ult. at 12 o'clock, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Ledlie.

On the 30th ult. in the 47th year of his age, Atkinson Rose, of a lingering illness.

On the 31st ult. John R. Tunis, merchant, of this city, aged 31 years.

On the 31st ult. in the 62d year of his age, J. Cleaver.

On the 31st ult. Samuel E. Winnemore, eldest son of Jacob Winnemore.

On Monday, the 1st inst. in the 55th year of his age, Mr. George Dougherty.

The American Journal of Science, Arts, &c.

Although Professor Silliman's Journal has received a much greater degree of encouragement* than *American* publications generally meet with in the United States, yet it has not been so extensively circulated as the solid reputation of its conductor and the acknowledged excellence of the journal gave us reason to expect.

It is abundantly supported by original American communications; it has obtained the decided support of many of its scientific men, and promises to become a NATIONAL JOURNAL. In Europe it has also been received with great cordiality. Italy, Geneva, France, England, Scotland, Sweden and Germany, have all either noticed it favourably in their journals—transmitted those journals in exchange, copied many articles from the American journal—or through some of their first scientific men, pronounced a favourable opinion, either in letters or by personal communications to Americans abroad.

An eulogium on the work, by Professor Hare, appears to the agents to offer a favourable opportunity for increasing their subscription list; and as they have been politely favoured with permission to publish an extract from the lecture, they confidently call upon all lovers of science for encouragement to the only work of the kind in our country.

LITTELL & HENRY,
74 South Second St. Philadelphia.

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Extract from an Introductory Lecture delivered by Professor Hare, in the University of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1819.

"Less than a century ago the fruits of philosophical investigation were but slowly promulgated in a dead language by means of ponderous volumes, the result of many years often of isolated labour, and consequently permitting long intervals between each publication. The intercourse between philosophers in different countries, and still more between scholars in general, and the mass of the world, was languid and confined. But now, whatever may be interesting to men of science is almost as quickly made known as a political event. Numerous periodical journals rapidly give to news of that nature a general circulation. Whether indebted to a Berzelius in Stockholm, a Proust at Madrid, a Davy at London, or a Gay Lussac and Thenard at Paris, the learned are in a few months universally informed of a recent discovery.

"A journal commenced in our own country not two years since, under the auspices of the excellent, ingenious, and scientific professor Silliman, of Yale College, in usefulness and respectability bids fair to rival those of Europe, where it has been unusually well received by very distinguished men.

"In the name of patriotism, let it not be said that some of the best publications of our country are better known and more duly appreciated among strangers than among her children. Let not a work so honourable to America, fail for want of encouragement among Americans."

—

As several unforeseen circumstances have hitherto retarded the publication of the work, it is now proposed to prosecute the undertaking with increased vigour. The following terms are offered.

1. The work will as at first proposed, be published in quarterly numbers, four of which will constitute an octavo volume of 320 pages.

2. The first number of the second volume will appear in January next, and the succeeding numbers will be published at stated periods, so that the third volume shall be completed within three years from the commencement of the first volume, which was in August, 1818.

3. The price of the work will be *three dollars* per volume, payable in advance, and where payment is remitted by mail to be post paid.

This condition is indispensable as has been proved by experience—the first volume is for the greater part not yet paid for, and the publishers are thus far losers. It is impossible for them to collect trifling sums from all parts of the United States, and their expenses have been considerable, owing to the great quantity of matter, (more than was promised) and to the large number of plates.

☞ Editors of newspapers who are friendly to the interests of science, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

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* A second edition of the first number was printed very soon after its publication.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, November 13, 1819. No. 20.

A general *bankrupt law* will prevent those partial payments which so frequently occur, that they are no longer considered dishonourable. When a man shall be called upon after the passage of the law, to *endorse* for his friend, he will know, that for all the credit which may arise to the drawer from the use of his name, he is himself responsible, and that he will suffer proportionably from any misfortune that may happen to the drawer.—Because, the property of the bankrupt being equally divided among all the creditors—the greater the amount of claims in proportion to the property, the less will be the dividend. This consideration will induce a very great degree of prudent caution, and will thus strike at the root of a great deal of that fictitious credit which has produced so much misery in the mercantile world, and consequently in the whole community. At present, it is the interest of the endorser, that the credit of the drawer should be kept up till *he* be secured. Every man in business has heard of frequent instances of purchases made by men who were just about to avow their insolvency, and thus incurred new debts in order to give the property to a former endorser.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

WATER.

It appears to have been a favourite opinion of the late Dr. Rush, that the general use of water as a beverage, would be conducive both to health and happiness; and strange as it may appear, there are still enthusiasts to be found who maintain, that every departure from the simplicity of nature—every substitution of chemical combinations in place of water, is prejudicial to health and happiness. Though we must confess we do not feel much apprehension of a general conversion to these visionary theories in the present enlightened state of society, yet as no attempt appears to have been made to counteract their possible influence on weak minds, we deem it advisable to give a word of caution against them. For this purpose we expect it will be quite sufficient to point out a few of the direful effects on society, which may result should those wild theories be reduced to general practice.

By some enlightened men it may be supposed that, should we resolve to drink water only, the price of this article might not merely be enhanced, but in very dry times the quantity might even be so far diminished by this increased consumption, as to stop the mills and create a scarcity of bread: but for ourselves we do not feel much apprehension on this score, especially as there is a prospect that we may soon have canals communicating with some of those ponds to the north, which may afford an additional supply for mills, and keep the price so low, that at least men in moderate circumstances will be able to purchase, without increasing exorbitantly their family expenses. But this possible effect is of minor importance, compared with those which are yet to be noticed. Let us ask all serious and well disposed men, who have the welfare of society at heart, what is to become of those very beneficial establishments called distilleries, should mankind become so foolish as to adopt the use of water exclusively. No reasonable man can doubt but their entire destruction would be the consequence, and what a loss would thus be incurred by society. Then, as to the effects of the destruction of the distilleries, they are really of fright-

ful importance. The consumption of grain of various descriptions would be so materially lessened, as to occasion a decline in price, to the great inconvenience of the poor; and other nations finding our prices low, and surplus great, would be very likely to send money here for the purpose of purchasing and exporting it, to the evident injury of the country. It is quite likely, too, that we should be called an economical nation, and very much ridiculed by the wise men of the world, for drinking water that we may sell grain cheap. By the destruction of the distilleries, we should, in all probability, be deprived of those opportunities which are now presented for the exercise of our benevolent dispositions, as there is reason to fear that not only would vagrants disappear from our streets, but our poor-houses, almshouses, and hospitals, would be abolished, and the buildings perhaps converted to the less noble purposes of resort for religious worship, especially of the poor. These woful effects will not be experienced while distilleries continue in existence, as they are a fruitful source of poverty, derangement, broken bones, and premature old age, which give rise to those useful institutions to which we have alluded. By their destruction we should moreover render useless all that ingenuity which man has exerted to bring them to perfection, and the valuable improvements made would be lost to succeeding generations. We can readily conceive what a loss this would be.

There are, however, other serious effects which may possibly result from this new-fangled system of water drinking. New-fangled, because it is not likely it was ever thought of by our long-lived ancestors before the flood. It is quite probable it would have the effect of removing those highly esteemed manufacturing establishments, called penitentiaries, because of the connexion which naturally exists between those and the distilleries already noticed. For it would be extremely difficult, we fear, to prostrate the latter, without destroying the former. Perhaps some of our wise men may not be fully sensible of this connexion and dependence, and may think our fears as visionary as the scheme we are combating; but we feel convinced, that on reflection, they will acknowledge that we have some grounds for these apprehensions. Then if we suffer the penitentiaries to be destroyed, what is to become of our justices of the peace, our lawyers and our judges? Surely we would not wish to dispense with these useful classes of citizens, merely to introduce a water system. The idea is absurd. But where will the effects of this measure end? For if we drive lawyers, judges, &c. to the plough, what is to become of politicians and lawgivers? Are we prepared to part with nearly all the forms of government, and the salaries to which they give rise? Are we disposed to cool our party feuds, so beneficial in a republican government? Are we inclined to dispense with those pleasing accounts of battles and bloodshed which give interest to newspapers and to history? Are we willing to admit the words "Glory and Honour" to become obsolete? Then we must adopt as a previous step the visionary theory of water drinking, which by cooling the heads of men, may upset at once the whole fabric of noble ambition; and on its ruins may be erected, "without hands," the simple structure of Christianity—"to the Jew a stumbling block, and to the Greek foolishness."

L.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9th, 1819.

Political Economy.

High Duties to promote Manufactures.

The course that nations run is somewhat similar to that of individuals. The experience of others is of no use in directing measures for the general good, or in avoiding errors to the general injury. Had it been otherwise, the United States would never have suffered as they have from the nefarious system of banking, so disgraceful to the nation, and so extensively injurious to society. The South Sea Bubble in England, and Law's Mississippi Scheme in France, should have been beacons to warn us. The infamous conduct of the agents in those transactions, rather appears, however, to have served as a model for imitation to our own citizens, than to have deterred from a breach of trust, by the dread of punishment. Nations and individuals never learn from the experience of others: happy, if at last they do from their own.

It is by projects of such a nature, that there is produced in society, an unnatural state, incapable of standing the slightest shock to credit, or the smallest losses in business. Facilities to engage in commercial specula-

tions are so perfectly within the power of every description of men, that ventures are made, without any means of bearing a loss; and as losses injure credit, exertions, more and more desperate, are made to retrieve them. Men unacquainted with the qualities of articles, ignorant of the first principles of mercantile concerns—no matter what their profession or business may have been, then run precipitately into commerce, as if the knowledge of all its complicated concerns, and business, could be gained in an hour. This is downright infatuation, to say the least of it; and the consequences can be none other than an unnatural state in society, and the ruin of thousands. The present year has sealed experience upon this point.

I admit, that a government like ours, where all power is derived from, and returns to the people in short elections, is able to make experiments; but it ought to be admitted on the other side, that it would have been wiser to have avoided some upon which we have stumbled. I doubt, however, if we have yet done with them. The ardour which marks the character of our countrymen, will as often precipitate them into imprudent measures, as their good sense will extricate them from their difficulties. The country is struggling under the load of distress produced by the banking interest, and at that very time an excitement is attempted, in laboured publications, in behalf of the manufacturing interests. Then the wheel goes round. I wonder sometimes if all administration of government is not a juggle; and I think it doubtful, if no law at all is not better than too much.

I allow thus much:—Every citizen has a right to lay out his funds in such establishments as he pleases; and if such establishments be beneficial to the nation, they ought to be protected. Still, it will be a question, whether such protection ought to be a prohibition, absolute, or by high duties, on imported articles. To do it, would be to produce another unnatural state in society, like that from which we have just escaped, or rather, by which we have been just ruined. The late war was a prohibition, and our manufactories flourished accordingly. Peace came, and they sunk generally, because of the over importations. But the main injury to our manufactures, from these importations, arose from the circumstance of their being sold to an immense amount at a total loss. But no man believes that this will occur again shortly. Such is not the course of commercial concerns. Business is now settling down in its regular channel, and fair prices. I cannot, therefore, see the propriety of the excitement now attempting to be made in favour of the manufacturing interest, protected, as it is, by duties and charges, amounting of themselves to a large profit on the side of the American manufacturer. This is my opinion, but I have no intention to pursue the inquiry. My object is, rather, to express a hope, that Congress will come in cool blood, to the investigation of the subject, and not lend their high sanction to create an unnatural state in society, which will dissolve, as others have done, before the slightest touch of opposition. CAUTION.

Balt. Fed. Rep.]

CURRENCY.

This is emphatically, at the present period, the country of nostrums in political economy; but in none of its subjects is this more strikingly displayed than in those of currency and circulation. The season of commercial embarrassments appears to be fruitful in projectors, in proportion to the distress by which it is marked. The wildest suggestions are thrown out, and the best established principles disregarded in the speculations entered into, and remedies proposed for adoption. Yet of all the notions that have been obtruded on the public, that of the necessity of the general government providing a medium of circulation, in the place of that which has been withdrawn by the banks, is the most empirical and pernicious. The supposition that the present amount of the currency is insufficient for the circulation of our products, appears to be the ground of this theoretical principle, and is perfectly gratuitous.

It appears to us, that those who reason in this manner compare the present comparatively reduced quantity of the currency, with its amount during the greater part of the twenty-five years preceding the general peace, when the commercial intercourse between states was interrupted by wars, blockades, and prohibitions. But they should extend their comparative view over a greater series of years. They should go back to the era before the French revolution, when prices were maintained at a general level by a free commercial intercourse between the different parts of Europe, and between Europe and America. Now, it is obvious that since that time, the operations of trade have been extremely irregular, and the inferences and calculations which are applicable to the one period cannot be true in relation to the other. Almost every commercial state had enjoyed, between the French revolution and the last general peace, a monopoly of some branch of industry. The agriculturists, for instance, of Great Britain; the manufacturers of Germany; the ship owner, and, for a portion of the time, the manufacturer in the United States. During this long period of derangement to trade, the competition between countries, rivals in trade, was of course suspended. The agriculturist of Great Britain did not fear being undersold in his own market by the grower of bread stuffs in America and the north of Europe. The German manufacturer and the manufacturer and ship owner in the United States, enjoyed with scarcely any rivalship the same advantage in their respective countries. Prices could never reach a general level under such restrictions on trade as distinguished that long period.

But the return of peace loosened the shackles in which almost the whole commerce of the world was bound; it effected changes which almost amounted to a revolution in trade. Those governments that chose to distress their subjects by maintaining in a degree the previous monopolies, by legislative regulation (as for instance, Great Britain in her interdictions in the trade of corn) have continued some of the commercial evils of war in a period of peace; but if this policy were generally pursued, it would terminate in the destruction of trade altogether. Now the effects of its revival have been these: it has brought the prices of similar productions of different countries to a fair level, allowing only for the difference of quality, and it has compelled them all to recur to specie payments, and reduce their surplus of paper, as the only means of restoring that level. Monopoly prices can be maintained during war at any height, by an excessive issue of paper, and it is matter of indifference what amount of it is put in circulation, if it is in the power of the country that adopts this expedient to maintain its monopoly. A country so insulated as China, might put afloat millions of paper without any inconvenience, and banish specie entirely from its circulation; but in the modern commercial system, states are checks on each other. There are limits beyond which none can pass as to issues of currency. They are all compelled to adopt the same standard of value, and adhere to it, or if they depart from it they are quickly admonished of the error by the diversion of their trade to other channels, in consequence of too highly raising the prices of their products. In fine, the only method of determining whether the present quantity of our currency be sufficient for our domestic circulation, is to compare the present prices of our staple commodities with their prices when competition was open and unrestrained between states connected by trade; and before that period when governments were compelled to resort to that tremendous engine—the paper system (a species of disguised taxation) to carry them through their difficulties.

[*Southern Patriot.*

Agricultural.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

On the Grape Vine, with its wines, brandies, and dried fruits.

No. I.

No principle of action in the business and industry of the United States has been so beneficial to them as the adoption of new objects of culture by the planters and farmers, whose old objects of culture were likely to become redundant, and to fall in price. Cotton and sugar are well known and important examples. There are good grounds for estimating our whole cotton of our best year, (September, 1817, to September, 1818,) at forty-two millions of dollars, according to the price on the wharves of our sea-ports for that which was exported to foreign countries, and the price at our factories, stores, and dwellings, of that which was manufactured at home. It is now manifest that the East Indian and South American cotton greatly injure our markets; and as this arises from growing, permanent, and substantial causes, there is reason to expect the continuance of the injury to us from the foreign rival cotton cultivation. A brief and plain view of the history and prospect of cotton, will be found in the Philadelphia edition (A. D. 1818) of *Rees's English Cyclopædia*, by Murray, Bradford and Co. under the article or head of the 'UNITED STATES.' The facts there stated, with many known subsequent circumstances, will give rise to serious reflections, in the minds of the landholder and the statesman, upon the subject of the protection of the productions of our own soil. The industry of the landed men of the United States is manifestly and unalterably much greater than any, and than all, the other branches of our domestic or national industry. The mercantile and manufacturing branches result almost entirely from the landed industry. While, therefore, the legislative and executive governments raise revenues of 27½ to 60 per cent. on a great quantity of foreign cotton cloths from India and Europe, and a greater revenue from the foreign manufactures of tobacco, and a still greater revenue from the foreign manufactures of grain, of fruit, and of the cane, to the great fundamental and convenient support of American manufactures; and while they are free to go further, if they find it right, in the joint encouragement of our agricultural and manufacturing industry, it will be found beneficial to the landed interest to inquire into other means of promoting the prosperity of the colossus of our country—the agricultural industry.

There can be no doubt that between the sites of the vineyards of the Lower Schuylkill, Southwark, of Pennsylvania, Butler, of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, of Kentucky, New Vevay, of Indiana, and Harmony, of the same state, on the north, and the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, the United States possess the climates and soils of "the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France." The sweet orange grows, in safety, in groves and gardens, in the vicinity of New Orleans, at a greater distance from the sea than any place of equally safe growth, in Provence or Languedoc, in France. As our country shall be cleared and drained, our climate will be still less severe in the states on the Mexican gulf. In the north, our climates of New Vevay, Harmony, in Indiana, Glasgow, in Kentucky, in 37 to 38 deg. 30 min. N. which are the present northern extremes of successful experiments in the vine cultivation, are as favourable and mild as the climates of Champagne, Tokay, Lorraine, Burgundy, and Hockheim.

which are fine northern regions of the vine in France and Germany. Between our new Vevay, in Indiana, and the Gulf of Mexico, the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana, and large parts of Virginia and Kentucky, must give us all the vine climates of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Upper Italy. This vine district of the United States is much larger than all those vine countries of France, Germany, Switzerland and Upper Italy. The crop of wine and brandy in the vine country of France alone—though our vine country is more than twice the size—has been estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. Let us then consider the propriety of a diligent inquiry into the cultivation of the vine, and the preparation of wines, brandies, dried fruits, and cremor tartar, in the United States, in order to maintain the prosperity of the landed interest by the variety and prices of our crops.

The present duties on foreign distilled and fermented spirits, and liquors, (brandy, gin, rum, arrack, wines, beer, ale, and porter,) and on dried fruits, though laid for revenues, afford a great and sure encouragement to the establishment and the manufacture of the grape. The demand will increase with our population, and the facility and certainty of the culture and crop will grow with the clearing and draining of our country. Ridges, hills, mountains, rocky lands, any steep ground, gravelly, stony, sandy, and other inferior lands, (if only dry,) will yield profit in large crops or in fine qualities of wine, or both. Fresh and dried grapes are both favourable to health and frugality. Ripe grapes have been administered to whole regiments of troops in France, who have been ravaged by fluxes and dysenteries.* The quantity of wine computed to be produced in France is ten millions of casks, of nearly 63 gallons each, on two millions of arpents (not 2,200,000 acres) of land, often not fit for wheat, rice, or tobacco, valued very low, on a medium at fifty francs the cask or French hogshead. This is three times the value of the cotton crop of the United States, on a medium value, produced in 1818 or in 1819, and demands our early and serious attention, particularly from the Gulf of Mexico to the end of the 39th degree, when the country in that degree shall be cleared and drained in its wet or marshy parts.

It has been already observed, that ridges and hills are the most suitable shape or form of country for vineyards. The most proper exposure is from south-east to south. It is believed that all southern exposures will do. The propagation may be by seeds, or by cuttings, or by bending and covering a part of an old vine so as to make it grow out in another place at a proper distance. The plough is of much use in the cultivation, so that care must be taken to plant the vines at such distances as to facilitate the use of the plough and the harrow. The best grapes which can be obtained should be used, in order to put the culture forward. These may be foreign or American, native or imported. A harsh grape to the taste may produce a better wine than was expected, and more and better brandy. The finest grapes of Europe and the African isles are supposed to be native wildings improved by culture and selection. The region of the plum and peach appears to include the region of the vine. Although the south is the proper sphere of the grape, its cultivation there will leave the bread grains, tobacco, hemp, the grasses and cattle, to the more exclusive and profitable culture of the states north of the proper region of fine and abundant crops of wine. We pay annually to foreign nations a sum of money for wines, spirits, and materials to make spirits, and for fresh and dried grapes, as great as our whole specie medium. So important is this subject, in various points of view, to all the states, that it is respectfully recommended to the superintendents of all our public, agricultural and philosophical libraries, to procure all the treatises on the culture of vines and making of grapes which are to be found in the languages of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Great Britain.

A FRIEND TO NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1819.

☞ The utility of republishing these papers in the several states and territories is respectfully submitted to public-spirited editors.

* See Dr. Tissot's advice to the people of Lausanne.

Flaxseed is said to be worth double its usual price, for the use of cattle.

Commercial.

Norfolk.

We subjoin a very important decision of the treasury department in relation to the bonding of duties on goods, wares and merchandise into the United States, and the opinion of one of the district judges upon the same subject, which establish the point, that the original importer is bound for the payment of duties, although the goods imported may be sold by him before they are unladed, and the duties bonded by the purchaser.

Debt lies in favour of the United States, against the importer for the duties due on goods imported. The right to duties accrues by the importation with an intent to unlade; and immediately upon the importation the duties become a personal charge and debt on the importer. A bond taken at the custom house to secure the duties due by the importer, is not an extinguishment of the debt so accruing, but merely collateral security for its payment.

No person but the owner or consignee, or,

in case of his sickness or absence, his agent or factor, is by the revenue laws entitled to enter and bond goods at the custom house. A sub-purchaser, after importation has no such right. The collector has no authority to receive the bond of any person as security for the payment of duties, except such person be legally entitled to enter them.

Debt lies against the importer for the duties on smuggled goods. So, where by mistake or accident, or fraud, no bond is given to secure them. So, where short duties only have been paid.

An information of debt, or an information in the nature of a bill of discovery and account, is a proper remedy for the United States in such cases.

CHINA TRADE.

There is an article in the London New Monthly Magazine of July last, upon the danger to English commerce, from our increasing trade to China. The advantages of this trade are perhaps exaggerated, and we have not so complete an ascendancy in the fur trade as the writer believes; but, we think the view of the case given in the following extracts, may be useful in removing the prejudice that exists among those who advocate *strong encouragement* to manufactures in this country, and have been in the habit of considering our trade with China as ruinous. Our share of the fur trade will soon be much greater than it is, and we shall therefore probably be able to get tea at such a rate as to sell it to Europe as cheap as they could buy it directly. This would be a great and profitable trade.

'China is an immense market, which now offers itself to the activity of the American merchant: the more this trade increases, the more persons it will employ; and the gain which it gives is so very great, that even on account of this single branch of American commerce, the speculative merchant is perhaps no where in a situation so favourable for becoming soon and easily rich, as in the United States. By this commerce, which is capable of being greatly extended, and has numerous concomitant advantages, America will enrich itself more and more, at the expense of G. Britain, and the turn thus given to a main branch of the commerce of the world, cannot but be very advantageous to the rest of Europe.

'An article that is especially in request, in the Chinese provinces from Canton to Pekin, and to the extreme frontiers of Chinese Tartary, is fine furs. Both the Chinese and Montchews are eager to possess them, and the more distinguished and wealthy the Mandarins, the richer and finer must be the furs which they require for their oriental dress. This article of trade can therefore never fail of a certain sale in that vast and populous empire; for the use of it is inconceivably extensive, and the wearing of furs, not merely a luxury, but a habit, which has rendered them indispensably necessary. But the Americans, by their almost exclusive trade with the north-west coast, and their great continent extending from California to the North Pole, possess an inexhaustible source from which to supply the Chinese market with this favourite article, and the competition which they have to fear from other nations, particularly the English and the Russians, cannot do them any injury worth mentioning. The Americans, therefore, seem to be destined by nature to be the chief factors in this trade with China, which is inconceivably profitable, and must in time monopolise it entirely; as the period is certainly not remote, when the population of the United States, taking its direction from east to west, will extend to the shores of the great South sea, and their ships be then able to navigate directly from thence to the Pacific ocean.

'On the north-west coast of America, above California, which is but thinly inhabited by wild tribes, there are sea otters, black, dark, brown and white bears, wolves, foxes, beavers, deer, raccoons, white American lynxes, or great wild cats, ermines, seals, rabbits, martins, and other wild animals, whose fur is more or less beautiful and precious, in such abundance, that the natives can procure them with little trouble, and in their uncivilized state, willingly exchange them for the most insignificant trifles. The American ships bring to these savages, pieces of iron, nails, knives, chisels, shovels, buttons of copper, and of coloured glass, little looking-glasses, tobacco, brandy, powder, arms, coarse cotton, and woollen goods, old clothes, and all kinds of toys which look shewy, but are of no value. Most of these things are purchased by the American merchants at very low prices, and the vessels which sail with cargoes of this kind from the American ports, may be sure of obtaining in exchange the richest cargoes of furs and skins. With these they proceed directly from the north-west coast of America to China, and exchange their goods for Chinese produce, with which they return, always with great gain, to the United States.

'It is evident how greatly America must gain by this simple mode of intercourse, which does not even require a large capital, not to mention other advantages attending it. For the merchant gains in the purchase of trifles of little worth, which are agreeable and useful to the savages, and the manufactory of which employs many hands and promotes internal industry For goods, the purchase of which requires but a small capital, there is an opportunity of procuring articles

which are of great value in a remote and extensive empire, and then exchanging them for other articles, which may be disposed of with great profit both in America and Europe.

'The valuable and beautiful furs, which the north-west coast of America supplies in such great abundance, are not the only articles with which the Americans furnish the Chinese. They are in want of many other things which they are furnished with from the United States; and thus the ties formed by commerce between China and America, must become more firm and durable. Above all, a remarkable production deserves to be mentioned here, which grows in America itself, and is almost peculiar to the United States; a production which is almost wholly unknown in Europe, but it has been used in China from time immemorial, and is held there in extraordinary esteem. This is the root *panax quinquefolium*, or ginseng.

'While Europe produces nothing which it can offer to the Chinese in exchange for their productions, America possesses, in this remarkable plant, an article peculiarly its own, which is, above all others, proper for the trade with China.'

Poetry.

THE SUMMER MIDNIGHT.

The breeze of night has sunk to rest
Upon the river's tranquil breast;
And every bird has sought her nest,
  Where silent is her minstrelsy;
The queen of heaven is sailing high,
A pale bark on the azure sky,
Where not a breath is heard to sigh,
  So deep the soft tranquillity.

Forgotten now the heat of day
That on the burning waters lay,
The noon of night her mantle gray
  Spreads from the sun's high blazonry;
But glittering in that gentle night
There gleams a line of silver light,
As tremulous on the shores of white
  It hovers sweet and playfully.

At peace the distant shallop rides;
Not as when dashing o'er her sides;
The roaring bay's unruly tides
  Were beating round her gloriously;
But every sail is furl'd and still,
Silent the seaman's whistle shrill,
  With parted hours of ecstacy.

Stars of the many spangled heaven!
Faintly this night your beams are given,
Though proudly where your hosts are driven,
  You rear your dazzling galaxy;
Since far and wide a softer hue
Is spread across the plains of blue,
Where in bright chorus ever true
  For ever swells your harmony.

O for some sadly dying note
Upon this silent hour to float!
Where from the bustling world remote,
  The Lyre might wake its melody;
One feeble strain is all can swell
From mine almost deserted shell,
In mournful accents yet to tell
  That slumbers not its minstrelsy.

There is an hour of deep repose,
That yet upon my heart shall close,
When all that nature dreads and knows
  Shall burst upon me wondrously;
O may I then awake for ever
My harp to rapture's high endeavour,
As far from earth's vain scene I sever,
  Be lost in immortality!

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DE GUSTIBUS, NON EST DISPUTANDUM.

Some like the style of Walter Scott,
Strong I *ween* but quaint I *wot*,
With a fidgety trot, and I *wis* not what—
  Unintelligibility!

Some like Wordsworth, faith!—O, fye!
Lullaby baby—hus-a-bye—
With his wee words 'bout an atomy—
  Incomprehensibility!

Some like Byron, who (O, dire!)
Would utter *lightning** and spit fire,
Eat Ætna, vomit and expire!—
  O! Insupportability!

But Campbell—chaste and classical,
Feelings strong and natural,
Deep and clear—surpasses all
  To incommensurability!

SESQUIPEDALIA.

Georgian.]

Foreign Intelligence.

England.—By every arrival we hear of other meetings of the reformers in Great Britain, at which the most lively indignation is manifested against the ministry on account of the slaughter at Manchester. The Prince Regent having refused to take any part in punishing those who were concerned in that affair, the government will probably be the object of hatred to a large proportion of the people of Great Britain.

Attempts are making to institute a regular correspondence, and to raise money, ostensibly and perhaps really for the relief of the sufferers.

* See the third Canto of Childe Harold.

Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, bart., is appointed to be commander in chief on the coast of South America, in the room of commodore Bowles, returning to England from ill health.

There is a deficiency of £800,000 in the revenue of Great Britain for the last quarter.

The Paris Moniteur of the 28th Sept. contains an ordinance, repealing one of the 3d of August, 1815, which suspended the exportation of grain.

The emperor of Russia, it is said, was to be crowned king of Poland in the month of October. The ceremony was to take place in the city of Warsaw.

German papers of the 24th September, state, that the plan of a constitution for the kingdom of Wurtemburg, as digested by the royal commissioners, and those of the states, has been adopted by the assembly, with some trivial modifications.

Copenhagen, Sept. 21.

Towards nightfall are still seen numerous patroles, both of infantry and cavalry, parading the streets, in order to maintain tranquillity. According to our newspapers, the Jews have been exposed to insult at Hellerod, Nesland, Vordingberg, &c. as well as at Odenser. The persons who have been guilty of these excesses were almost every where of the very lowest class. The police could not at first check these disorders, but the most respectable citizens united and restored tranquillity. Next Sunday, as we learn, sermons are to be preached in all the churches of this country, recommending toleration towards the Jews.

Schwerin, Sept. 17.

Here, too, placards have been posted up, threatening the Jews; but by adopting proper measures, all excesses have hitherto been prevented: strong patroles traverse the streets in the evening.

Hamburg, Sept. 23.

It is affirmed, that his majesty the king of Saxony, has granted to all persons of the Jewish religion, residing in his dominions, the right of citizens; though very urgent remonstrances against it have been presented by the shopkeepers. It is thought a great many rich Jewish families will be thus induced to settle in Saxony.

One of the London papers expresses an opinion that the late riots against the Jews in Germany, have been occasioned by indignation against them, as the lenders of money to the continental governments.

We understand that the boiler of the steam-boat built by Mr. John Allen (of this city) to run between Trieste and Venice, has unfortunately bursted, and that the men who worked the boat have been thrown into prison by the government, on a suspicion of having occasioned the mischief with malice prepense.

It is said that Napoleon is busily engaged in writing memoirs of his own life, but all information of this kind is probably conjectural.

The earl of Dalhousie, it is said, is to be governor of Canada, in the place of the late duke of Richmond.

South America.—We should be glad if it were in our power to lay before our readers any correct information concerning affairs in South America. We have seldom any thing from that quarter on which we can depend. When the success of a war depends on popular opinion, we can place little reliance even on the *published* official reports of battles; and in the present instance we have no other means of judging. The commercial intercourse between a few ports in South America and the rest of the world, would be insufficient to give us correct knowledge, even were it not that those who are engaged in it are generally interested in the reports they make.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Holland.—The letters by the Dutch mail are most gloomy; representing the trade of the once flourishing republic as rapidly declining: and stating, that things must inevitably become worse as long as the government so obstinately persists in its anti-commercial regulations, which, it seems, have disgusted and alienated all the old friends of the House of Orange.

Italy.—We some time ago mentioned that a fishing for statues and other remains of antiquity, had commenced in the Tiber, at Rome. Three weeks were employed in dragging the stream, but

nothing was found, and the project has been abandoned. [*Niles' Reg.*

Intended Colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

For some time it has been the practice of the British government, to give to emigrants to their colonies in North America, very considerable assistance. Of late, it has been said, this has been withheld. Many of those who went to Canada, came afterwards to the United States. It appears to be in contemplation to increase the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following official circular has been issued from the Colonial Department, in answer to applications for information on the subjects therein referred to:

Downing Street.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the ———, I am directed by earl Bathurst to acquaint you that as the circular letter distinctly specifies the nature and extent of the assistance which will be granted to individuals who may be allowed to proceed as settlers to the Cape of Good Hope, together with the conditions under which alone that assistance can be given to them, it is only necessary to refer you to that document, and to add that no proposal can be accepted which is not framed in conformity with the offer of his majesty's government.

With reference to your particular inquiries respecting the mode in which the views of the settler may best be attained, I have to acquaint you, that it is not in earl Bathurst's power to communicate to you that species of information, which can most properly be afforded by the practical agriculturists, or obtained upon the spot.

The settlers will be located in the interior of the colony, not far from the coast; and in alloting to them the lands which government have agreed to grant to them, their interests and their wishes will be consulted, and attended to as far as may be consistent with the public interests of the colony.

The settlers will be enabled to purchase a limited quantity of agricultural implements in the colony, at prime cost; although they are not debarred from taking with them a moderate supply of these articles, as well as necessaries; and they will find no difficulty in purchasing seed corn in the colony.

The settlers will not find habitations ready for their reception.

The person under whose direction a party of settlers proceed, is at liberty to secure their services by any legal agreement into which they may think proper to enter.

The new settlement will, of course, be governed according to the laws in force in the colony.

In conclusion, I beg to observe, that it must be left to the persons taking out settlers to form their own opinion as to the amount of the pecuniary means with which they should be provided, in order to support the persons placed under their directions, and ensure the success of their undertaking.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

London, Sept. 17.

Letters from Cork state, that in the course of a few days upwards of 1000 persons will sail from thence to settle at the Cape of Good Hope.

GUERRIERE FRIGATE.

We have noticed the departure of this vessel on Tuesday last from Cowes, with his excellency George W. Campbell on board. This gentleman is appointed ambassador from America to Russia, and has on board with him several cases of presents from the president of the United States to the emperor Alexander; after landing which, at Cronstadt, the Guerriere will proceed to the Mediterranean, to join the American squadron there. This ship has a clumsy appearance; her lower masts are short, and of large circumference; her yards not very square, and her blocks are large; her tonnage is 1550 by measurement: but her equipment is most complete and effective for the purposes of defence or aggression. She is remarkably clean, but nothing appears to be made for mere show: her bits are extremely large, and every rope is led through a separate block; each has its own belaying pin. She mounts on her main deck thirty long twenty-four pounders; on the quarter deck fourteen forty-

two pounder carronades, and two long twenty-four pounders; and on the forecastle, forty-two pounder carronades and two long twenty-four pounders. She has seven lieutenants and 435 men on board, of whom about 300 are British born subjects. Thirteen of her men deserted while she remained here, two of whom have since entered on board one of the sloops of war at Portsmouth; and they hold out no very flattering inducements for our seamen to cross the Atlantic. In this ship the most extraordinary attention has been paid to her warfare qualities: attached to every gun is all the apparatus, including lanterns, swords, pikes, and boarding caps; the tackles are rove through very large sheaved blocks, which considerably lightens the labour, and renders the guns capable of being worked much quicker than in our ships: the trucks of the gun carriages are of larger diameter, and the axle-trees are much longer, and effectually prevents the guns from upsetting. Most of the principal visiters in the island went on board of her during her stay, and the officers most readily allowed them.

[*Lond. Paper.*

Miscellany.

SLAVERY.

We consider the great question discussed in the following report, as the most important measure that has ever occupied the attention of Congress, and hope the length of the discussion will not prevent its being attentively perused. Upon the determination of this point depends the future welfare of our country, and in a community which, if governed by popular opinion, it becomes every man to make himself acquainted with the great points in debate.

Extract from the proceedings of the "American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery," held in this city on the 5th Oct.

Report of a committee of the Delaware Society, respecting the constitutional powers of Congress to prohibit or restrict Slavery within the territories belonging to the United States or new states, on their admission into the federal compact.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the powers of Congress to restrict slavery in the proposed state of Missouri and the territory of Arkansaw, respectfully submit the following report:

The committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the subject submitted to their consideration. A question, arising under the constitution of the United States, the great charter of our liberties, involving the respective powers and rights of the federal and state governments; a question, upon the issue of which depends the probable welfare and happiness, or the certain misery of so many millions of the descendants of Africa; and the decision of which must greatly affect, if not entirely determine the character and duration of the American republic, demands the most serious attention and the most dispassionate and candid discussion.

Your committee have therefore viewed with much regret and alarm, the temper and disposition that were exhibited in the debate upon this subject in Congress at its last session. Whilst some of the members, abandoning the open field of candid inquiry and fair argument, contended, that any act of Congress restricting slavery in the proposed state of Missouri, would be disregarded and contemned by the people, and thereby be rendered nugatory, others assumed the tone of defiance, and the language of menace and contumacy.

If this momentous question is to be decided under the influence of feelings, such as those that have been recently manifested, the advocates for the restriction of slavery cannot but tremble for the result, and still more deeply deplore the fate of those unoffending and unhappy beings who will become its certain and miserable victims. It therefore becomes highly important, that the public attention should be immediately and properly directed to the subject, and that the opinions and sense of the legislatures of the respective states, whose weight and influence in the scale of the union are to be materially and deeply affected by the decision of the question, should be speedily ascertained, and openly expressed.

There has been, in the opinion of your committee, a period in our national history at which the public voice on this question would not have been divided. When, under the wrongs and tyranny practised towards this country by the government of Great Britain, the hearts and minds of the citizens were feelingly alive upon the subject of civil liberty; when it was unanimously declared by the thirteen United States of America, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" if it had been suggested, that one object of the union, was not only to perpetuate the odious state of slavery, but to extend it beyond its present limits; that, so far from a right being reserved to the federal government to restrict the evil, they might be compelled to

aid its extension, the accusation would have been repelled with indignation, and considered a libel upon the American character.

Many of those illustrious characters who framed our constitution, it is fair to presume, would have preferred the evils under which our country then struggled, to the adoption of a constitution which might entail bondage upon so many millions, and spread it over a country of such wide extent, as would, most certainly, become the property of the United States, and become incorporated into the union. But, more clearly to illustrate the feelings and opinions, which prevailed upon this subject, we refer to acts, which leave no room for doubt or misapprehension.

On the 6th of April, 1776, even previous to the declaration of our independence, the importation of slaves was expressly prohibited. Upon the cession, to the United States, of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, a cession too, it is to be remarked, to which a slave-holding state, Virginia, was a party, an ordinance was passed by Congress, on the thirteenth of July, 1787, the sixth article of which is in the following words: "There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, that any person, escaping into the same, from whom labour, or servitude, is lawfully claimed, in any one of the *original* states, such fugitives may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his, or her labour or servitude, as aforesaid." These acts, in the opinion of your committee, do not require explanation or comment. They show, as plainly as acts can show, that previous to the adoption of the constitution, Congress, deriving its powers from the articles of confederation, which, as far as it regards this subject, gave less jurisdiction than they now possess under the present constitution, did possess the power, and exercise the right, of legislation on the subject of slavery, to the fullest extent, so far as it did not affect those who were then within the actual limits of the states composing the confederation. The existence of this power was not then denied, against its exercise there were no objections.

These acts, exhibiting a cotemporaneous exposition of the powers of Congress over the subject under consideration, afford the fairest and best rule of construction that can be given. It is the rule by which judges are guided in the construction of statutes, and in the application of the principles and maxims of the common law; and it is the rule, to which common sense would refer, to ascertain the meaning of any ancient grant of power, or charter of rights, about which doubts could arise.

The question then fairly occurs, in what respect has the present constitution of the United States abridged, altered or destroyed, the powers which Congress possessed and exercised over this subject, under the articles of confederation? By the second article of confederation, "each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, by this confederation, expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled." Nor is there any provision to be found in the act of confederation, authorising Congress to legislate upon the subject of the importation of slaves, or their migration, or to admit new states, except Canada should agree to the confederation, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states; not to pass laws, or regulations, in regard to the territory of the United States. Hence it will appear, that far less power was delegated to Congress, by the articles of confederation, than is now possessed under the present constitution. For the power which Congress now possess under the constitution, the committee beg leave to refer to the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, which provides, that "the migration, or importation, of such persons, as any of the states, *now* existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." The peculiar phrascology of this clause is worthy of remark. In no other part of the constitution where the states are mentioned, are they mentioned as the states *now existing*.

It is just, therefore, to infer, that the importation of slaves, and of course the existence of slavery, was strictly limited to the states then existing; and that no state or territory, that should afterwards be incorporated into the union, could be considered, in regard to this clause of the constitution, in the same light as the states then composing the union. So also, in the ordinance of 1787, already alluded to, we observe a similar phrascology, where it provides, that any person escaping into that territory, from whom labour, or service, is lawfully claimed in any one of the *original states*, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, &c. holding the same language, and conveying the same idea, of the restriction of servitude to the states then existing.

Congress have not been remiss in exercising a part of the power granted in the last recited clauses of the constitution. Laws have been enacted, prohibiting the importation of slaves, since the year 1808, under very severe penalties. In regard to their migration, though no act of Congress has yet been made to prohibit it, yet an act has been passed regulating the mode of their conveyance and passages coastwise, which clearly indicates that Congress considered itself as having the power of legislating on the subject. We refer to the eighth and ninth sections of the act passed March 1st, 1807, which enacts, "that the master of any vessel of forty tons, or more, from, and after, the first day of January, 1808, sailing coastwise, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, for the purpose of transporting them to be sold as slaves, shall subscribe duplicate

manifests of every such negro, and shall severally swear that the persons therein specified, were not brought into the United States after the first day of January, 1808, and that under the laws of the state they were held to service, or labour." Under the term "persons," therefore, mentioned in the ninth clause of the first article of the constitution, it has been considered by Congress that slaves, negroes, and mulattoes, are meant, and included, and their migration, or importation, to use the words of the constitution, may be prohibited after the year 1807.

With regard to the true meaning and intent of the words migration and importation, as used in the constitution, your committee have no doubts. They do not find that even in common parlance, or by authors of approved authority, they are used or considered as synonymous. Importation is the act of bringing into a country from abroad; migration is the act of changing place in the same country.—But, had it been intended to vest in Congress by this clause, no other nor further power than that of prohibiting importation, the meaning could not have been more simply or plainly expressed, than by the term importation alone. The word migration being tautological, would not have been used.

But, whatever doubts may be entertained upon this branch of the subject, your committee are of opinion, there can be none as to the power of Congress to restrict slavery in the territories of the United States, and in those states which are to be admitted into the union. In the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, it is provided:—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property to the United States," and in the same section it is also provided, that new states may be admitted by Congress into their union. Language could hardly be found to express a more full and ample delegation of power than is contained in these clauses. To dispose of or sell a territory, to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, or to admit it into the union, seem to be powers that confer on Congress as large a discretion, as can well be imagined or required, so far as they relate to the subject under consideration. Hence, should a territory become burdensome or unprofitable, it may be disposed of; should a new state be proposed, the citizens of which would make worthy members of our republic, whose constitution would be republican, and contain no provision inconsistent with, or repugnant to those sacred principles of civil liberty, recognized and adopted in our bill of rights, and sanctioned by our constitution, Congress may admit them into the union.

Should Congress consider slavery to be inconsistent with or inimical to republican institutions, and a new state should refuse to restrict its existence; or should a new state make no provision for that great safeguard and palladium of civil liberty, the right of trial by jury; should there be no provisions for protecting the weak from the violence of the strong, or the poor from the oppression of the rich; or should the admission of a new state, be considered as detrimental to any of those now composing the union, the blood and treasure of whose citizens have been expended in rearing and supporting the noble fabric of our constitution; all or any of these reasons would not simply justify, but demand their rejection from the union.

The constitution does not give to any people or territory, the power of claiming admission into the union as a right; in the view of the committee, the only delegated power in regard to this subject is exclusively vested in Congress, to be exercised at their discretion.

But whatever may be the discretionary power of Congress, as to the admission of new states, and of making all needful rules and regulations respecting its territories, it has been said it cannot be exercised in relation to the people of Missouri, in consequence of the provisions contained in the treaty and cession of Louisiana. The third article of that treaty provides that, "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the religion which they profess." Upon this objection your committee observe, that treaties like other contracts, are to be construed and performed according to the true intent and meaning of the agreement, and the respective powers of the contracting parties. In regard to this particular question, it is not unfair to presume, that it never constituted a subject of deliberation with either party.

It is a matter of course, in treaties of cession, to provide for the protection of the inhabitants of the ceded country, in their property, persons, and religion; and that they shall be admitted to the enjoyment of the laws and privileges of the country to which they are ceded. But these customary clauses are not meant to abridge or destroy the right of the government to make such needful rules and regulations, and to enact such laws respecting the ceded territory and its inhabitants, as are within the general scope of their constitutional powers. It is not pretended that the French government, in making this treaty, meant to stipulate for any particular form of government, or code of laws, under which the ceded territory was to be held or governed. It was just and proper on their part to provide that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should not be left without the pale of government, by which they might be protected.

But had it been required of the govern-

ment of France to specify whether it was intended by those words, "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States," to deprive Congress of the power of restricting slavery, the obvious and natural reply, in the opinion of your committee, would have been, that this was a subject of future legislation, to be regulated and determined according to the principles of the federal constitution. Their language would have been, "we intend to provide for the present inhabitants of the territory, the protection of your laws, and the benefit of becoming members of your republic, in the same manner, that they have been enjoyed by the inhabitants of other territories belonging to the United States, and which have been admitted into the union." It is not provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, are to be admitted according to their own will or pleasure, and to enjoy the immunities and advantages of citizens of the United States, according to their own caprice, or under such conditions as they may require; but they are to be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution.

What, it will then be asked, are the principles of the federal constitution applicable to this subject? Your committee have already shown, that one provision in the constitution is, that Congress have the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States, which includes a right to restrict slavery, and that in the exercise of this power, slavery was abolished in the territory north-west of the Ohio; that they have the power also to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves, and the power of admitting new states at their discretion. And if Congress may admit new states according to its discretion, it most clearly appears, that the stipulation in the treaty, "the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the union," is subject to the control and exercise of this discretionary power. The contracting parties, both apprised of these constitutional powers in Congress, knew that they could not be limited or destroyed by a treaty, have therefore made the admission of the ceded territory *dependent on*, and their incorporation into the union to be *according* to the principles of the federal constitution. Your committee are therefore of the opinion, that the treaty does not, nor was it intended by the contracting parties, that it should contain any provision inconsistent with, or derogatory to the power that Congress possess over this subject under the constitution.

It is further to be observed, that by the treaty, the inhabitants of the ceded territory are to be admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States. In the *character* of citizens of the United States, as members of the federal compact, slaves cannot be held. They can be held only by citizens of some particular state, deriving their power solely from the state government. On this point of distinction between citizens of the United States, and citizens of particular states, your committee can perceive no ground for contrariety of opinion. For it has been most strenuously contended by the opponents of restriction, that the states have reserved to themselves the exclusive power of continuing or abolishing the rights and advantages of its citizens to be derived from the holding of slaves, and that the constitution confers no authority on Congress to legislate upon the subject, or in any manner to affect this species of property. If the constitution therefore and Congress can impart no right, nor confer any power as to citizens of the United States in regard to slavery, it would be absurd to say, that being admitted to all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States in the language of the treaty, would give to the inhabitants of the ceded territory the right of holding slaves. But, it is to be remarked, that the treaty only stipulates for the admission of the inhabitants of the ceded territory, *according* to the principles of the federal constitution. Congress, therefore, is the tribunal to decide what are those principles, and whatever may be the wishes or opinions of the French government, or of the inhabitants of the ceded territory upon this subject, they are bound in good faith to submit to and abide by this decision. This is the tribunal established by the constitution, to decide whether a new state may be admitted into the union. In regard to this subject, the jurisdiction of this tribunal is exclusive and paramount; and so far as the treaty making power should attempt to control or prescribe terms or conditions to the full exercise of this jurisdiction, its acts would be nugatory and unconstitutional. Your committee, however, do not admit the idea, that in the present case the provisions of the treaty are in any respect inconsistent with the full and unqualified exercise of the power which Congress possess over the subject.

But it may be asked, what principles are to be found in the federal constitution, upon which the inhabitants of the ceded territory can claim a right to the unmitigated, and unrestricted power of holding their coloured population in perpetual bondage? In the first clause of the constitution, its principles and views are most fully developed, and forcibly expressed. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." Is it, we demand,

to establish justice, that they insist upon the right, not merely to hold those who were slaves upon the cession of the territory, but to entail slavery upon their posterity, without the power, or even the hope of amelioration?

Is it to ensure domestic tranquillity, that they wish to create a population which, in numbers and physical force must have greatly the preponderance, and who are not bound to the state or their masters by any sense of moral obligation, the ties of affection, or the feelings of gratitude?

Upon this subject we will not direct their attention to the contemplation of scenes from which the heart recoils with horror, but we ask them to inquire of the citizens of those states where slavery exists in its mildest forms, from whence arise their most anxious thoughts and melancholy forebodings? Is it to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, that they wish to perpetuate and extend a species of servitude, that directly promotes luxury and indolence, and whose consequences are so inimical to those simple habits of life, that equality of condition, and those humble virtues, without which republics cannot exist? Your committee therefore conclude, that the principles of the federal constitution do not comport with the existence of slavery, but are opposed to its exercise in whatever form or manner it can be practised.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Abridgment of the Report of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, at their late public meeting.

The losses of the bank in Baltimore, concerning the amount of which the committee were unanimous, are stated at	$1,700,000
And that at the western and other branches, is estimated (though with considerable difference of opinion among the members of the committee, as to the accuracy of the estimate) at	1,300,000
Together,	3,000,000
From which, deducting amount of profits on 1st July last,	1,100,000

There will appear an actual deficiency in the capital of $1,900,000 which the committee calculate will be made good by the profits of the bank before July of 1820; after which period those profits will constitute a fund for a dividend, to be made, according to the expectations of the committee, on 1st January, 1821.

The losses in Baltimore are stated to have arisen from three causes.

1st. The practice of permitting certain individuals to overdraw.

2d. Discounts granted by officers of that branch, without the knowledge of the Board of Directors.

3d. Granting discounts upon stock for amounts above its par value.

All these are effectually guarded against for the future.

The losses in the western states have arisen from depreciated lands and produce, and the general difficulties of the times.

The cost of the ground and building of the mother bank, is not to exceed 282,000 dollars, though it has been rated at half a million. The indulgence of the United States Bank towards local institutions is abundantly shown, by the fact disclosed in the report, that the local banks in Philadelphia have received from it $1,150,972 in specie, more than they have paid it: and that they are now actually indebted to it in the enormous sum of 1,561,653 dollars, for which the U. States Bank has a right to demand specie. And yet we have heard of the oppressions of this mammoth, and that all local banks were crumbling beneath its weight and tyranny! If reproach be due any where, it is to the forbearance, injurious alike to the parties and to the public credit, which has permitted the accumulation of vast balances.

[*N. Y. American.*

London Common Council Address.

The language spoken by these sturdy magistrates is extremely strong and pointed. After asserting, that the king's subjects have a right to assemble peaceably for the purpose of obtaining a redress of grievances, and that the meeting at Manchester, being conducted in this manner and having no other object, was entitled to the protection of the magistrates, they proceed:

'We have, nevertheless, learnt, with grief and astonishment, that while the meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present; for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military; the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry suddenly rushing forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking, by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of men, women and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly

rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

'We feel ourselves called upon to express to your royal highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot view but as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.'

They conclude by praying, that his royal highness would institute an 'immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.' The prince, on the contrary, views the affair in a very different light; deeply regrets that the common council should have taken this step: tells them, that they are misinformed as to the proceedings at Manchester; and concludes by saying, that if the magistrates, on that occasion, conducted themselves improperly, the laws of the country are open for the redress of the injured.

We have no doubt ourselves, that G. Britain will take every measure to retard the progress of this country in her career of wealth and power; but we have as little doubt, that her inimical disposition is often represented in a most exaggerated form; and, though we would not discourage vigilance over her conduct, we coincide with the general tone and temper of the following communication:— [*Union.*

Mr. Editor—Were we to credit some of your brother editors, we are on the eve of war with Great Britain, for she, it is asserted, regulates the political affairs of Spain, and prevents her from doing us justice.

When the Barbary powers first declared war against us, it was said, and believed to be a measure instigated by England, though we never could prove it; but the end was answered by the presumption that she meditated so atrocious an act. In fact, every evil that befals us, is presumed by many to originate in the deep-laid schemes of the English government, to ruin us as a nation. This has been the theme of many of our journalists for many years, and they have lately been exceedingly industrious in circulating false reports, the effects of which may be as injurious to ourselves as to the nation to which they are directed. It is a melancholy truth, that many among us would prefer a state of war rather than remain at peace in our present distressed situation, as regards commerce. Every trifling political occurrence is magnified into alarming presages. If a few British officers are sent to Canada—mark that. If captain Hardy, with two sail of the line and a frigate is sent to South America, to replace a few frigates on their return from that quarter, some of our sharp-sighted editors affect to be alarmed, lest the English squadron should treacherously attack ours in the Mediterranean, which is of twice the force of the English. Some grave and profound speculations, appear in the Baltimore papers, in consequence of the sailing of this formidable English squadron, probably with the intention of holding up the political character of the British ministry in the most odious point of view; for though the editors themselves can scarcely believe all they say on this occasion, they expect some of the good people of the United States will be gulled into a belief, that there is something on foot hostile to our peace and prosperity.

No Alarmist.

LONGITUDE.

Mr. Joseph Hawkins announces in the Poughkeepsie Observer, that he has made the important discovery of a fixed principle of ascertaining longitude with as much certainty as latitude. He observes, "It would be out of the power of man to reduce this principle to practical use, without the agency of some of the heavenly bodies. To effect this object, I draw a direct line from the polar star across the surface of our revolving globe —that star, it is well known, is a fixture to us. I form an angle with the sun across this line, then take its latitude so as to be certain from an exact meridian. At nine, ante meridian, I compare it with my polar line, which we fix on any given latitude, as a data for our departure, making either easting or westing from this line, by taking our observation at the sun's meridian the succeeding day,

if the weather will admit of it. Whatever variations may be found from the polar line, from getting the sun at meridian, either earlier or later, from the calculation of this observation, it will give the longitude to a certainty. This has been submitted to old and experienced navigators, who agree with me in opinion, that the longitude upon this principle can be as easily obtained as the latitude, and with as much correctness."

[*Amer. Journal.*

German Friend.—We have read the first number of the *Deutsche Freund*, (the German Friend) proposed to be published monthly at New York, under the editorship of the Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, M. A. We are much gratified to perceive such praiseworthy exertions by the descendants of Germans to maintain the language of their forefathers in its purity; and we wish the indefatigable and learned author every success in his laudable undertaking. The number with which we have been favoured, contains sixteen octavo pages, which are filled with interesting original matter, and an explanatory preface of the author. The paper is good, but the type as well as the execution are not as neat as we should wish them to be. These defects will, we hope, be remedied in future, so that the welcome stranger, "The German Friend," will be acceptable to all who are so fortunate as to be acquainted with German literature. [*Morn. Chron.*

Washington, Oct. 20.

In politics, as in religion, in all ages, there has been a *devil*, upon whom to lay the blame of all national evil. With the Jews, the Gentiles were the devil—The Persians were the devil to the Greeks—The Carthagenians and Gauls, to the Romans—The French, to the British—and the British are the political devil of the United States. Whatever untoward thing falls out, we throw the blame upon the British.

From the Kentucky papers there appears to have long existed a controversy between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee concerning boundaries. It must soon be settled by the United States' courts.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. Mr. Robert Henly, aged 35 years, to Miss Rebecca Mitchel, aged 15 years, both of Bristol township.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, Mr. Thomas Prichett, merchant, to Miss Lydia M'Clure, all of this city.

At Friends' Meeting House in Arch Street, on the 4th inst. Dr. Samuel Emlen, to Miss Beulah S. Valentine, both of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Pilmore, William P. Smith, esq. late of the United States' army, to Miss Anna Maria Campbell, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, John C. Lowber, esq. to Miss Frances Sergeant, daughter of the late Jonathan D. Sergeant, esq.

DIED.

At his residence in Selin's Grove, Northumberland county, on Tuesday last, of the typhus fever, his excellency Simon Snyder, late governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Snyder was a member of the convention which gave the present form of government to Pennsylvania. He fulfilled the various public offices to which he was elected, with approbation. As speaker of the House of Representation of the legislature of Pennsylvania, he presided for several years, with distinguished honour. He was cool, collected, and affable. As governor of the state, to which he was afterwards elected, he conducted himself with a firmness, and dignity, which elicited the plaudits even of his political opponents—personal enemies, we believe, he had none. This is written by one who opposed his election to the governor's chair, but who is now happy, even under the present mournful circumstances, to bear testimony to departed worth.

Suddenly, at Northampton, (Mass.) on Sunday last, the Hon. Caleb Strong, late governor of that state, and one of the most virtuous and eminent statesmen and patriots that the country has produced. He was a warm friend to the independence of the country, during the revolutionary struggle; one of the most active and energetic members of the legislature of this state, at the time of the formation and adoption of its constitution: he was a member of Congress for many years, and of the memorable convention of 1787, that formed the constitution of the U. States; he was for several years a senator in Congress, after the organization of the national government; and at two different periods repeatedly chosen governor of the state. In all the public stations which he filled, his conduct was marked with the most strict integrity, and distinguished by abilities of a superior order. In private life, he was mild, amiable, and affable—respected by his acquaintances, and beloved by his family and friends. He sustained through life a most irreproachable character, and crowned all his other distinguishing qualities by the excellence of sincere and unaffected piety.

At his residence in Hancock county, Georgia, on the 23d ult. with the fever, his excellency governor Rabun.

At West Point, on the 22d of September, cadet Thomas H. Burd, youngest son of general Burd, of Bedford, (Pa.)

On the 5th inst., Rachel, daughter of David Landreth.

On the 5th inst., Mr. John Smith Lister, aged 76 years.

Prince Blucher died at Breslaw, Sept. 12, aged 77 years.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila giguunt, nèc noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

Vol. II. Philadelphia, November 20, 1819. No. 21.

☞ If any of the Subscribers to the National Recorder intend to discontinue their patronage at the end of the year, they are requested to notify the publishers by the first of December, or as soon after as possible.

Our subscribers in the interior of this state, are respectfully informed that they will soon be called on for payment for this year's subscription, and they will much oblige us by being ready.

We have some subscribers scattered about in such remote places, that we have no other than the present method of requesting them to send the money (due since July 1st,) for this year's subscription, as soon as possible.—We will willingly pay the postage.

COLONIZATION.

We expressed an opinion some time ago, that whether the views of the colonization society be friendly to the abolition of slavery, or to the perpetuation of this national crime, their exertions must gradually produce the effect of universal emancipation. If this be true, we ought heartily to rejoice that a mode has been discovered by which the co-operation of the slave states can be secured. The object of this association does not encounter the prejudices that are there tremblingly alive against the Abolition Society. It does not so broadly and openly announce the truth, that it is criminal to hold slaves; it professes to meliorate the evil rather than eradicate it. This partial co-operation, has alarmed the zealous fervour of some members of the Abolition Society. While we think their fears unfounded, we rejoice to find that the success which has attended their exertions here, has not lulled them into security, but that they are yet warm in the cause of their suffering and degraded fellow men. We trust that we are not less anxious than our friends, to promote the cause of freedom, though we cannot but think it prudent to make gradual advances. When we consider the great force of education, habit and interest, in blinding the understanding, we shall find ample reason to view with charitable mildness, the conduct of those who persist in enriching themselves with the labour of their fellow men. Instead of angry maledictions against them, let us thank God that none of *us* are presented with the appalling alternative of poverty and virtue, or wealth acquired by means which have been sanctioned by long habit, are in accordance with the custom of our neighbours, and are offensive to the Most High.

We request the attention of our readers, to our opinion of the effect that will be produced by the society, and should we be wrong shall be glad to be corrected.

In the commencement, their progress must be laborious and slow. They will be obstructed by the prejudices of those who suspect them; the apathy of those who consider the scheme impracticable and of those who are indifferent to it; and the dislike which many of the blacks will feel to the removal. When they shall have effected a settlement—the difficulties will gradually vanish. Emigrants will find a home prepared for them, and subsistence will be more easily obtained; the blacks who remain here will feel more strongly the desire of a country where they may enjoy the equality which they never can attain here, and this aspiring feeling will probably act most forcibly upon those who have been most improved, and feel confidence in their own powers; and when the practicability and usefulness of the plan shall be proved, the friends of the blacks will

join in it, and all men will unite in promoting a separation that will be so highly beneficial to both parties. The settlement will soon flourish, and as we shall have parted with them in friendship, their commercial views will be directed towards us; our seamen will have a new opening for their industry, and another source of national wealth will spring up. The barbarous tribes surrounding the settlement, will be civilized, and the light of Christianity will shine upon those who have sat in darkness. In proportion to the mental improvement of the Africans will be the increase of their industry, and another world will be given to commerce. In place of the murderous banditti who now infest her coasts, Africa will joyfully hail the approach of the friendly sail which wafts to her the means of improvement! While we dwell upon the sight of human happiness that spreads before the mind upon such a view, we are raised beyond the bounds of cold calculation, and feel an enthusiastic delight which would carry us away more rapidly than prudence will allow.

The opinions we have just given, are founded upon the supposition of the settlement being made in Africa, but the following letter from president Boyer, to a gentleman in New York, gives another view of the case.

—

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

To Mr. ——, Merchant, New York.

I have received, sir, with the liveliest satisfaction, your obliging letter of the 19th of the 6th month, of the present year, enclosing an excellent treatise on objections to the use of prize goods, which has been translated and published in the official gazette of the government, as you will perceive by a No. accompanying this letter. Your principles, sir, are those of the friend of man, and since you are desirous of being useful to that class of the unfortunate descendants of Africans, who groan under oppression, they will know how to evince their gratitude to you, as well as to the members of your honourable society. Persevere, therefore, in your efforts, and assist with your counsel those unfortunate persons, who were under the necessity of seeking an asylum in a country like this, where all men are free and equal in the eye of the law, for the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. If the emigration of people of colour, which it appears to be your wish in the United States, should direct towards Africa, were to be turned towards this republic, great benefit would result to all parties.—The first, sir, would be the greater convenience for the emigrants, on account of the proximity of the United States to this country, which would make the voyage much shorter and easier. Secondly, the emigrants would find employment on lands already cultivated, which would enable them in less than a year, to earn an honourable subsistence. Thirdly, the benefit this country would derive by labourers coming from the United States, as the cultivation would increase in proportion to the quantity of such labour, which would necessarily augment the commerce of the United States with Hayti, both in imports and exports.

I have taken the liberty to send to Mr. J. Walker, merchant, of this city, two hogsheads of brown sugar, my own manufacture, marked C. C. with a request to ship them to you in my name. I beg you will accept of them, sir, and make such use of them as you think proper. It is a sample of the sugar which I manufacture. I hope the quality will improve in a short time. All the inhabitants of the republic are endeavouring to improve the quality of their produce; with time and perseverance they will no doubt succeed.

Nothing shall be wanting on my part, sir, to make my correspondence with you frequent and acceptable, for I hope it will eventuate in favour of humanity. On receiving coffee of the present crop, I will send you some.

Receive the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) J. P. Boyer.

Port au Prince, 22d August, 1819.
16th year of the Independence of Hayti.

—

An address has been published to the citizens of Philadelphia, requesting their assistance "in behalf of a number of coloured people who are desirous to join the projected colony on the coast of Africa," and will not we hope be made in vain.

It will thus be in the power of those who hold slaves, and are desirous to set them at liberty, but are at present prevented by the laws, to free themselves from their share of the reproach. The number of those who are interested in the continuance of slavery, will thus be gradually diminished, and we may soon hope for legislative interposition to put an end to it forever.

Manufactures.—We recommend to our readers the piece in p. 335 on this important subject. Let it be read in the spirit in which it is written, and the manufacturers themselves must be pleased

with it. We believe that the establishment of manufactures of many important necessaries might be profitably made, and that they would enrich the nation by giving full employment to the industry of the people. This is what we all wish. Few are opposed to the introduction of manufactures, and the only difference in opinion, is the manner of effecting it. For our own part, we should be sorry to enter upon an *artificial* system; but if (as the writer of the piece alluded to suggests) the practicability of establishing on a *sound foundation* any particular branches of manufactures, by a *short continuance* of high duties, or any other mode of encouragement, could be satisfactorily proven, we should hope it would not be withheld.

Would not *bounties* be better than high duties? We think they would, for we could then estimate more easily what the protection of any part of our manufactures would cost us; but the question will be discussed before men who have long considered the subject, and will not act hastily.

Savings Banks.—The great importance of these institutions is constantly becoming more apparent. We do verily believe that they will contribute more to industry, than any other thing has ever done. In conversation a few evenings ago with a friend, he informed us that when he was a journeyman, he made it a regular practice to lay by two dollars a week, and frequently more. This usually accumulated to 50 or 60 dollars in safety, but he was then assailed by some temptation to expense, which at length persuaded him to break in on his hoard, and it was soon spent. He would then begin again with fresh resolutions of economy, which ended in the same way. Had it been in his power to place it out *at interest* with so little trouble as it can now be done, he would at this time have been in possession of a very considerable sum, which would have enabled him to make his present business much more profitable.

The deposits in two days in the New York savings bank were $4742.

Beggars.—It was formerly our opinion, that men who were able and willing to work, could always procure a plentiful subsistence by leaving the city and travelling into the interior. Of late this has been somewhat shaken by the constant assertions that we have heard, of the impossibility of getting work any where. But in consequence of some little investigation, we have returned with increased confidence to our former belief. We were applied to several months ago by a stout looking Irishman, who had lately left New York in quest of employment, to direct him to a pawn-broker's office. He was under the necessity he said of pawning his watch for five dollars, for the present subsistence of his wife and three children. He should be able to redeem it in a week, as he had procured some employment at paving the street. We succeeded in changing his intention, and saw him again at the end of the week. His "occupation was gone." After some fruitless attempts to procure work for him at some public buildings, where we were informed that they had many more applicants than they could employ, we mentioned his case to a friend who has some iron forges in Bedford county. He at once agreed to employ him and his wife and children, and told us, that if the man were frugal and industrious, he would soon be able to purchase some land in the neighbourhood, and commence farming on a small scale.

In conversation a few days ago with a gentleman from Centre county, we asked him, "What provision do you make for your poor?" "None at all," he answered, "we have none among us who are not too proud to have recourse to public charity." He further informed us, that those who were willing could *always* (the winter not excepted) find employment at the iron furnaces, at cutting wood or some other labour. That it was necessary to be economical indeed, but that the wages of labour, depending on industry and skill, were from 75 cents to $1.25 per day. That more labourers could be employed than were there, and advised us to send all who were willing to work, to Philipsburg, Centre county. The mode of transporting themselves to be on foot, it being as easy to them to beg their way on the road, as to spend several months here in the same manner. Or it would be much to our advantage to

form an association to transport them there; as he asserted, that any industrious people would be welcome.

Canal between Philadelphia and New York.—There is something very hearty and cheering in the extract from the Albany Register (see p. 334) on this subject. How much better is it to expend our money in promoting such a plan for increasing and facilitating the intercourse between different parts of the United States, and thus binding them more firmly together—than to waste millions in wars that can be avoided. In the former case we "receive our own again with usury," in the latter "we reap a plentiful harvest of sighs and groans and human misery."

South America.—The Patriots have had more continued good success, than has of late attended them. "Lord Cochrane" says the Montreal Herald "is making money very fast." We are not qualified to judge of the correctness of the insinuation against that lord. He may have redeemed his former errors, and may be useful in the cause which he has adopted. We look towards our suffering brethren in the South with a hope that they may soon succeed in their struggle, and with our best wishes that they may learn from their long experience of anarchy, to value rightly the blessings of order when they shall succeed in establishing peace. It is however more probable that for years after their independence shall have been gained, they will suffer very much from intestine commotions. But time, and (if it be not presumptuous to say so) our good example, will gradually soften and improve them, and those who now live may see the greater part of that portion of the continent, under the peaceful rule of a happy people.

Western Trade with Asia.—A writer in the St. Louis Enquirer has engaged, in a series of papers, in a discussion of the advantages of this trade when carried on through the Columbia and Missouri rivers. He enlarges upon its advantages—in shortening the distance from Philadelphia to Canton by 20,000 miles—in changing the commodity sent to China from silver to the productions of the United States: such as furs, buffaloe and bear skins and peltry of various sorts from the Rocky Mountains; salmon fish from the Columbia river, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply; the sea otter skins from the coast of the Pacific:—we could also carry on a trade with the coast of California for pearls, which would sell well in China. When the country upon the Columbia river shall be settled and improved, other articles of barter will arise, and especially *bread*, which the Dutch formerly sold to the Chinese from Batavia. That a settlement could readily be formed the writer is very confident.

Canada.—The Montreal Herald has the following paragraph:

> Another acquisition to the overgrown bulk of the United States, has been made by the purchase of a large tract of land from the Indians. To those politicians who consider the seeds of the destruction of all republics as being sown in their overgrowth, this will be agreeable news. The more extensive, the shorter duration to the federal bond.

We are sorry to see any thing of this kind from the press of our neighbours. Such foolish squibs have more effect than they ought to have. Let us consider their fear of us, as an acknowledgment of our growing strength, and rather be pleased with the compliment, than vexed with the spirit in which it is made.

Matthew Lyon has published a long piece in the Kentucky Reporter, on the subject of the public lands. He advocates the system of selling on credit, and attributes the attempts to change it, to the selfish views of the Atlantic statesmen, whom he accuses of jealousy of the growing strength of the west. He expresses much sympathy for those *worthy* persons who having occupied land and considered it as their own for some time, are deprived of *their property, under colour of the law, by the owner!*

The Bones of Thomas Paine.—It may be true, as the editor of the National Advocate asserts, that Thomas Paine was *not an infidel.* Though he blasphemed

what the common feelings of *Christians* consider sacred—we will not assert, (for we have not read his writings,) that he ever denied the reality of a future state, or the presiding power of the Great Creator.—But we cannot endure the abominable comparison that Mr. Noah has made, between such a man as Mr. Paine was, and the pure and noble Washington. The following extract is more than we should have thought he would have dared to publish.

"What would be said, if a set of mad enthusiasts were to break open the tomb of Washington, and carry his bones to South America to inspire the people in their contest against Spain?—Would it not speak 'trumpet tongued'—would it not be heard at every quarter of the globe? And yet we can see no difference in the act."

Pittsburgh.—The grand jury of this place have presented as a nuisance "*bad women,*" of whom they estimate the number in that town to be 65. We are surprised to find, that in a city so far from the Atlantic, there are so many women whose vices overbalance their virtues. How many bad *men* are there?

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

JAMES LOGAN.

This name is familiar to those acquainted with the annals of Pennsylvania. James Logan was not less distinguished for his learning, which induced many of the literati of Europe to cherish his correspondence, than for the probity with which he filled the most important public stations in the province, as the confidential friend of its venerable founder. If the modesty of his pretensions to literary pre-eminence, and the well known fact of his having bequeathed a valuable library to the citizens of Pennsylvania, were not sufficient to rescue his name from oblivion, we should have expected that the historical records of his valuable public services, would have preserved it at least from unmerited obloquy. This, however, does not appear to have been the case, as respects the London Quarterly Review: and whether we are to attribute its conduct to wilful ignorance of the earlier periods of our history, or to a prevailing disposition to depreciate every thing connected with America, it is equally inexcusable. In this, as in many other instances, their conduct has not escaped the animadversions of Walsh, in his "Appeal," and in the exposition thereof, he has paid a just tribute to the memory of James Logan. The mention of this circumstance is sufficient to induce those who are desirous of further information to refer to that valuable work. Our present object is to introduce to more general attention an extract from the illustrative notes by which it is accompanied. In this we are presented with part of a charge to a grand jury, delivered by James Logan, as chief justice of the province. The wisdom exhibited in this charge alone, is sufficient to substantiate his claims to respect: but we cannot give it a better introduction than by using the words of Walsh.

"Of the practical lessons which he inculcated, I am induced to quote the following, from a charge dated April 13, 1736, because it has a curious appositeness to the present times in this country, and contains maxims of universal and perpetual validity.

"'As poverty, and the want of money, has of late been the great cry in this place (Philadelphia); and riches have been shown to be the natural effects of sobriety, industry, and frugality; the true causes of this poverty may justly deserve a more near and strict inquiry: upon which, the case, if I mistake not, will appear as follows. It is certainly with a state, as with a private family; if the disbursements or expenses are greater than the income, that family will undoubtedly become poorer. And, in the same manner, if our importations are greater than our exports, the country in general will sink by it. This has been our case for some years past, owing, in a great measure, not only to the badness of the commodity we exported, to the great injury of our credit, (which, notwithstanding, is now in some degree retrieved, by the diligence of one officer, and the country will undoubtedly reap the advantages of it,) but also to our using more European and other goods than we can pay for by our produce, or perhaps really want; and then the balance must be paid (if 'tis ever done) in money.

"'These are the open and avowed reasons, that may be given, for our scarcity of coin: but as to our poverty, it may be inquired, whether there be not yet a cause? And every man who complains, may ask himself, whether he has been as industrious and frugal, in the management of his affairs, as his circumstances required? whether credit has not hurt him, by venturing into debt, before he knew

how to pay? and whether the attractions of pleasure and ease have not been stronger than those of business? but Solomon says, He that loveth pleasure, shall be a poor man: and he that loveth wine and oil, (that is, high living,) shall not be rich, Prov. xxi. 17. He tells us also, elsewhere, who they are that shall come to poverty, and what it is that clothes a man with rags, Prov. xxiii. 21; and shows, very clearly, that the ways to get wealth were the very same, near three thousand years ago, that they are at this day, and, probably, they may continue the same to the end of the world.

"'If people of substance cannot employ men to build, or by other means to improve the country, but at higher rates than the work will be worth to them when finished, whether 'tis to be let or sold, such workmen cannot expect employment, but poverty must come as one that travelleth, and want as an armed man. And if the same love of pleasure, wine, and oil, still continue under these circumstances, it will not be difficult to find a cause why such are not rich. It is not to be doubted, but that young beginners in the world have mistaken their own condition; have valued an appearance, and run too easily into debt; and that workmen declining labour on practicable terms, to put it in the power of others to employ them, and yet continuing their usual expense; it is not to be doubted, I say, but that great numbers, by these measures, though they may not be the only cause, have been plunged into distressed circumstances, of which they themselves will not see the reason: but being uneasy under them, they repine, and grow envious against those who, by greater diligence and circumspection, have preserved themselves in a more easy and safe condition of life. Such people run into complaints of grievances; cry out against the oppression of the poor, though perhaps no country in the world is more free from it than ours; they grow factious and turbulent in the state; are for trying new politics, and like persons afflicted with distempers, contracted through vicious habits, who are calling for lenitives to their pains, but will not part with the beloved but destructive cause; they are for inventing new and extraordinary measures for their relief and ease; when it is certain, that nothing can prove truly effectual to them, but a change of their own measures, in the exercise of those wholesome and healing virtues I have mentioned, viz. sobriety, industry, and frugality: not by contracting new debts, for this is a constant snare, and a pit, in which the unwary are caught; for the *borrower*, we are told, is a servant to the lender, and the man who gives surety worketh his own destruction: for why (it is said) should he (thy creditor) take thy bed from under thee? or, which amounts to the same, why should he take that from thee, from which thou must gain thy bread, or the place on which thy bed stands? such relief is but a snare: and I will here be bold to say, that it is not even the greatest quantities of coin that can be imported into this province, (unless it were to be distributed for nothing,) nor of any other specie, that can relieve the man who has nothing to purchase it with; but it is his industry, with frugality, that must ease him, and entitle him to a share of it.'"

A.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1819.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From a Planter in Missouri, to a Friend in Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—It is with much regret I learn, that considerable exertions are making in the eastern states, to obtain the passage of a law by Congress, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the new states forming west of the Mississippi. Presuming on our former acquaintance, I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, hoping that I may be able to obtain your influence in our favour. It is difficult for us here to ascertain what right the eastern people have to interfere in this question; nor can we conceive what interest they have in its result. It is no doubt true that this property was purchased with their money, but their patriotism will induce them to wish it speedily settled with good citizens, and that cannot be done unless you will allow us to introduce slavery; for you know perfectly well that the habits of gentlemen planters do not qualify them for labour, and it suits their views better to obtain labourers from Africa. You are also acquainted with the strength of our patriotism, and of our great exertions in favour of liberty, arising from the purest principles. We wish to extend and strengthen the bounds of the empire, and that our republican institutions may be perpetuated to the latest generations. You cannot suppose that it is for present conveniences, or for the purpose of accumulating money, that we have come to settle in these regions, and wish the introduction of slavery.—I hope, dear Sir, you will absolve us from any motives of this kind, and should they be suggested, you will endeavour to repress such an idea, as we have some fears that ill-natured people will think our object in settling here, is merely to obtain money. We know very well that the old states in the east, may claim the privilege of parental

care over the new ones in the west; but we would much rather they would let us take our own course, as we know best what is our interest. It will be time enough for them to exercise that care some years hence, when, if our slaves should become unruly, like those in St. Domingo, we may call for their assistance, which we hope will not cost them much money: but in that case we should expect to be exempted from taxation for a few years, as we should not be in a situation to pay taxes; and moreover, we should then wish a law passed, allowing of the importation of a few more slaves from Africa, as it might be necessary to exterminate the old stock. Should we unfortunately be driven to the east of the Mississippi, we expect you would receive us with kindness, and raise a general subscription for our relief, as was done in some cases, for the poor fugitives from St. Domingo.

As to any opposition to our views from our friends in the south, we have no fears on that score; they are too well acquainted with the blessings of slavery to wish to deprive us of them, and they are too well aware of the value of slaves in the markets west of the Mississippi, to make any attempts towards closing those markets, when they have a surplus stock to dispose of. It is said that some of them are getting rather uneasy with the increase of their slave population, and especially such as have accumulated considerable estates, and are desirous of rendering their property more secure. Their views of scattering the population will of course be favourable to our interests; and we think they will be induced to give up the wild scheme of colonizing in Africa, if you will but allow a market here.

There is another strong inducement with us to obtain the introduction of slaves. It is well known that the soil in this country is extremely productive, and we are fearful it will soon be settled in small tracts, by those vagabonds from the east that are constantly seeking for good lands; which would operate against our accumulating large estates, and be very prejudicial to the interests of republican government. There is not much danger of their coming here, if they find we have got slaves among us, for they have a great enmity to slavery. I wish you to discourage them as much as possible from moving towards this country, until we get it fairly settled, lest they should obtain a preponderating influence, and vote down the slave system, even in our own legislature, of which we have some fears. We are very desirous nevertheless, of promoting the growth of new states to the west of the Mississippi, provided they are settled with the proper kind of people, as we expect by and by, to obtain such an ascendency in Congress, as will enable us to repeal that infamous law prohibiting the African slave trade. You know we wish to extend to Africa the blessings of Christianity, by introducing the Africans into this country; and I presume you are aware, that we have a mode of doing this without affording them any education—or allowing them to meet together for religious worship, which might be rather dangerous expedients.—Our mode is to appoint certain chaplains, who accompany them to the field, and beat it into them with a Christian instrument, vulgarly called a cat-o'-nine-tails, without interrupting their labour. It is not, however, necessary to inform you of all our philanthropic views in favour of the Africans. I only wish you to assist us at present, in preventing the passage of the excluding law, and you may rely on it, we will treat the Africans well when we get them here.

I have, however, troubled you with my business further than I had intended. I often think of the peaceful city of Philadelphia, and of my friendly acquaintance there, and expect, if things go right, that I shall soon accumulate a sufficient fortune to enable me to remove, and end my days among them.—This it is certainly my intention to do as soon as I can, and it is most likely I shall bring all my children with me.

With respect, your obed't. servant,

B—— A——.

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REPLY.

Esteemed Friend—Thy letter has been duly received, and though I really doubted, on reading it, the seriousness of thy views, yet having concluded that I had no right to do so, I have thought I could not do less to serve thee than publish it, which will be attended to ac-

cordingly. I am fully disposed to serve thee in what concerns thy best interests, but knowing my sentiments in relation to slavery, I am rather surprised that thou shouldst have calculated on making me an advocate for its introduction into the new states. Thou wilt, therefore, excuse me for giving my sentiments more at large on the subject, which will be a sufficient apology for my not interfering more effectually in thy favour. I do not profess to be, either a politician or lawyer, and therefore shall not inquire into the legal points of this question. I am persuaded, that if the people at large are clearly convinced, that any proceeding is necessary for their welfare, and that of their posterity, they have the power of adopting it, even if an amendment in the constitution should be necessary for this purpose. I am also of opinion, that if the government of the United States owns the unsettled territory west of the Mississippi, they have the power of selling it on their own conditions, and if they choose to make the prohibition of slavery a condition in the bargain, I can see nothing to prevent. The main point is, to ascertain what is best for our present, and future welfare. I believe that the government under which we live is best calculated to promote the happiness of the citizen, and wish therefore, to see it endure until that time arrives, when human governments will be found no longer necessary. Now I conceive, that no government can expect to stand, which is not founded on that great principle of Christianity,—'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.' Slavery is so entirely incompatible with this principle, that from its extension, we have the greatest cause to fear the downfall of our republican institutions. It is moreover, so completely opposed to the great principles on which this government is founded, that while we regret it existed before these were promulgated, and acknowledge the difficulty of eradicating the evil, we are surprised that its further extension, should even be a subject of debate in Congress. If, as Christians, we forget the principles of our religion, and as republicans, we disregard the rights of fellow beings, though from another country, and of a different colour; how long is it probable we shall continue to fulfil our duties to one another, or to the government which we profess to be that of our choice? —Surely, not longer than it is our interest.

Our empire is extending and our population increasing with sufficient rapidity, without resorting to the inhuman traffic in the labour of innocent Africans. Indeed, I have sometimes thought we are stretching too widely over the wilderness, and forming new states without sufficient deliberation. This has a tendency to weaken the bonds of connexion, and to endanger the fabric, from civil dissentions. These effects are not so likely to result, if our uncultivated lands are settled in small tracts by the gradual increase, and natural overflow of our population. While this course has a tendency to prevent the origin of an aristocratical influence, it is calculated to preserve the connexion between the different parts, and foster dispositions favourable to the general government.

When I look forward to the consequences which may result, even in our day, from peopling the region west of the Mississippi with slaves, the most poignant feelings naturally arise. The scenes of St. Domingo are presented to my mind, and they do not appear to have been foreign to thine; they are fresh in our recollection, and to depict them is unnecessary. Shouldst thou ever be a fugitive from the torrent of fire and destruction, which may one day overwhelm thy country, if slavery is introduced, I hope my disposition will lead me to receive thee as a Christian ought to, and that thy companions in misery will find an asylum on the east of the Mississippi. But I trust thou wilt not call for revenge on their pursuers, unless thou art prepared to say, 'I have done as I would be done by'—'They have not done as I would have done in a similar situation.' Should that day arrive, thou mayest then look back to the period of this correspondence, and remember that I have warned thee against the effects of injustice for the gratification of avarice.

Thou dost not appear to think that the citizens of the old states have any interest in this subject, although we have thy acknowledgment that the pro-

perty was purchased with their money. I trust, thou wilt allow that they have an interest in the government which they have erected. Like indulgent parents, they have been constantly building additions to their noble edifices for the accommodation of their children. As no edifices of this kind have yet proved incombustible, though the builders have in general endeavoured to make them so, it is very natural for the parents to make it an explicit condition, on granting to their children possession of the new additions, that no inflammable materials should be introduced therein. Indeed, it appears altogether absurd to expect such a privilege, which might endanger the whole structure; especially as it is well known, that strenuous exertions are making to remove all such materials from some parts of the old building, where they were introduced by an avaricious mother, and so incorporated, that great care is necessary to prevent the building from falling, during the removal. To preserve the structure, should certainly be the great object of all, and partial interests or partial views ought not to be suffered to interfere therewith. I hope thou canst now comprehend the origin of that interest which is felt in the old states, in relation to the introduction of slavery into the new; and though thy views may not yet correspond with mine, I have no hesitation in saying, that thy posterity, to the latest generations, should they continue to the west of the Mississippi, will revere the wisdom of that Congress, that shall raise an insuperable barrier against the introduction of slavery into that delightful region.

I observe thou hast some prospect of retiring at a future period, to settle in this city; and though I shall be pleased to see thee as a friend, yet I must own with freedom, that this rather evinces a disposition to fly from the evils, which thy avaricious views are calculated to produce. I hope, however, that thy own conscience, aided by thy professed patriotism, and an inherent desire to promote the welfare of thy posterity, will yet eradicate the roots of injustice and avarice in thy heart, and make thee as strong an opponent of slavery in every shape, as is thy friend

L—— A——.

Miscellany.

PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

Our readers will be gratified by the perusal of the eloquent tribute which we this day republish from a Scotch paper, to the memory of Professor Playfair. The death of such a man is a loss common to humanity, and calculated to excite, in the remotest bounds of the literary world, the same feelings of sorrow and regret which appear to have afflicted those in whose familiar circle he was wont to move. There can be no more delightful or powerful incentive to literary excellence, (independently of the gratification which the effort to attain it in itself produces,) than the example which such a life as that of Professor Playfair affords. We behold him alike the idol of the aged and the young; equally the delight of those whose humbler talents were unable to follow the workings of his mighty mind, as of those kindred spirits who could comprehend and share its loftiest aspirations. The depth of knowledge, and power of intellect, which have made some men overbearing and intolerant, and others painfully fastidious, served but, in him, to adorn the humility and meekness of the most *unpretending philosopher* that ever existed. The void he has left in literature will not soon be filled —that in his social circle, is irreparable.

[*N.Y. American.*

Some Account of the Character and Merit of the late Professor Playfair, ascribed to Francis Jeffrey, Esq.

Of Mr. Playfair's scientific attainments—of his proficiency in those studies to which he was peculiarly devoted—we are but slenderly qualified to judge; but we believe, we hazard nothing in saying, that he was one of the most learned mathematicians of his age, and among the first, if not the very first, who introduced the beautiful discoveries of the later continental geometers to the knowledge of his countrymen, and gave their just value and true place, in the scheme of European knowledge, to those important improvements by which the whole aspect of the abstract sciences has been renovated since the days of our illustrious Newton. If he did not signalize himself by any brilliant or original invention, he must, at least, be allowed to have been a most generous and intelligent judge of the achievements of others, as well as the most eloquent expounder of that great and magnificent system of knowledge which has been gradually evolved by the successive labours of so many gifted individuals. He possessed, indeed, in the highest degree, all the characteristics both of a fine and a powerful understanding—at once penetrating and vigilant—but more distinguished, perhaps for the caution and sureness of its march, than for the brilliancy or rapidity of its movements—and guided and adorned through all its progress by the most genuine enthusiasm for all that is grand, and the justest taste for all that is beautiful in the truth or the intel-

lectual energy with which he was habitually conversant.

To what account these rare qualities might have been turned, and what more brilliant or lasting fruits they might have produced, if his whole life had been dedicated to the solitary cultivation of science, it is not for us to conjecture; but it cannot be doubted that they added incalculably to his eminence and utility as a teacher; both by enabling him to direct his pupils to the most simple and luminous methods of inquiry, and to imbue their minds, from the very commencement of the study, with that fine relish for the truths it disclosed, and that high sense of the majesty with which they were invested, that predominated in his own bosom. While he left nothing unexplained or unreduced to its proper place in the system, he took care that they should never be perplexed by petty difficulties, or bewildered in useless details, and formed them betimes to that clear, masculine, and direct method of investigation, by which, with the least labour, the greatest advances might be accomplished.

Mr. Playfair, however, was not merely a teacher; and has fortunately left behind him a variety of works, from which other generations may be enabled to judge of some of those qualifications which so powerfully recommended and endeared him to his contemporaries. It is, perhaps, to be regretted, that so much of his time, and so large a proportion of his publications, should have been devoted to the subjects of the Indian astronomy, and the Huttonian theory of the earth. For, though nothing can be more beautiful or instructive than his speculations on those curious topics, it cannot be dissembled that their results are less conclusive and satisfactory than might have been desired; and that his doctrines, from the very nature of his subjects, are more questionable than we believe they could possibly have been on any other topic in the whole circle of the sciences. To the first, indeed, he came under the great disadvantage of being unacquainted with the eastern tongues, and without the means of judging of the authenticity of the documents which he was obliged to assume as the elements of his reasonings; and as to the other, though he ended, we believe, with being a very able and skilful mineralogist, we think it is now generally admitted that that science does not yet afford sufficient materials for any positive conclusion; and that all attempts to establish a theory of the earth must, for many years to come, be regarded as premature. Though it is impossible, therefore, to think too highly of the ingenuity, the vigour, and the eloquence of those publications, we are of opinion that a juster estimate of Mr. Playfair's talent, and a truer picture of his genius and understanding, is to be found in his other writings:—in the papers, both biographical and scientific, with which he has enriched the Transactions of our Royal Society; his account of De Laplace, and other articles which he is understood to have contributed to the Edinburgh Review—the outlines of his Lectures on Natural Philosophy—and above all, his Introductory Discourse to the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, with the final correction of which he was occupied up to the last moments that the progress of his disease allowed him to dedicate to any intellectual exertion.

With reference to these works, we do not think we are influenced by any national, or other partiality, when we say that he was certainly one of the best writers of his age; and even that we do not now recollect any one of his contemporaries who was so great a master of composition. There is a certain mellowness and richness about his style, which adorns, without disguising the weight and nervousness, which is its other great characteristic—a sedate gracefulness and manly simplicity in the more level passages—and a mild majesty and considerate enthusiasm where he rises above them, of which we scarcely know where to find any other example. There is great equability, too, and sustained force in every part of his writings. He never exhausts himself in flashes and epigrams, nor languishes into tameness or insipidity; at first sight, you would say that plainness and good sense were the predominating qualities; but, by and by, this simplicity is enriched with the delicate and vivid colours of a fine imagination—the free and forcible touches of a most powerful intellect—and the lights and shades of an unerring and harmonizing taste. In comparing it with the styles of his most celebrated contemporaries, we would say, that it was more purely and peculiarly a written style—and, therefore, rejected those ornaments that more properly belong to oratory. It had no impetuosity, hurry, or vehemence—no bursts or sudden turns, or abruptions, like that of Burke; and though eminently smooth and melodious, it was not modulated to a uniform system of solemn declamation like that of Johnson; nor spread out in the richer and more voluminous elocution of Stewart; nor still less broken into that patch-work of scholastic pedantry and conversational smartness which has found its admirers in Gibbon. It is a style, in short, of great freedom, force and beauty; but the deliberate style of a man of thought and of learning, and neither that of a wit throwing out his extempores with an affectation of careless grace—nor of a rhetorician thinking more of his manner than his matter, and determined to be admired for his expression, whatever may be the fate of his sentiments.

His habits of composition, as we have understood, were not perhaps exactly what might have been expected from their results. He wrote rather slowly—and his first sketches were often very slight and imperfect—like the rude chalking for a masterly picture. His chief effort and greatest pleasure was in their revisal and correction; and there were no limits to the improvement which resulted from this application. It was not the style merely, or indeed chiefly, that gained by it

The whole reasoning, and sentiment, and illustration, was enlarged and new modelled in the course of it, and a naked outline became gradually informed with life, colour, and expression. It was not at all like the common finishing and polishing to which careful authors generally subject the first draughts of their compositions—nor even like the fastidious and tentative alterations with which some more anxious writers assay their choicer passages. It was, in fact, the great filling in of the picture, the working up of the figured *weft* on the naked and meagre *woof* that had been stretched to receive it,—and the singular thing in this case was, not only that he left this most material part of his work to be performed after the whole outline had been finished,—but that he could proceed with it to an indefinite extent, and enrich and improve as long as he thought fit, without any risk either of destroying the proportions of that outline, or injuring the harmony and unity of the design. He was perfectly aware, too, of the possession of this extraordinary power, and it was partly, we presume, in consequence of it, that he was not only at all times ready to go on with any work in which he was engaged without waiting for favourable moments or hours of greater alacrity, but that he never felt any of those doubts and misgivings as to his being able to get creditably through with his undertaking, to which we believe most authors are occasionally liable. As he never wrote upon any subject of which he was not perfectly master, he was secure against all blunders in the substance of what he had to say; and felt quite assured, that if he was only allowed time enough, he should finally come to say it in the very best way of which he was capable. He had no anxiety, therefore, either in undertaking or proceeding with his tasks; and intermitted and resumed them at his convenience, with the comfortable certainty, that all the time he bestowed on them was turned to good account, and that what was left imperfect at one sitting, might be finished with equal ease and advantage at another. Being thus perfectly sure both of his end and his means, he experienced in the course of his compositions none of that little fever of the spirits with which that operation is so apt to be accompanied. He had no capricious visitings of fancy which it was necessary to fix on the spot or to lose forever—no casual inspirations to invoke and to wait for—no transitory and evanescent lights to catch before they faded. All that was in his mind was subject to his control, and amenable to his call, though it might not obey at the moment; and while his taste was so sure, that he was in no danger of overworking any thing that he had designed, all his thoughts and sentiments had that unity and congruity that they fell almost spontaneously into harmony and order; and the last added, incorporated and assimilated with the first, as if they had sprung simultaneously from the same happy conception.

But we need dwell no longer on qualities that may be gathered hereafter from the works he has left behind him. They who lived with him mourn the most for those which will be traced in no such memorial; and prize far above those talents which gained him his high name in philosophy, that personal character which endeared him to his friends, and shed a grace and a dignity over all the society in which he moved. The same admirable taste which is conspicuous in his writings, or rather the higher principles from which that taste was but an emanation, spread a similar charm over his whole life and conversation, and gave the most learned philosopher of his day the manners and deportment of the most perfect gentleman. Nor was this in him the result merely of good sense and good temper, assisted by an early familiarity with good company, and a consequent knowledge of his own place and that of all around him. His good breeding was of a higher descent; and his powers of pleasing rested on something better than mere companionable qualities. With the greatest kindness and generosity of nature, he united the most manly firmness, and the highest principles of honour, and the most cheerful and social dispositions, with the gentlest and steadiest affections. Towards women he had always the most chivalrous feelings of regard and attention, and was, beyond almost all men, acceptable and agreeable in their society,—though without the least levity or pretension unbecoming his age or condition. And such, indeed was the fascination of the perfect simplicity and mildness of his manners, that the same tone and deportment seemed equally appropriate in all societies, and enabled him to delight the young and the gay with the same sort of conversation which instructed the learned and the grave. There never, indeed, was a man of learning and talent who appeared in society so perfectly free from all sorts of pretension or notion of his own importance, or so little solicitous to distinguish himself, or so sincerely willing to give place to every one else. Even upon subjects which he had thoroughly studied, he was never in the least impatient to speak, and spoke at all times without any tone of authority; while, so far from wishing to set off what he had to say by any brilliancy or emphasis of expression, it seemed generally as if he had studied to disguise the weight and originality of his thoughts under the plainest form of speech and the most quiet and indifferent manner; so that the profoundest remarks and subtlest observations were often dropped, not only without any solicitude that their value should be observed, but without any apparent consciousness that they possessed any. Though the most social of human beings, and the most disposed to encourage and sympathise with the gaiety and joviality of others, his own spirits were in general rather cheerful than gay, or at least never rose to any turbulence or tumult of merriment; and while he would listen with

the kindest indulgence to the more extravagant sallies of his younger friends, and prompt them by the heartiest approbation, his own satisfaction might generally be traced in a slow and temperate smile, gradually mantling over his benevolent and intelligent features, and lighting up the countenance of the sage with the expression of the mildest and most genuine philanthropy. It was wonderful, indeed, considering the measure of his own intellect, and the rigid and undeviating propriety of his own conduct, how tolerant he was of the defects and errors of other men. He was too indulgent, in truth, and favourable to his friends,—and made a kind and liberal allowance for the faults of all mankind —except only faults of baseness or of cruelty —against which he never failed to manifest the most open scorn and detestation. Independent, in short, of his high attainments, Mr. Playfair was one of the most amiable and estimable of men—delightful in his manners, inflexible in his principles, and generous in his affections; he had all that could charm in society or attach in private; and while his friends enjoyed the free and unstudied conversation of an easy and intelligent associate, they had at all times the proud and inward assurance that he was a being upon whose perfect honour and generosity they might rely with the most implicit confidence, in life and in death—and of whom it was equally impossible, that under any circumstances, he should ever perform a mean, a selfish, or *questionable* action, as that his body should cease to gravitate, or his soul to live!

[*Greenock Adver.*

Extracts from Dr. Franklin's Will.

'I have considered that, among artisans, good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens; and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune, and of all the utility in life that may be ascribed to me—I wish to be useful even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men, that may be serviceable to their country.'

To this end he devoted two thousand pounds sterling; one thousand to Boston, the other to Philadelphia, 'to be let out upon interest at five per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in the said town and city, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character, from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become sureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the repayment of the money so lent, with interest, according to the terms hereinafter prescribed; all which bonds are to be taken for Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in current gold coin; and the managers shall keep a bound book, or books, wherein shall be entered the names of those who shall apply for, and receive the benefit of this institution, and of their sureties, together with the sums lent, the dates, and other necessary and proper records respecting the business and concerns of this institution: and as these loans are intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned by the discretion of the managers, so as not to exceed sixty pounds sterling to one person, nor to be less than fifteen pounds.

And if the number of appliers so entitled should be so large as that the sum will not suffice to afford to each as much as might otherwise not be improper, the proportion to each shall be diminished, so as to afford to every one some assistance. These aids may therefore be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulated interest, they will be more ample. And in order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed more easy, each borrower shall be obliged to pay with the yearly interest one-tenth part of the principal: which sums, principal and interest, so paid in, shall be again let out to fresh borrowers.'

The benevolent donor then expresses a hope that no part of the money will be permitted to remain idle, or be diverted to other purposes, and that the sum would thus be continually accumulating.

'If this plan is executed, and succeeds, as projected, without interruption, for one hundred years, the sum will be then one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds.

Having considered that the covering the ground plat of Philadelphia with buildings and pavements, which carry off most rain, and prevent its soaking into the earth, and renewing and purifying the springs, whence the water of the wells must gradually grow worse, and in time be unfit for use, as I find has happened in all old cities; I recommend, that at the end of the first hundred years, if not done before, the corporation of the city employ a part of the hundred thousand pounds in bringing by pipes the water of the Wissahickon creek into the town so as to supply the inhabitants, which I apprehend may be done without great difficulty, the level of that creek being much above that of the city, and may be made higher by a dam. I also recommend making the Schuylkill completely navigable.

Considering the accidents to which all human affairs and projects are subject in such a length of time, I have perhaps too much flattered myself with a vain fancy, that these dispositions, if carried into execution will be continued without interruption, and have the effects proposed; I hope, however, that, if the inhabitants of the two cities should not think fit to undertake the execution, they will at least accept the offer of these donations, as a mark of my good will, token of my gratitude, and testimony of my desire to be

useful to them even after my departure. I wish, indeed, that they may both undertake to endeavour the execution of my project, because I think, that, though unforeseen difficulties may arise, expedients will be found to remove them, and the scheme be found practicable.'

PRESENT STATE OF THE LEGACY TO PHILADELPHIA.

From the accounts of the Corporation.

Amount to the credit of the legacy on the 31st December, 1818, $15,224 50, for which the treasurer holds 86 bonds.

1818, Dec. 31.—Amount of capital at interest on the above recited bonds, at 5 per cent. per annum	$12,625 00
Balance in the treasury	549 71
	13,174 71
Deduct the original amount of the legacy, 1000*l.* sterling, or	4,444 44
Actual increase of the legacy to this date,	8,730 27

PUBLIC LANDS.

We have been favoured with the following interesting article, descriptive and explanatory of the admirable system adopted by the government for the national domain, by the scientific and intelligent gentleman who fills the office of commissioner of the public lands—to whose pen our readers and the public are frequently indebted for useful observations on the climate, soil, and products of our country, and on subjects connected with literature and science. [*Nat. Int.*

A citizen of high respectability has communicated to me the following:

"There are some points relative to the public land system, which I believe, are not so clearly and generally understood as they should be. Permit me to ask—

"1st. *What is the Section of a Township?*—Though this is familiar to persons in the land office, I doubt whether it is distinctly understood by many who read newspapers.

"2d. *What is the encouragement for Schools and Colleges in the locations of public lands?*—The answer would, I trust, be honourable to the government of the country, and very interesting to the friends of science.

"3d. What is the *tenure* of lands granted by the United States?—The allodial character of the landholder accords with the free spirit of our political institutions; but perhaps this distinguishing advantage has not attracted the attention of many in the community. It is an advantage which might be more highly estimated, if viewed in contrast with the abuses and oppressions suffered by European tenantry. The land system of the United States is a novelty of such practical excellence that I wish it to be made known distinctly, and in such a manner as to leave no question of fact."

Answer to the first question.

SECTION.

A township is a square, whose sides (limited by true meridians and parallels to the equator) are each 6 miles in length: its area, therefore, is 36 square miles, or sections, each of which contains 640 acres, and each township contains 23,040 acres. A quarter section is a square whose sides (bounded by meridians and parallels) are each half a mile, and contains 160 acres. The corners of each section and quarter section are distinctly marked by the deputy surveyors of the United States. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, and progressing, from right to left, to the northwest corner, and returning, from left to right, to the east boundary of the township, thus:

NORTH.

WEST.							EAST.
	6	5	4	3	2	1	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	18	17	16	15	14	13	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	31	32	33	34	35	36	

SOUTH.

The act of February 22, 1817, authorises the sale, in half quarter sections, (or 80 acres) of the sections 2, 5, 20, 23, 30, 33, of each township. The subdivision of the quarter section is made by true meridians.

The rectangular division of a country is preferable to any other. The cardinal points are known and familiar, even to children. It requires some geometrical skill to ascertain the area of a field whose sides form acute angles with the meridian; but the content of a rectangular field is very easily determined; and, indeed, geometers know that the ultimate result of all calculations of areas is obtained by a reduction to the square or rectangle.

For civil purposes, the rectangular division is pre-eminently useful. The boundaries of counties—of judicial or military districts—of districts for schools—for religious societies—and for every object of a social character, are easily and accurately determinable in a country thus divided. If the county court house, the school house, the meeting house, &c. &c. are to be central, their place is precisely known. A single glance at the map of Ohio, Indiana, &c. in comparison with the maps of

Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, or of any of the older states, with respect to county limits, will prove the superior excellence of the rectangular system. It is like the work of an elegant penman compared with the scrawls of a school-boy.

Answer to the second question.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, &c.

The section No. 16, in every township, is, by law, reserved for the support of schools; the southeast corner of that section is the centre of each township. More than 60,000,000 acres of lands of the United States have already been surveyed—one 36th part of 60,000,000, is 1,666,666 acres, reserved by law for the support of schools. The section No. 16, will, unquestionably, be reserved in all future surveys and disposals of the public lands.

For colleges and seminaries of a higher grade than schools, 13 whole townships have already been granted by the United States to Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, &c.—13 townships are equal to 299,520 acres. The same legislative liberality will doubtless be extended to all future states and territories. By section 2 of the act of April 18, 1806, relative to Tennessee, 200,000 acres are, in that state, reserved for colleges and academies. The reservations, then, for schools, colleges, &c. are—

	Acres.
Section No. 16,	1,666,666
Thirteen townships,	299,520
Reservation in Tennessee,	200,000
	2,166,186

which, at the minimum price of two dollars an acre, is equal to 4,332,372 dollars. The value of lands in any country is proportioned to the increase of its population and its well directed industry. The area of the whole state of Ohio, (the eldest of the states north of the Ohio,) is about 25,000,000 acres; of this about 14,400,000 acres had been surveyed anterior to the late cessions, which embrace the northwest part of that state. A 36th part of 14,400,000, is 400,000. The free spirit of Ohio, united with signal industry and economy, has already given to section 16, in the surveyed portion of the state a value of at least 4 dollars an acre, or of 1,600,000 dollars. There are instances in which section 16, in Ohio, is worth from 20 to 30 dollars an acre.

The value of this privileged and consecrated section, is every day and every hour increasing, in every new state and territory; it advances, *pari passu*, with their agriculture, manufactures, civilization, and general improvement. 'It grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength.'

This liberality is indeed honourable to the legislation of a free people, who know that, to continue free, they must be instructed, informed, and enlightened: it is a magnificent and truly parental liberality, to which no parallel can be found in the history of human society.

[The answer to the third question we have omitted, for we believe that every one knows that there are no feudal tenures in the United States.]

J. MEIGS.

General Land Office, Nov. 4, 1819.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The New York Corresponding Association for the promotion of Internal Improvements, promises fair to prove a national blessing. This society, of which De Witt Clinton is President, and Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill and Cadwallader D. Colden, Vice Presidents, has already done much to awaken public attention to the cultivation of our internal resources. The '*considerations on the Great Western Canal*' and the '*examination into the expediency of establishing a Board of Agriculture,*' were sent forth as the expositions to this noble institution. These productions, or parts of them, have been republished in various parts of the United States, and the first, of them, republished in London, with our canal reports. This instance of transatlantic liberality reflects the highest honour upon the state of New York and the present administration of her government. We sincerely wish that the opposition would recollect the fact.

At the late meeting of the Corresponding Association, three important reports were directed to be drawn up—viz: one upon the practicability, expense, and advantages of a canal between New York and Philadelphia; one on the best method of reclaiming salt meadows; and one on the proximity of the head waters, between the western country, and the Atlantic seaboard.

The first of these reports, which is to be drawn up by colonel Haines, the corresponding secretary, is highly important and interesting. Can we connect New York and Philadelphia by a canal? The answer is in the affirmative—it can easily be done. Mr. Gallatin, in his report on roads and canals, shows its practicability; and by a report made during the late war with England, by order of the New Jersey legislature, it appears to be a work of no very formidable aspect. Eight hundred thousand dollars is a large estimate of its expense. This is nothing when compared to the pecuniary ability of the two great cities, which it will benefit.

The advantages of such a communication would be innumerable. In the first place, it would be an immense saving of capital. The trade between New York and Philadelphia is now principally a coasting trade. The capital invested in the vessels of transportation must be many millions. The money paid to the mariners, who navigate the vessels, and the amount of premiums, on policies of insurance, must amount in the course of the year to an enormous sum. There is no transportation, more cheap and simple than that by means of canals. Hence, in case of a ca-

nal between the two cities above mentioned, the money invested in the vessels, the money paid for insurance, and the amount paid to sailors, would be saved, with a trifling reservation, and turned into some other channel of productive industry.

Another important consideration occurs here. The hazards of coasting voyages between New York and Philadelphia are always considerable, from dangers incident to navigation by sea; and in case of a war, with a powerful maritime power, the trade is almost entirely suspended. An inland communication by means of a canal, would remedy these evils and baffle the blockades of a superior foe. This canal would also shorten the distance between the two cities, in point of commerce. We now pass along the seaboard, and ascend the Delaware, making a tedious and circuitous passage. A connexion between the Delaware and the Rariton would open a direct, safe and sure route.

We do not hesitate to say that before the end of seven years the canal will be finished. It will be the most productive stock in the world, and open one of the most vigorous and important intercourses of an internal nature. It is to be hoped that Philadelphia cherishes a proper spirit on this important improvement. We feel confident that the city of New York, would enter boldly and successfully into the great work. Should this be done, Philadelphia could soon send her manufactures by means of a direct communication to the borders of the great lakes. The noble Hudson and the great Western canal would afford the opportunity. In fact we feel anxious for Mr. Haines' report, which will probably embrace all the important facts and reasons. It should be drawn up with care, patience, and industry, for it will remain as the great and fundamental exposition of the subject, and prove a most valuable document. The memorial of Mr. Clinton, from the city of New York, on the expediency of commencing the Great Western Canal, will remain as the chief and fundamental document on the greatest work of its kind, ever executed. Let the document which we now expect, bear the same sterling and stable features. [*Albany Register.*

MANUFACTURES.

On no subject of national interest is there such unanimity as on the propriety of encouraging domestic manufactures. All feel satisfied, that only from the employment and excitement of the national industry can a remedy for present and approaching distress be expected. A general desire appears to exist among all classes, to aid in the development of our national resources, and to devise plans for the establishment and security of domestic industry. Whatever may have been the state of the public mind, as to the policy of manufactures whilst our canvas whitened every sea, and our agricultural produce was eagerly bought in every port, there cannot now be a shade of doubt, on the soundness of that economy which puts into productive action the labour which the impediments to commerce, and discouragement of agriculture have made idle. No proposition is more simple, none more easily comprehended than this: 'When there exists an absolute inability to pay for the articles we want, we must either forego their use, or make them for ourselves.' This inability actually exists, and we believe will for some time, yet, continue to increase. We are meeting it with retrenchment, but this mean must soon however be exhausted; there is a point, and our habits have made it near to us, beyond which we cannot, will not, bear privation. Then comes necessarily the time, when we must manufacture what we need, and when our wants must be supplied at a price less than they can be in a foreign market, but between the present hour and such period there must intervene a season of suffering that all are endeavouring to avoid. In this cause the government, in despite of the many severe and unjust accusations made against it, is a sincere and active party. In the supply of its own consumption (with some trivial exceptions which are to be regretted) it is steadily and greatly useful in the encouragement of domestic manufactures. Its disposition to promote them is therefore undoubted, but in relation to the means it stands in the same situation with the manufacturers, without skill to digest or apply them. The truth of this remark will be freely admitted by those who have read attentively the many essays from the pens of manufacturers, and from societies established for the promotion of their interest. Nor should this remark be considered as derogatory to the members of the government. For in order to understand and promote the general interest of the nation, amid clashing of individual and sectional interests, and the uproar of contending opinions, light is absolutely necessary. But not that light only which makes darkness visible, but that which enables us to see our way clearly, and to walk in it without danger. Under the former may be ranked all that evidence, (and it is enough, heaven knows) which has been produced to show the gloom pervading the country, the deterioration of property, and the inanition of domestic industry. In these labours, the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of American Manufactures, has been conspicuous. Its committee has, with much labour, anatomised the mechanical branches within their reach, and exhibited a most lamentable diminution of vitality. It has too truly shown, that almost every species of business is in decay, and requiring the aid of genius, talent and perseverance for its revivification. This society has caused to be stated for the general government, the afflicting, but real state of the country, but has it proposed any specific mode for its relief? Has it, or has any one pointed out to the national councils any mode to cure

those ills, to which the rational mind can assent? We do not recollect to have seen it.

Truths in political economy are not discovered intuitively. If they be, the fortunate being who thus attains them, must be content to hold them for himself; his fellow creatures cannot be all so blessed. If he wish to propagate them, to make proselytes, he must be satisfied to instruct the world by evidence, by ratiocination. It is this evidence, it is the conclusion thus to be attained, that Congress have a right to require, when asked to legislate on any proposition. It is this evidence that has heretofore been wanting, and because the necessity of protection, and more especially the proper mode of protection, has not been demonstrated, that our manufactures have to complain of not having been protected.

On what principles do our manufactures claim the fostering care of the nation? For the *sole* benefit of those immediately concerned in them? certainly not. But because their establishment will promote the general welfare? This is a proposition, however, that is not self-evident. And whilst there are many who doubt the policy of sustaining any manufacture by extraordinary means, there are thousands, who *totis viribus* deny the propriety of supporting *all* by forced measures. And yet, this last has been ever strenuously contended for. In order to entitle any manufacture to extraordinary aid, it should be clearly proven that such aid will not be long required, and that when raised into active life, it will not only have strength to support itself, but will be able to repay the nation for its nursing. Otherwise, it will be like the member of a family, whose constant debility and uselessness, render him a dead weight upon his parents and brethren. If this position be correct, we think that Congress will be justified in demanding from those who apply for protecting duties, satisfactory evidence on the following points. 1st. That the manufacture has capacity to supply immediately (sufficient time for the multiplication of machinery, workmen, &c. being supposed) the consumption of the country. For should it not be adequate to this, a perpetual tax will be levied on the whole community for the benefit of the few, if the article can be imported, without the additional duty. And secondly, that when the supply shall be adequate to the demand, that the article shall be as cheap as when imported. These rules are unquestionably safe, and we are much mistaken, if even by their most rigid application, every manufacture will not be encouraged, that fairly merits it.

Legislative inquiries on political economy have been matured, into an admirable system, by the British house of commons. We have borrowed much of English folly and prejudice, and some of English wisdom; it would be of great benefit to us to copy the English statesmen in this particular. Subjects worthy of parliamentary inquiry, are submitted to special committees, who do not confine themselves to vague theories, spun from the brain of visionary speculators, however ingenious they may be, but calling to their aid, the practical men of whose affairs they are to treat, by pertinent testimony they become masters of the subject, and are enabled to make a report, which, exhausting the matter in all its relations, leaves little else for parliament to do, than to give its assent or dissent. A mode so well adapted to the despatch and perfection of business, we sincerely and ardently recommend to Congress. And, we cannot do a greater favour to our manufacturing fellow-citizens, than to advise them to suggest specific remedies for their wants, and to prove, on the principles we have above stated, by detailed evidence before such a committee, their title to protection. They have long in vain asked aid in general terms. Government is at a loss how to grant it. Let the manufacturers enlighten the government on the subject of their wants, and they will soon cease to complain that they need protection. F.

Amer. Centinel.]

Paper from Sea Weed.—A patent for five years has been granted in Denmark to the inventor of a new mode of making paper, namely, of sea-weed. This paper is said to be whiter and stronger than other paper, and at the same time cheaper.

United States Bank.—In consequence of some ambiguity in the Report of the stockholders of this institution, it has been believed by many that the banks in this city were indebted to it 1,561,658 dollars. Among others, a writer in the National Intelligencer has adopted this opinion, and states, that

'Numerous state banks have failed, and by the Report, *those in Philadelphia are much in debt to the Bank of the United States,* and *must soon be broken if they aid merchants to pay duties to government.*'

The cashiers of all the banks in this city have published a notice of this mistake, from which it appears, that the whole balance due the Bank of the United States is only 14,081 dollars.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, November 27, 1819. No. 22.

The decision of the *Missouri Question* will form a grand era in our history; it will determine in a great degree the future character and destiny of the nation. Those who believe that public virtue and national prosperity are never separated, must look forward to the approaching session of Congress with a most earnest anxiety for the result of their deliberations upon it, and with a most ardent wish that they may use their authority in such a manner as to remove the disease now attacking the very vitals of our republic. That *all men are born free and equal*, is a doctrine promulgated by all our constitutions, and proudly boasted of as distinguishing us from the most favoured nations of the world. The existence of any thing so inconsistent with this profession as is the evil we now reprobate, cannot be imputed to the nation, for it was forced upon us by our British ancestors, and we have always used every opportunity to remove it; but if we now permit its extension to lands yet unpolluted, we shall stand convicted before the world, of voluntary continuance in a crime we have affected to deplore.

This is the last time that with any hope of success we can raise our voices against it. Every new state that shall be permitted to retain this power, will array itself against us, and the contest will become more and more desperate, till avarice and cruelty obtain a decisive victory, and all restraints to this iniquity be done away for ever. If that shall take place it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foretel the fearful event. Repeated insurrections will prepare the way for a servile war, in which the wrongs of human nature will be deeply avenged, those who escape must shelter themselves with those who now warn them, a disunion of the states must take place, and the hopes of the nation will be trampled in the dust.

The public meeting, the proceedings of which are recorded in the following pages, was the most respectable and the most animating that we have ever seen. From young men this is but faint praise; but we will add, that we do not hope *ever* to attend another which shall be equal in the greatness of the cause, in the ability with which it was advocated, and in the sublimity of the effect. Were we in any degree capable of communicating its spirit, or could we transfer to our readers the feelings that were excited in ourselves, we should be most happy.

The business was commenced by an address from Mr. Binney, in which, after explaining the object of the meeting, and stating the points in dispute in the last Congress, he proceeded to examine the right of that body to make the prohibition, and the expediency of exercising it.

By a clear and forcible exposition of the sense of the constitution, not only from its own words, which have been said to have been carelessly used, but from the invariable practice under it, he demonstrated irresistibly the full authority of Congress. Were it possible that any one holding the contrary opinion could be free from prejudice, his conviction of the truth, after hearing this discourse, would be as distinct as the light of heaven.

We had never seen so strongly or so clearly the arguments that may be deduced from the phraseology of the constitution, when it speaks of the equal rights to which the new states shall be entitled. It was triumphantly established that the strict interpretation for which we contend, was the undoubted intention of its authors, and that they never believed the power of authorising crime, essential to perfect freedom.

While discussing the question of *expediency*, the orator was inspired by the full force of the subject, and though there are few here who have thought at all, who were not before perfectly convinced that the crime is as repugnant to our interest, as it is destructive to virtue and offensive to GOD, there was no one present who did not feel his own sober opinions irradiated more vividly by the full blaze of truth, and the conviction of his understanding strengthened by the warmth of his heart.

The whole examination of the question was made with the most logical precision as well as the most noble eloquence, and we were proud to feel while sitting in the room from whence the declaration of independence was sounded, that the subject and the speaker were worthy of the place.

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Meeting on the subject of Slavery.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held at the state house on the 23d of November, 1819.

JARED INGERSOL, esq. presided, and ROBERT RALSTON acted as secretary.

The meeting, one of the largest and most respectable ever convened here, was opened by Horace Binney, esq. in an impressive address, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas, it is a constitutional privilege guaranteed to the citizens of the United States, peaceably to assemble and express their sentiments on subjects of great public concern, and under some circumstances, the exercise of that right is urged by the most imperative dictates of reason, enjoined by the tenderest duties of benevolence, and above all, sanctioned by the solemn obligations of religion. These combined motives are awakened and necessarily prevail, at a moment when a question is to be determined, which not only involves the freedom of unborn generations, but is inseparably connected with the security and happiness of a great and growing empire.

The slavery of the human species being confessedly one of the greatest evils which exists in the United States; palpably inconsistent with the principles upon which the independence of this nation was asserted, and justified before GOD and the world, as well as at variance with the indestructible doctrines of universal liberty and right, upon which our constitution is erected, it unavoidably follows, that personal bondage beyond those states which were originally parties to the confederation, must be deprecated, and should be prevented by an exertion of the legitimate power of Congress.

Therefore *Resolved*, that in the opinion of this meeting, it will be inconsistent in principle, unwise in policy, and ungenerous in power, to allow states hereafter to be created members of the American union to establish or tolerate slavery within their jurisdiction, and that every lawful means should be employed to prevent so great a moral and political transgression.

Resolved, That this meeting will adopt a memorial, to be signed by our fellow citizens, imploring the Congress of the United States, to exert all their constitutional power, for the prevention of slavery in states hereafter to be admitted into the union.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence, consisting of twenty-five, be appointed, that they be requested to circulate these proceedings throughout the state of Pennsylvania, and be further authorised to make such publications in support of the opinions of this meeting as they may deem proper.

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The Memorial of the Undersigned, Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,—

That, in common with the great majority of the state to which we belong, and, as we believe, with the great majority of that portion of the federal union, which is happily exempt from the bane of Negro Slavery, your memorialists feel a deep concern and solicitude, respecting the question of its establishment in the Missouri-region, which engaged the attention and divided the opinions of your honourable body, in the course of your last session. We cannot but regard this question as of primary magnitude for the whole American people; as affecting the most sacred principles of justice and religion, the dearest rights of humanity, and the highest interests of national character and welfare. We regard it as one upon which we could not remain silent, without betraying that trust in relation to the interests just mentioned, of which every citizen, under our excellent institutions, must hold himself a partaker.

In pursuance of these views, we will not hesitate to express to you, the strong alarm and aversion excited in our minds, at the prospect of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, now subject to your sole jurisdiction, becoming, with your concurrence and guaranty, the perpetual theatre of a personal slavery to the last degree odious in its character, and injurious in its tendencies. We may be permitted to claim your indulgence, while we expose some of our unalterable impressions on this head, and bear our conscientious testimony to those principles and aims, which appear to us to be of universal obligation in the case. Whatever may be the effect of thus reproducing them to your notice, we

will remain with the consolation of having at least asserted them, as became our titles of Christians, Republicans, and Patriots: and whether the catastrophe which we so fervently deprecate, shall happen or not, we will have removed the opprobrium of it from ourselves, and avoided any participation in the guilt.

Personal slavery, although during the era of paganism, and in the dark ages, it may have been thought neither irregular nor reproachful, is now almost universally received as in itself a violent perversion of the natural order of rational existence; a violation of essential rights; a hideous deformity in the social system, and one of the heaviest calamities to which mankind have been subjected. It is acknowledged to be wholly repugnant to the law and spirit of Christianity, of which divine rule there is none of the first triumphs more remarkable, than the speedy abridgment of this evil, and none of the precepts more solemn or just, than that which teaches the equality of all our species, in the sight of Heaven. The highest modern authorities concur in representing it as incompatible with the genius, ends, and permanence of republican constitutions of government; as the lowest degradation and extreme misery of human nature. They declare that it far outstrips all political slavery, which is but a metaphor, and derives its name from the faint resemblance it bears to slavery literally so called; that a contented slave can be made only out of a debased and half-extinguished man; and that nothing so much assimilates the rational being to the beast, as living among freemen, himself in unqualified bondage.

Most of these doctrines have been, either directly or virtually proclaimed, by all the political assemblies of a public character, which have existed at any time within the limits of our confederation. We find them in the institutes and codes of the early colonists, and especially in those noble manifestoes of right and principle, in the solemn appeals to God and the universe, which this nation put forth in resisting the tyranny of Britain, and finally declaring American independence. In these were introduced other maxims of an appropriate import; such as—that impolicy is the certain, though it may not always be the obvious companion of injustice—that no system founded upon the oppression of one part of mankind, can be ultimately beneficial to another—that nations, like individuals, are obnoxious to the judgments of Omnipotence; and, if established, themselves, in all the blessings of civil liberty, and boasting of its sway over their hearts, they withhold, or would wrest it, from any portion of their species, they incur not only the shame of self-contradiction, and the suspicion of hypocrisy, but that vengeance which, sooner or later, overtakes and overwhelms delinquents.

The inherent wickedness of slavery,—its opposition to the economy of Providence,—is illustrated in the intellectual condition of its victims; which exhibits the human soul as cramped and stunted in her best faculties; disabled from attaining her proper distinctions; intercepted in the harvest of her glorious endowments. Those precautions against the literary instruction of the negro, which have been studiously cast into the shape of penal law, by some of our southern states, and for which they plead,—perhaps with reason,—the care of self-preservation;—the danger to their safety which they feel, and which we all can discern, in the development of his intelligence beyond a certain measure;—his entire political disfranchisement, and the complaints, no doubt well-founded, which are preferred, of his depraved appetites and vicious propensities—yield convincing proof of the enormity of the system from which such a state of things is inseparable. Its reaction upon the ascendant population, is evidenced by the same circumstances; by the acknowledgments from the true quarter, repeatedly made in your honourable body; by the reprobation so often and justly pronounced upon the mother country for the introduction of the evil; and by those plans for relief which you have been so urgently solicited to promote.

The framers of the federal constitution manifested a correspondent sense and the soundest views. The scrupulosity with which they shunned the hateful word *slave*—the substitution, where it was necessary to refer to this class of beings, of a term of innocent import—is full of meaning, and furnishes a striking lesson. When they invested Congress with the power of prohibiting the importation of slaves,—at once and for ever as to the territory belonging to the union, and at the expiration of twenty years as to the original states,—they sought to prevent the multiplication and diffusion of the race not merely as dangerous inmates, but as the victims of injustice, and the occasion of national dishonour and depravation. So, doubtless, did your predecessors in the federal government, in anxiously excluding slavery from the region north-west of the Ohio; the only case in which that government has been entirely free to act on the subject, under the constitution.

What is to be inferred from the phraseology of this instrument, with respect to the limitation of slavery, is likewise deducible from the character, and avowed sentiments and purposes, of the majority of its authors. It is known how near they went to forego, in support of those sentiments and purposes, the inestimable blessing of union which they were deputed to consolidate. They could never have intended, nor consented to render the federal system, into which they were to enter, accessary to the propagation and confirmation throughout new and boundless domains, of an order of things which they abhorred as among the severest scourges of the earth, and boldest outrages upon the majesty of Heaven. Had they looked to the formation of new communities of slaves, it is impossible that they would have adopted the present preamble of the constitution, with

every clause of which such a result is palpably at variance. With the ends "of establishing justice" and "promoting the general welfare," the ultimate triumph of universal liberty is necessarily allied; and would seem —however remote it might be rendered by inevitable circumstances—to have been yet, necessarily and apart, a fixed point in the association of a number of republican states, themselves just extricated from the gripe of avarice and despotism.

Slavery, then, being, by the admission of all, a portentous iniquity and mischief, at war with the strain and drift of the federal constitution, your memorialists humbly conceive, that its existence in any part of the territory of this republic, is excusable solely on the ground of overruling necessity; and that its total extirpation is the only end, with respect to it, which it is lawful or consistent to have in view. Such considerations as the convenience, or advantage, of the inhabitants of a particular division of the union; the greater or less value of certain lands, or the quantity of certain products, even the mitigation of the lot of a part of the present generation of slaves—points, in short, of mere expediency, be they what they may—cannot be allowed by a sound moralist and forecasting politician, or a virtuous and enlightened people, to have weight, much less decisive influence, in a question of this nature.

Your memorialists will not deny that most of the original slave-holding states are free from blame with respect to the introduction of negro slavery, and its continuance until the present time, among them; that its immediate, total abolition, is incompatible with their safety, and even with genuine benevolence to the blacks; and that, in permitting its admission in the new states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, Congress pursued a policy perhaps indispensable for the general security of our brethren of the south. But, for its toleration in the territories remaining to the union, we cannot perceive that overruling necessity, upon which we would insist, as the only defence of which it is susceptible; we can distinguish no reasons which did not exist in the case of the territory northwest of the Ohio; nor can we believe, that slavery, though it should be restricted to its present range, may not be gradually extirpated by direct efforts.

The extension of this moral pestilence over the vast countries beyond the Mississippi, so far from promising to contribute, as has been asserted, to its universal extinction in the end, would, in our opinion, have a tendency absolutely the reverse; and this is one of the features which give it, to our eyes, an aspect of double malignity. We do not know that there would be a considerable emigration of slave-holders, into those countries; but we are certain that the slaves now held there, and those who might be introduced from whatever quarter, would have a rapid, indefinite augmentation. Such as should be abstracted from the east of the Mississippi, must speedily be replaced by natural increase, for which greater scope would be given; and on both sides of the river, this population could not fail, by quick advances, to reach the maximum of number allowed by the means of subsistence. A greater disproportion in favour of the whites might be produced in the old states; but it could not be so great as to obviate altogether, the motives which now prevent a general enfranchisement, or to compensate for the multiplication which must take place on the new theatre of the prolific curse. This multiplication would, manifestly, render such an enfranchisement there, more difficult and improbable. We need not remark to your honourable body, how little the cause of universal emancipation is likely to gain, by the extension of the practice and habit of slave-holding.

There are other views of this topic, not less disheartening and decisive. The vast country in question, being opened as a lawful mart for negro slaves, their price every where, would be enhanced; and few more formidable obstacles to their manumission can be imagined, than the enhancement of their value as property. Avarice would be excited to another deplorable effect. Clandestine importations from abroad—which it may be pronounced almost impossible for the federal government to suppress, when the temptations of gain are strong—would be prosecuted with additional and sustained vigour; and while they continued, plans of gradual abolition would be futile. It would, moreover, be relying too much upon human virtue, to expect, that any scheme of colonization, looking to more than a mere riddance of the vicious or burdensome part of the black population, would be zealously pursued by the original slave-holding states, while they should have, for whatever numbers they might please to throw off, or could breed, a constant outlet of the nature of a lucrative auction.

If this disposition of a part of their slaves, should lessen, for a time, the dangers of their domestic situation, ultimately it must produce a contrary effect; and they would have to lament, that the populous communities in their neighbourhood, were not entirely composed of freemen, upon whose unembarrassed aid they could count, in the hour of peril. If the exclusion of slavery from the tracts beyond the Mississippi, might operate to exclude from them a portion of our southern brethren, its prevalence would be still more likely to debar a greater number of another description of emigrants, certainly not less eligible and respectable. Upon the comparative value of the labour of the freeman and the slave, and of the creations, whether moral or physical, resulting from the exclusive industry of the first; upon the greater or less strength, dignity, and influence, provided for the American empire, by the absence or presence of bondage in so considerable a division of it, your memorialists will forbear any remarks, because details of expediency are,

we apprehend, altogether insignificant, if not unworthy, on an occasion like the present. Your honourable body will adopt another standard of rectitude; and will not, if you possess the power to act as the common rights of mankind, and the paramount laws of the moral world would require, disappoint the fond hopes of those true Americans and philanthropists, who rejoiced in the bloodless acquisition of Louisiana, not merely for the noble example set in the mode, and the utility of the territorial possession, but because it opened a prospect of the final rescue of the greater portion of that immense province from the curse of negro slavery.

Before we bring this frank address to a conclusion, your memorialists beg leave to disclaim all design or inclination to cast reproach upon our fellow citizens of the slave-holding states. Their situation as to the negro population is, we know, full of difficulty. To redress it, may, hitherto, have been impracticable; and we do not question the liberality of their dispositions. We owe it to them to believe, that they will lose no time in entering upon a course of remedy by gradual abolition and separation, in which we think it the duty, as it is the interest, and should be the ambition, of the entire union, to co-operate by every mode. We cannot be surprised, though we may greatly lament, if, in the expectation of finding some relief from the evil which they acknowledge to be so fearful and oppressive, they should be not unwilling to see prepared for it, beyond the Mississippi, a larger vent than is now afforded in the south-west. Minds of the finest texture and most generous aspirations, are insensibly warped by a deep personal interest; its illusions are readily mistaken for the dictates of wisdom and humanity; the scheme of action which seems to give assurance of present ease and profit, will draw to its side the energies of imagination and the faculties of argument; and hence it is, we presume, that we have seen some of the most splendid talents and imposing reputations of which this nation can boast, employed to extort your acquiescence in the indefinite expansion and duration of hereditary servitude!

We may be trespassing too far upon your patience, but we cannot refrain from adding, that we are not so easily reconciled to the pretensions ascribed—erroneously we trust—to the inhabitants of the Missouri Territory. It would appear to your memorialists an alarming distemperature, an unpardonable infatuation, in any body of freemen, not impelled by the exigency of self-defence or subsistence, to aim at entailing on their posterity, a manifold plague, of which the real character is so distinctly marked. The *wilful* establishment of slavery—the ability to invade the natural rights of man—the *abuse* of power—never ranked among the *rights* properly so called and understood, of any political sovereignty. That sovereignty which transcends and disposes of all others, possesses not the faculty to do evil. The liberty and independence of the citizen in this republic, are not deemed the less perfect, because it is denied to him to mutilate the person, or pillage the dwelling, of his neighbour. As there is a moral and legal competency restricting the will and force of individuals, so there is a moral competency circumscribing the claims and capacity of states. Civil society itself is defined to be an institution of equity and beneficence; under which the commission of a wrong, is not to be challenged as an immunity, by whatever agent. No external treaty could impose upon the American government the obligation of permitting the organization of crime within the limits of its jurisdiction: Nor can it be, we conceive, the privilege of any community formed or brought under its auspices, to demand from it such license. The one which would be associated to this union, now or hereafter, must be so upon the principles of justice and philanthropy, *which are those of the constitution;* and in conformity with the honour and welfare of the whole American people—the ends for which the authority to admit new states was conferred upon the Federal Legislature.

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Under pretence of an address to the editors of the Edinburgh Review, on their late calumnies, "An American" has occupied many columns of the National Intelligencer, by an attempt to show the mischiefs that will be produced by colonization societies and by the friends of the abolition of the slave trade. In a spirit worthy of such a cause, he sneers with the utmost malignity at the *benevolence* and *virtue* of Wilberforce and Clarkson, and attributes to them the massacre at St. Domingo, and the disturbances among the blacks at Barbadoes. "Men," he observes, "without power, civil or military, cannot do mischief on a grand scale, unless they are *very good*, or believed to be so." Every benevolent undertaking that he has occasion to speak of, receives the supreme contempt of this vindicator of the nation. The civilization of Africa and the improvement of the Indians, are pronounced to be entirely impracticable. "This opinion," he says, "will not be readily adopted by those who get money as well as character, by devoting themselves to the service of the Indians." The interference of Mr. Wilberforce has produced great evils to Africa; the trade is still conducted and with a more terrible devastation of human life than before! It cannot be suppressed! And if it could, the writer would doubtless humanely reject it, for according to the evidence of an Af-

rican chief in 1766, it has been the means of preserving the lives of thousands of prisoners of war.

If after so many exertions have been made to free us from the curse of slavery we must still hear it advocated, we cannot but rejoice that its defence has fallen into the hands of a writer, whose attacks upon every attempt to do good sufficiently show "what manner of man he is."

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The editors of the National Intelligencer "witness with profound regret," the meetings for expressing the public opinion upon the Missouri question.—"The creation of geographical parties is one of the least of the evils they apprehend from a further agitation of this question, in the spirit in which it has commenced." We should be glad if the editors would state explicitly *what evils* they apprehend. There is something rotten in the cause that cannot bear investigation. Do they fear the creation of a revolutionary spirit among the slaves? Let them provide for their safety by surrounding themselves with freemen. Believing as we do, that the question now becoming so serious is the most important that has been debated since the establishment of our constitution, we earnestly hope that the friends of freedom and of our national prosperity will exert themselves to the utmost, to eradicate from our land the *great principle of evil.*

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The letter in page 345, on the *mines* of the western country, contains a great body of information, and well deserves public attention. It is long, but we found it impracticable to make it shorter, for it contains nothing superfluous.

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'It seems,' says a New York paper, 'to be a general opinion, that the council of appointment should be taken away, and the power given to the governor and senate. Exertions are making by all parties to procure an alteration of the present system.'

Record.

England.—"We observe," says the Boston Yankee, "with much pleasure the existence of a Society for the protection of Religious Liberty, and that men of character and influence are enrolled amongst its members. Its design is, to lighten the burdens imposed on Dissenters from the established Church, and to exhibit, with clearness of reasoning, the natural rights of each christian denomination to equal privileges."

There is an account in the London Evangelical Magazine of the annual meeting of this society, in May last. Sir James Mackintosh was in the chair. The society appears to be active. They passed resolutions in praise of preceding committees, who had contributed to obtain the amended toleration act—to procure the recognition of more liberal principles in the administration of India, and to defend the rights of Dissenters and Methodists. The present committee has endeavoured to procure an exemption from tolls on Sundays for Dissenters and Methodists attending their own places of public worship; which burden appears to be peculiar to them:—they have presented 50 guineas each to two dissenting meeting houses to resist claims for poor rates: their resistance, they lament, was unsuccessful, and the society recommends to them to apply for an act of parliament to remedy the evil. The society reprobate the operation of the Test and Corporation acts on Dissenters, as a profanation of religious sacraments to secular purposes. They say,

"When this meeting consider the local persecutions which obstruct liberty of worship—the hostile spirit which many clergymen of the established church continue to manifest—the vexations of which the perverted poor-laws are made the instruments—the parliamentary measures incompatible with the past privileges of dissenters that require constant attention—and the more combined and progressive labours of the established church, not merely to perpetuate but to extend its power, they cannot but perceive the increasing importance of vigilance and union among all the friends of religious liberty of every denomination, and must recommend, as their general representative, the Protestant Society, which includes all parties within its protection, to universal and more zealous support."

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At the meeting at Liverpool on the 29th September, Lord Sefton presiding, a petition was made to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Manchester murders, "with respect to which we believe," they observe, "from the answer which your Royal Highness was lately advised to give to the Common Council

of London, that the full truth has not yet been suffered to reach the throne."

And yet, they proceed to state, the assembly was dispersed by military authority, under pretence of arresting certain individuals, before any effort to take them by the civil authority; in consequence of which nearly 400 were wounded, of whom six have died. Atrocious as are these proceedings, their sorrow and indignation are aggravated by the systematic opposition to inquiring into them. Inquests of the dead have been unlawfully held; attempts have been made to exclude the public from the coroner's court; proceedings have been adjourned when witnesses were ready; and the Manchester magistrates have refused to receive depositions against the military, when supported by proper evidence. Indignant at the conduct of the ministry, who, upon the report of the parties concerned, have approved of their conduct, they earnestly implore an immediate investigation, either by a parliament convened for the purpose, or by any other means, "and this inquiry they are persuaded, can alone soothe the resentment, and allay the agitation which now unhappily pervade this country.

"The loyalty of Englishmen consists in a rational attachment to their sovereign and to the laws of their country; and your petitioners anxiously hope that your Royal Highness, by graciously interfering on this solemn occasion to promote an appeal to those laws will obtain for yourself the blessings of a grateful people."

London, Oct. 23.

A material depression of the funds took place yesterday, amounting in consols to nearly 1½ per ct. The state of the country, and the meditated measures of government, are the ostensible causes of this fall.

The papers from England are of more than usual importance. The government begins to express alarm at the numerous meetings of the people, and as a measure of precaution an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately added to the protecting force of the country.

The information received from different parts, of the kingdom (says the Courier) of the progress of sedition, becomes, as it might have been expected, of more and more importance. The Radicals, rejoicing in the impulse given to their cause by the few foolish whigs whom they have deluded, no longer conceal their detestable projects, but speak openly and without disguise, of the revolution already begun.

The great meeting in the county of York was to be held early in November. Earl Fitzwilliam, lord lieutenant of the county, now 73 years of age, who was to head the meeting, has been removed from office by the prince regent.

The Oldham inquest was finished, and it was understood the coroner's jury had agreed upon a verdict of *wilful murder* against the Manchester magistrates and cavalry; but it is said the verdict would not be promulgated till after the 1st December, in order to give time for parliament to pass a bill of indemnity.

Parliament is summoned by proclamation to meet on the 23d November.

Mr. Carlile has been found guilty of blasphemy for selling Paine's Age of Reason.

The London Morning Chronicle asserts, that the liberty of the press has been destroyed in Bavaria, lest the principles of freedom should spread further.

The London Gazette of Oct. 23d, announces the appointment of the earl of Dalhousie, to be governor in chief and captain general of the Canadas; and major general Kemp, lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

It is said that in a shower of 55 minutes, at Falmouth, (Ja.) there fell 11¾ inches of water.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 23.

The digging up of the bodies of Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon, and Louis Bonaparte, son of the ex-king of Holland, took place on the night of the 19th of this month. They were removed from the chapel of the castle of St. Lue Taverney, now belonging to the duke of Bourbon, to the vault of the church of the village. Such acts always make an unfavourable impression on the minds of the people, who do not like to see the ashes of the dead disturbed, and who can only attribute to a hatred which they can have no conception of, the animosity which pursues in the bosom of the tomb the remains of an obscure old man, and those of a child who was incapable of inspiring the hatred of any one.

The French government have abolished the *droits d'aubaine* (by which the effects of foreigners dying in France were inherited by the crown).

The vintage has been so great in the department of La Haute Marne, that the price of casks has suddenly risen, and great embarrassment is experienced for the want of them.

The French chambers are to assemble on the 15th of November.

A central committee at Paris, on the 24th of September, awarded upwards of 300 medals to successful manufacturers, and they

were presented by the king with suitable remarks.

It is said that there are 15,000 Englishmen in Paris.

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The emperor of Russia has abolished the liberty of the press in Poland.

An Antwerp article of Sept. 27th says, the repairs and building of the fortifications in the Netherlands, are going forward at an incalculable expense. The duke of Wellington had suggested various alterations and additions, during his recent tour. It is said the expense is to be paid by England.

The session of the States General was opened at the Hague on the 18th October.

The mob has attacked the Jews in Denmark, and successfully resisted the civil authority.

It is said that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have greatly augmented their military array.

Egypt.—Late accounts from this country, represent it in the most thriving condition; no longer are the roads infested by robbers; agriculture and commerce flourish; a number of new manufactures are established; the plantations of cotton and of sugar both succeed; the silk manufactures are not so far advanced, but great quantities of mulberry trees are planted for the growth of the silk worm; sail cloth, and cotton of a most transcendent whiteness, are brought to great perfection there; and a cloth work manufactory is shortly to be erected.

There is an Englishman now resident at the village of Radam on the Nile, in Egypt, a considerable distance from Cairo, who was engaged in a concern with the Pacha for the purpose of refining Egyptian sugar, and distilling rum from the molasses obtained. A recent traveller asserts that he has completely succeeded; that the sugar is equal to any loaf sugar we see in Europe; and the *rum* so excellent, that all the great Turks are forgetting the sober and salutary precepts of the Koran. [*Lond. pap.*

By a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the total value of corn, grain, meal and flour, imported into Great Britain, was in

1812	£2,903,753	10	6	$12,905,571 22
1813	4,975,608	2	2	22,113,813 81
1814	4,478,131	4	0	19,902,805 33
1815	2,192,685	1	0	9,745,266 89
1816	2,343,891	0	6	10,417,293 44
1817	7,763,895	0	4	34,506,200 08
1818	13,271,629	3	0	58,985,018 44
1st qr. 1819	2,249,164	6	0	9,996,285 78
Total				$178,572,254 98

Being an annual average importation of bread stuffs into Great Britain, of twenty-five millions of dollars.

Cayenne.

The exports of Cayenne for last year consisted of 456,114 lb. of Sugar: 427,378 lb. Rocou; 105,146 lb. Cloves; 79,079 lb. Coffee; 97,188 lb. Clove Tails; 11,000 lb. Cocoa; 41,678 gallons Molasses; 87,000 lb. Manioc; 18,000 lb. Rice; 400 lb. Nutmegs; 2,546 Hides; 481,629 lb. Cotton; 12,096 lb. Coloured Wood; 500 lb. Pepper; 32278 ft. Planks.

Texas.—We certainly do things on a prodigious great scale in this country! The grand expedition to Texas, under general Long, is said by an officer on the Sabine (at camp Ripley) to have never exceeded 70 men, officers and privates. The whole is now dispersed and broken up. General Long has gone to Galveston to Lafitte. The officers and men are every day returning, many without money or food.

The legislature of Tennessee have unanimously voted an appropriation of 500,000 dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of that state.

Gen. John Clark has been elected governor of Georgia, in place of governor Rabun, deceased.

The New York Savings Bank.—The receipts on Monday the 15th, and on Saturday the 20th inst. amounted to 5,201 dollars. The number of depositors was 97, of which 44 were renewals.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society.—The rapid increase of deposites in this institution, is a circumstance of high satisfaction to those who are interested for the condition of those for whose benefit it was established.

On the first day of November the deposites amounted to $91,936 80, of which during the month of October, there had been deposited $4,586 01.

It should be made known to every one that the institution is open for deposites at No. 5, south Sixth street, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 until 7 o'clock, P. M. that sums of from one dollar and upwards are received from any one, and which bear interest as soon as they amount to five dollars, and which are always at the command of the depositor, he or she complying with the regulations of the society. [*Amer. D. Adv.*

Census of New York.—We have received the official return of the census taken by order of the corporation; from which it appears, that there are one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven inhabitants in the ten wards of this city; giving an increase within three years of 19,038. In this census there are 46,783 males, 51,187 females, 6,560 male aliens, 5,204 female aliens,

3,844 male coloured people, 5,829 females of colour; 95 male slaves, 155 female slaves. And it appears, that in three years, there has been a *decrease* in slaves to the number of 367. We are of opinion, that the total number exceeds 120,000, and that the city rapidly increases. [*National Advocate.*

Schoharie County, N. Y.—We understand from a correspondent, that it was satisfactorily ascertained, at the late fair in this county, that the crop of wheat has been so abundant the present season, as to allow one hundred thousand bushels for market, over and above what would be necessary for its own consumption; and that of rye, corn, and other grain, there would also be a surplus of between two and three hundred thousand bushels. [*Alb. Gaz.*

Albany, Nov. 12.

A quarry of coloured marble, of great beauty, has very recently been discovered at Cherry-Valley, in Otsego county, a specimen of which has been sent to us. It is of a light brown, interspersed occasionally with white spots, indicative, as it would appear, of minute organic remains; of this last, however, we do not feel confident, having only viewed it during the cloudy state of the atmosphere. It receives a beautiful polish.

New York, Nov. 17.

Wheat.—Letters from Kentucky mention, that Wheat is now selling in that country at *half a dollar* a bushel. We are credibly informed, that wheat is selling at the same price in the western part of the state of New York. Our informant adds, that he knew of one case in which a farmer told a sheriff who had called to levy an execution, that he would instantly pay the whole debt and costs, if the officer would receive his wheat in payment at twenty-five cents a bushel; and that the offer was rejected. [*Commercial Adv.*

Vevay, Oct. 28.

Wine.—The season for making wine is just over—and notwithstanding the uncommon dry season, the vine-dressers near Vevay have made four thousand eight hundred and ninety two gallons.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.

Auction Sale most extraordinary!—On Monday last sixty odd dollars of Kentucky bank paper, was sold at Charlestown, for twenty-five dollars, current paper of Indiana.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Wolcott Admx. vs. Van Santvoord.

This case involved a question, which has for a long time perplexed the courts in England; and on which not only professional gentlemen, but the mercantile community of the country have been much divided. It was decided at the late October term of the supreme court of this state, and the decision is to the following effect. That in actions on notes or bills payable at a *particular place*, as against the *maker* of the note or the acceptor of the bill, it is not necessary for the plaintiff to allege or prove a presentment of the note or bill, for payment, at the time and place specified; but that the non-existence of the fact of presentment is matter of defence only —to be available when the defendant shows that *he* was ready at the day and place to pay. [*Utica Gazette.*

The quantities of potatoes exported from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for two months up to the 23d of October last, amounted to 97,500 bushels. The export for the whole of the present season, is estimated at 150,000 bushels. The price opened at 25 cents, rose to 30, and has settled at 25. At this rate 40,000 dollars will be realized by the New Hampshire farmers in that part of the state, on that single article.

Miscellany.

CORRESPONDENCE

Communicated to the Columbian, by the committee of publication, in behalf of the New York Corresponding Association, for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

From Mr. Haines to Mr. Schoolcraft.

Sir—Understanding that you have recently explored our western country, and acquired much useful knowledge, concerning the mineralogy of that section of our union, I would respectfully solicit your answer to the following inquiries:—

1. To what extent are the lead and other mines, worked in that country, by government or by individuals?

2. What are the most valuable mines discovered?

3. To what extent and advantage might the mines be worked in that country?

4. Are the laws of Congress, and the laws of the state and territories, well calculated to render the mines productive?

Your answer to all, or to any one, of the foregoing inquiries, will be laid before the *New York Corresponding Association for the promotion of Internal Improvements.* On behalf of our society, I can tender you an assurance, that your efforts and sacrifices, to extend the dominions and augment the treasures of science, are viewed with a just appreciation of their merits; and we cannot but hope, that the avails of your ardent and persevering researches, into our mineral kingdom, will be speedily laid before the American public, and greeted with that pride and elevation of feeling, which a great national acquisition, of such a character, is calculated to inspire. With due consideration,

CHARLES G. HAINES.

Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft.
New York, Oct. 1819.

Mr. Schoolcraft in Answer.

New York, Oct. 8, 1819.

Sir—In reply to your communication of the 14th inst. I submit the subjoined remarks on the following questions:

1. *To what extent are the lead, and other mines, worked in our western country, either by the United States government, or by individuals?*

In the extensive region to which this inquiry has allusion, are found numerous ores, salts, ochres, and other useful minerals; and the catalogue is daily increasing by the discovery of new substances, which promise to become important to the commerce of the western country; but the only mines worked are those of lead, iron and coal.

The lead mines are situated in Missouri Territory (formerly Upper Louisiana) and extend on the western bank of the Mississippi for a distance of about 100 miles by 40 in width, comprising the present counties of Washington, St. Genevieve, Jefferson, and Madison. The first lead ore was discovered by Philip Francis Renault and M. La Motte, acting under the authority of the *company of the west*, as early as 1720. Since which period the number of mines has been annually increasing by new discoveries, under the jurisdiction which has been successively exercised over that country by France, Spain, and the United States. The number of mines now worked is 45: *thirty-nine* of which are in Washington county, *three* in St. Genevieve, *one* in Madison, and *two* in Jefferson. The quantity of lead annually smelted from the crude ore, I have estimated at 3,000,000 of pounds, and the number of hands to whom it furnishes employment, at 1100. A considerable proportion of these, are, however, farmers, who only turn their attention to mining a part of the year, when their farms do not require their labour; the others are professed smelters and miners, including blacksmiths, and others, whose services are constantly required. The price of lead at the mines is now $4 *per cwt.* It is worth $4 50 on the banks of the Mississippi, at Genevieve and Herculaneum, and is quoted at $7 in Philadelphia.—The ore exclusively worked is the common galena, or sulphuret of lead, with a broad glittering grain. It is found in detached pieces and beds in alluvial soil, and in veins in limestone rock, and accompanied by sulphate of barytes, calcareous spar, blende, quartz, and pyrites. It melts easily, yielding in the large way, from 60 to 75 per cent. of pure metal. By chemical analysis I procured 82 per cent. of metallic lead from a specimen of common ore at Mine au Burton. The residue is chiefly sulphur, with a little carbonate of lime and silex. It contains no silver, at least, none which can be detected by the usual tests.

All the lead smelted at these mines is transported in carts and wagons to the banks of the Mississippi, and deposited for shipment at Herculaneum or St. Genevieve. The different mines are situated at various distances from 30 to 45 miles in the interior; and the cost of transportation may be averaged at 75 cents per cwt. In summer when the roads are in good order, it may be procured at 50 cents; but in the spring and fall when the roads are cut up, it will cost one dollar. The transportation from Herculaneum and St. Genevieve to New Orleans may now be procured at 70 cents per cwt. This is less than the sum paid, previous to the introduction of steam boats on the Mississippi, and its tributary streams. Hence it costs more to convey a hundred weight of lead 40 miles by land, in wagons and carts, then to transport the same, 1200 miles (the distance from Herculaneum to New Orleans) by steam boats. An improvement of the streams of the mine country, so as to render them navigable at all seasons for keel boats and barges, is therefore a subject of the first moment. The Merrimack river, a stream of 200 miles in length, and a hundred yards wide at its mouth, which enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis, draws its waters from the mining counties of Washington, Jefferson, St. Genevieve, and the unincorporated wilderness in the S. E. and the mining counties of Franklin and St. Louis on the N. W. and its south eastern tributaries meander throughout the mine tract. The principal of these are Big River, and Mineral Fork, which are navigable in spring and fall for keel boats of a small size, and might, I believe, be rendered so, throughout the year, at an inconsiderable expense.

The lead mines are exclusively worked by individuals, either under the authority of leases, obtained from the United States for a limited time; on lands which were granted by the French or Spanish, and the titles to which have been subsequently confirmed by the United States; or, on unconformed lands; or *in violation of existing laws.*

There are few sections of the valley of the Mississippi which are not characterized by iron and coal. Iron ore is abundant on the Ohio and its tributaries, particularly on the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Muskingum. It is worked at several founderies, in the counties of Fayette, Armstrong, and Alleghe-ny, in Pennsylvania. The most noted furnaces are at Brownsville, on the Youghiogany, from which the extensive founderies at Pittsburgh are chiefly supplied with pig iron. It is, also, worked at Zanesville on the Muskingum, and on Bush Creek, in Ohio; and a foundery at Cincinnati, and another at Louisville, in Kentucky, are supplied with pig iron from the latter place. The ore is chiefly of that kind, called the argillaceous oxide, and produces iron which is well adapted for steam engine machinery, and for hollow ware.

Stone coal, of an excellent quality, is abundant at Pittsburgh, where it is largely consumed in iron founderies, glass furnaces and other manufactories, and also in private dwellings. The most extensive pits or galleries, are situated immediately opposite the city on *Coal Hill*, where it has been pursued 8 or 900 yards into the hill. It is found breaking out on the banks of the Allegheny at several places nigh at Kittanning, where beds of it have been opened, and I have even observed traces of it in the vicinity of Olean, near the head of Genessee river, in the state of New York. On the Monongahela it extends by

Williamsport, Brownsville and Greensburgh, to the vicinity of Morgantown in Virginia; and such is the abundance of this mineral, and the uniformity and regularity which the geological structure of this part of the country presents, that there is no considerable section of it, within a circle of 200 miles in diameter round Pittsburgh, which does not afford beds of good inflammable coal. Pursuing the Ohio down from Pittsburgh, it is successively worked at Wellsburgh, Wheeling, Zanesville on the Muskingum, Galliopolis, and Maysville. In Illinois, on Great Muddy river, and at Alton; in Missouri at Florissant, and on Osage river; and in Arkansaw on the Washitaw river, it is abudant.

II. *What mines have been discovered?*

V. *Where are the most valuable mines to be found in the Western country?*

The reply to these inquiries has been, in part, anticipated by the preceding details. Lead and other mines, are, however, found in several other sections of the western country. An extensive body of lead ore is found at Prairie du Chien on the east bank of Mississippi, about 500 miles above St. Louis. The ore is in the state of a sulphuret, is easily reduced, and yields about 62½ per cent. of metal. These mines are worked in an imperfect manner by the savages, the Sacs and Foxes, the original owners of the soil; and considerable quantities are annually brought down to St. Louis by the north west traders. Lead ore is also found on the river Desmoines of the Mississippi, where it was formerly worked by the French—on the Osage, Gasconade, and Mine river of the Missouri; on the White river, and its tributaries; on St. Francis, and on the Arkansaw, where it is combined with a proportion of silver. It is also found at *Cave-in-Rock*, Gallatin county, Illinois, accompanied by fluor spar; at Drennon's Lick, and Millersburgh, in Kentucky; and on New River, at Austinville, in Wythe county, Virginia. At the latter place it has been worked without interruption for nearly 50 years, and the mines still continue to be wrought. The ore is galena, accompanied by the carbonate of lead, and the earthy oxide of lead, the latter of which is worked in the large way, as is said, to a profit.

The sulphuret of zinc, is found in Washington county, Missouri, in considerable quantities, and there is reason to conclude, that should the purposes of trade require it, a supply of this metal for domestic consumption, could be procured in that territory.

Copper has been found in a metallic state, on Great Muddy river; and at Harrisonville, Monroe county, Illinois, and a grant of land made to the renowned Renault, in 1723, at Old Fiora, on the Illinois river, specifies the existence of a copper mine upon it; but the most remarkable bodies of copper which the globe affords, are stated to exist on the western shores of Lake Superior, and on the head of the Mississippi. It is found in the metallic state, but accompanied also by the sulphuret and carbonate of copper. The ores stretch over a very extensive region, and have been traced as low as the falls of St. Anthony. There is, indeed, reason to believe, that there is one general vein of copper ores extending from the west bank of Great Muddy river, in Illinois, in a north west direction to the western shore of Lake Superior, as all the streams, so far as observed, which flow either north or south at right angles with such a line, afford traces of copper. Thus the Kaskaskia, the Illinois, and its tributaries, the St. Pierre, Ousconsing, and southern forks of the Wabash and Miami, all furnish specimens of copper, accompanied by lead, zinc, and iron. An attempt was made by president Adams to have the copper mines of the north west explored, but I know not what success attended the undertaking. Considering the certainty with which all travellers, since the days of Carver, have spoken of the existence of these mines, with the daily concurrent testimony of traders from that quarter and their great importance in a national point of view, it is matter of surprise that they have been so long neglected. Is not the present, an auspicious time for authorizing a mission into that quarter for the purpose of exploring its physical geography?

Iron is a mineral common to all parts of the western country. One of its most remarkable localities is the head of the river St. Francis, in Missouri territory, where it extends through a considerable part of Madison and Washington counties. The most noted body is called the *Iron Mountain*, which is situated about 40 miles west of the Mississippi, in Bellevieu, Washington county. The ore is here found in mountain masses, and continues the southern extremity of a lofty ridge of hills, which consists chiefly of red granite, but terminates in the southern part of the township on a rich alluvial plain, in a mass of solid ore. It is chiefly the micaceous oxide, accompanied by the red oxide, and by iron glance. It melts very easily, producing a soft malleable iron.

Coal is not les common, and may be considered among those extensive mineral formations, which stretch in so remarkable a manner throughout the vast basin, included between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains. Salt and gypsum may also be referred to the same great geological formations, as they are to be traced, accompanying each other, from the western section of New York to the south banks of the Arkansaw, where immense quantities of salt and of gypsum exist. Chalk, flint, ochres of various kinds, saltpetre, alum, reddle, soapstone, plumbago, oil stone, serpentine, marble, burhstone, &c. may be enumerated among the useful minerals of less importance, which characterize that region.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Without pretending to give an opinion upon the practicability of the extensive western and northern navigation, by means of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Allegheny, &c., we will merely observe, that there never has been any great work accomplished, the authors and advocates

of which were not at first considered enthusiastic and visionary. We are fully convinced that a great turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of Pennsylvania. We make the following extract from the Pittsburg Gazette.

'Our western feelings were a few days since highly gratified, on finding in the executive of Pennsylvania, a warm advocate for the completion of a substantial turnpike to Pittsburg, and for the clearing out of the river as far as the Virginia line. He appeared much surprised at learning the trifling amount which is with us deemed sufficient for this latter undertaking, and seemed to think that a rational legislature could not hesitate a moment to make the necessary appropriation to carry it into effect; as for the road, he is undoubtedly impressed with a full conviction of the necessity of its being made.

'At the same time, however, that we hail this tone of feeling in our governor, so grateful to every citizen on this side of Chambersburgh, we must confess that Mr. Findlay is the only individual we met to the east of the Susquehanna who appeared convinced of the importance of these improvements. In all companies they were allowed to be clever undertakings enough, but they were usually placed upon a footing with county roads and township bridges. The truth is, just as we fearfully anticipated last session; the enchanter Breck has spread a delusive prospect before the eyes of that portion of our fellow citizens of the interior, who are disposed to be patriotic, that will probably divert all their attention from what is practicable and useful, to the wildest schemes that ever entered into the head of a theorist. Our western members must therefore make up their minds to encounter opposition, ignorance and folly, in all their varieties, with this consolation to support them, that the executive is decidedly favourable to western improvement, and is unequivocally a practical man.

'When Mr. Breck first gave his ideas to the world, we offered up to his genius the homage of our respect, but we trembled at the effect they would have in diverting the attention of our fellow citizens from the solid and substantial policy of finishing one great road from east to west. Consequently we combated at the very outset every part of the plan. We considered the attempt a century too soon; but even if it could be realized, we feel convinced that in the present state of our affairs and population, it would be useless, and in a great measure unemployed. As for rendering the Juniata navigable to the point contemplated, we hesitate not to declare that it is an absolute absurdity; and the objects which are to be gained by connecting the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, are unworthy of the attention of a great state, when placed in competition with the practicable, splendid design of securing to Pennsylvania the carrying trade of all the west, by means of a *Roman way.*'

JAMES WATT.

Ascribed to an eminent writer.

Death is still busy in our high places; and it is with great pain that we find ourselves called upon, so soon after the loss of Mr. Playfair, to record the decease of another of our illustrious countrymen, and one to whom mankind has been still more largely indebted. Mr. James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, died on the 25th ult. at his seat of Heathfield, near Birmingham, in the 84th year of his age.

This name, fortunately, needs no commemoration of ours; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputable and unenvied honours; and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have "gathered all its fame." We have said that Mr. Watt was the great *improver* of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in its structure, or vast in its utility, he should rather be described as its *inventor.* It was by his inventions that its actions was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. By his admirable contrivances, it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility; for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease, and precision, and ductility, with which they can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant that can pick up a pin or rend an oak is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it, draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors, cut steel into ribands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the benefits which these inventions have conferred upon the country. There is no branch of industry that has not been indebted to them; and in all the most material, they have not only widened most magnificently the field of its exertions, but multiplied a thousand fold the amount of its productions. It is our improved steam-engine that has fought the battles of Europe, and exalted and sustained, through the late tremendous contest, the political greatness of our land. It is the same great power which now enables us to pay the interest of our debt, and to maintain the arduous struggle in which we are still engaged, with the skill and capital of countries less oppressed with taxation. But these are poor and narrow views of its importance. It has increased indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessible all over the world the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned, completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure

foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power, which are to aid and reward the labours of after generations. It is to the genius of one man too that all this is mainly owing; and certainly no man ever before bestowed such a gift on his kind. The blessing is not only universal, but unbounded; and the fabled inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind than the inventor of our present steam-engine.

This will be the fame of Watt with future generations; and it is sufficient for his race and his country. But to those to whom he more immediately belonged, who lived in his society and enjoyed his conversation, it is not, perhaps, the character in which he will be most frequently recalled—most deeply lamented—or even most highly admired. Independently of his great attainments in mechanics, Mr. Watt was an extraordinary, and in many respects a wonderful man. Perhaps no individual in his age possessed so much and such varied and exact information—had read so much, or remembered what he had read so accurately and so well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodising power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stories of miscellaneous knowledge were immense—and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them. It seemed as if every subject that was casually started in conversation with him, had been that which he had been last occupied in studying and exhausting; such was the copiousness, the precision, and the admirable clearness of the information which he poured out upon it without effort or hesitation. Nor was this promptitude and compass of knowledge confined in any degree to the studies connected with his ordinary pursuits. That he should have been minutely and extensively skilled in chemistry and the arts, and in most of the branches of physical science, might perhaps have been conjectured; but it could not have been inferred from his usual occupations, and probably is not generally known, that he was curiously learned in many branches of antiquity, metaphysics, medicine, and etymology, and perfectly at home in all the details of architecture, music, and law. He was well acquainted too with most of the modern languages, and familiar with their most recent literature. Nor was it at all extraordinary to hear the great mechanician and engineer detailing and expounding, for hours together, the metaphysical theories of the German logicians, or criticising the measures or the matter of the German poetry.

His astonishing memory was aided, no doubt, in a great measure, by a still higher and rarer faculty—by his power of digesting and arranging in its proper place all the information he received, and of casting aside and rejecting as it were instinctively whatever was worthless or immaterial. Every conception that was suggested to his mind seemed instantly to take its place among its other rich furniture, and to be condensed into the smallest and most convenient form. He never appeared, therefore, to be at all incumbered or perplexed with the verbiage of the dull books he perused, or the idle talk to which he listened; but to have at once extracted, by a kind of intellectual alchemy, all that was worthy of attention, and to have reduced it to his own use, to its true value and to its simplest form. And thus it often happened, that a great deal more was learned from his brief and vigorous account of the theories and arguments of tedious writers, than an ordinary student could ever have derived from the most faithful study of the originals; and that errors and absurdities became manifest from the mere clearness and plainness of his statement of them, which might have deluded and perplexed most of his hearers without that invaluable assistance.

It is needless to say, that with those vast resources, his conversation was at all times rich and instructive in no ordinary degree; but it was, if possible, still more pleasing than wise, and had all the charms of familiarity, with all the substantial treasures of knowledge. No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. He rather liked to talk, at least in his latter years; but though he took a considerable share of the conversation, he rarely suggested the topics on which it was to turn, but readily and quietly took up whatever was presented by those around him, and astonished the idle and barren propounders of an ordinary theme, by the treasures which he drew from the mine which they had unconsciously opened. He generally seemed, indeed, to have no choice or predilection for one subject of discourse rather than another, but allowed his mind, like a great cyclopedia, to be opened at any letter his associates might choose to turn up, and only endeavoured to select from his inexhaustible stores what might be best adapted to the taste of his present hearers. As to their capacity, he gave himself no trouble; and, indeed such was his singular talent for making all things plain, clear, and intelligible, that scarcely any one could be aware of such a deficiency in his presence. His talk, too, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn discoursing, but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasure. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularity, which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. There was a little air of affected testiness, and a tone of pretended rebuke and contradiction, with which he used to address his younger friends, that was always felt by them as an endearing mark of his kindness and familiarity, and prized accordingly far beyond all the solemn compliments that ever

proceeded from the lips of authority. His voice was deep and powerful, though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, which harmonised admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off to the greatest advantage the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered with the same grave brow and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. There was nothing of effort indeed, or impatience, any more of pride or levity, in his demeanour; and there was a finer expression of reposing strength, and mild self-possession in his manner, than we ever recollect to have met with in any other person. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade and pretensions; and, indeed, never failed to put all such impostors out of countenance, by the manly plainness and honest intrepidity of his language and deportment.

In his temper and dispositions he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous and considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed any indications of talent, or applied to him for patronage or advice. His health, which was delicate from his youth upwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years; and he preserved, up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety which had illuminated his happiest days. His friends in this part of the country never saw him more full of intellectual vigour and colloquial animation, never more delightful or more instructive, than in his last visit to Scotland in autumn, 1817. Indeed, it was after that time that he applied himself, with all the ardour of early life, to the invention of a machine for mechanically copying all sorts of sculpture and statuary, and distributed among his friends some of its earliest performances, as the productions of a young artist just entering on his 83d year.

This happy and useful life came at last to a gentle close. He had suffered some inconveniences through the summer; but was not seriously indisposed till within a few weeks from his death. He then became perfectly aware of the event which was approaching; and with his usual tranquillity and benevolence of nature, seemed only anxious to point out to the friends around him the many sources of consolation, which were afforded by the circumstances under which it was about to take place. He expressed his sincere gratitude to Providence for the length of days with which he had been blessed, and his exemption from most of the infirmities of age, as well as for the calm and cheerful evening of life that he had been permitted to enjoy, after the honourable labours of the day had been concluded. And thus, full of years and honours, in all calmness and tranquillity, he yielded up his soul, without pang or struggle, and passed from the bosom of his family to that of his God!

He was twice married, but has left no issue but one son, long associated with him in his business and studies, and two grandchildren by a daughter who predeceased him. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies both of London and Edinburgh, and of the few Englishmen who were elected members of the National Institute of France. All men of learning and science were his cordial friends; and such was the influence of his mild character and perfect fairness and liberality, even upon the pretenders to these accomplishments, that he lived to disarm even envy itself, and died, we verily believe, without a single enemy. [*Lond. Times.*

Intelligence of the expedition to the Upper Missouri.

St. Louis, (Missouri,) Sept. 29.

Mr. Peter Kerr left Manuel's Fort, seven miles below the Council Bluffs, on the 10th inst. and arrived at St. Louis on the 23d.

On the 11th he met the Western Engineer, major Long and party, twelve miles below the mouth of river Platte, ascending.

On the 12th he met colonel Atkinson 175 miles below the Council Bluffs. The rifle regiment and the sixth infantry were in company, under the command of colonel Atkinson, ascending in a number of keel boats, in good health and spirits, and expected to be at the Council Bluffs in twelve days, that is to say, on the 24th instant. None of colonel Johnson's steam boats were in company.

On the 17th, 18th, 19th, met ten or a dozen keel boats above Boon's-Lick, ascending with provisions for the troops.

On the 20th passed the steam boat *Jefferson*, empty, and lying upon the rocks, high and dry, four miles below the mouth of the Great Osage.

It is now certain that the troops have left the steam boats and gone on in keels, and that they will arrive (have arrived in all probability) at the Council Bluffs in time to shelter themselves before the commencement of winter, and to accomplish all the views of the government for the present summer.

Mr. Forsyth, United States' agent on the upper Mississippi, arrived in town a few days ago from the falls of St. Anthony.

We understand from him that he left Prairie du Chien in company with colonel Leavenworth and a detachment of the fifth infantry early in August, and

arrived at the mouth of the St. Peters, just under the falls on the 24th of the same month. Colonel Leavenworth established himself on the spot indicated by general (then lieutenant) Pike, and immediately commenced the necessary works for the shelter and protection of the troops.

On the way up, the detachment halted at the different Sioux villages, by all of whom they were well treated.

Many Indians from the borders of the river St. Pierre came down to the falls while Mr. Forsyth remained there—all of whom conducted themselves peaceably, and expressed satisfaction at the arrival of the troops and the establishment of the military post.

The following lines are said to have been written by Mr. Smith, of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON,
The defender of his country, the founder of Liberty;
The friend of Man.
History and tradition are explored in vain, for a parallel to his character.
In the annals of modern greatness He stands alone;
And the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence.
Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career.
Nature made him great: He made himself virtuous.
Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity;
And on pillars of national independence laid the foundation of a great republic.
Twice invested with supreme magistracy, by the voice of a free people,
He surpassed in the cabinet the glories of the field;
And voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the sword, retired to the shades of private life.
A spectacle so new and so sublime,
Was contemplated with the most profound admiration;
And the name of WASHINGTON,
Adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth,
Magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, great in death.
His highest ambition the happiness of mankind,
His noblest victory the conquest of himself.
Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame;
And building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen.
He lived,
The ornament of the eighteenth century:
He died,
Regretted by a mourning world.

Literary.—The North American Review, which has already acquired an extensive reputation for talent, we hear with pleasure, will in future be principally conducted by the Rev. Professor Everett, who has recently returned to his native country, from his travels in Europe. The accession of so much learning and abilities as this gentleman is said to possess, to the society of gentlemen who have hitherto taken the charge of this publication, will no doubt confer upon its pages much additional vigour of thought and affluence of information. [*Bost. Intel.*

Names of the Governors of the different States and Territories.

The following list of the governors of the several states and territories of the Union, may impart information to many of our readers, and may be useful to others for the purpose of reference. [*Nat. Int.*

STATES.

New Hampshire—Samuel Bell.
Massachusetts—John Brooks.
Rhode Island—Nehemiah R. Knight.
Vermont—Jonas Galusha.
Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott.
New York—Dewitt Clinton.
Pennsylvania—William Findlay.
New Jersey—Isaac H. Williamson.
Delaware.—*Vacant.*
Maryland—Charles Goldsborough.
Virginia—James P. Preston.
North Carolina—John Branch.
South Carolina—John Geddes.
Georgia—John Clarke.
Kentucky—Gabriel Slaughter, *acting.*
Tennessee—Joseph M'Minn.
Ohio—Ethan A. Brown.
Louisiana—James Villere.
Indiana—Jonathan Jennings.
Mississippi—George Poindexter.
Illinois—Shadrach Bond.
Alabama—William W. Bibb.

TERRITORIES.

Missouri—William Clarke.
Michigan—Lewis Cass.
Arkansaw—James Miller.

Comparison of Asiatic and American Mountains.

ASIATIC.	*Feet.*
Dhawalagiri, above the sea . . .	27,677
Yamunavatari	25,500
Dhaibun	24,740

A mountain not named	22,768
Ditto	24,265
Ditto	23,262
Another above Napaul	23,052

AMERICAN.

Chimborazzo	21,441
Cayamba Urcu (under the equator)	19,386
Antisana	19,149
Cotopaxi	18,913
El Altar	17,256
Popocatipetl (Mexico)	17,710
Iztaccthuatl (Mexico)	15,700

ANCIENT CITY DISCOVERED.

In the year 1772 excavations were made, by order of the French government, in the small hill of Chatelet in Champagne, on the site of a Roman town destroyed in the wars of Attila, but preserved in part by being covered with earth. Many of the curious articles there found are preserved in Paris in the house of Abbe Tersan, a veteran of fourscore, who is occupied in getting engravings from them for general circulation. An official report by M. Grignian presents some interesting details, respecting this evacuation. The remains of about 90 houses, 8 small crypts, or subterranean chapels, with a number of cellars, cisterns and wells, were discovered. The streets, which were regularly paved, and quite straight, were only from 15 to 20 feet in width; the pavement, where the stones were uneven, was cemented with river pebbles, or gravel. The houses were oblong, and were founded on a bed of stones bound together with lime. Only the better houses had crypts, which were all nearly of one form, some only 7 feet by 8; others 9 by 15; the descent to them was by stone stairs, and the light was admitted by two openings. The cisterns were in diameter from 6 to 8 feet; in depth 15 to 18. Some circular openings, resembling wells, but probably drains (as there are no springs in the hill,) were found; fragments of beautiful pottery were found in them, thrown in, as is supposed by the slaves, to conceal their awkwardness from their masters. Water pipes made of wood, some of them bound with iron, were found; also medals, fragments of statues, goblets, spoons of various shapes—some oval, others circular; lamps, rings, pins, amulets, weighing-scales, surgical instruments, locks and keys. The keys were some of copper, some iron, the smaller on rings, and many of them like those now in use. Wheels, nails, dishes, knives, and scissors, were likewise found; also many pieces of iron which had escaped decay by being covered with hard lime; likewise pieces of bone, and *styli* for writing on wax tables, of from three to four inches in length. Many fragments of glass were collected, and of a quality which showed that the manufacture was by no means in a state of infancy.

[*Gent. Mag. June*, 1819.

☞ From the necessity of publishing the Philadelphia Memorial this week, we have been obliged to crowd out much miscellaneous matter.

MARRIED.

At Cincinnati, (Ohio) on the 28th ult. at Friends' meeting house in that city, Mr. Joseph Bonsal, late of Philadelphia, to Miss Eliza Chadwick.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. John H. Connell, to Miss Margaret Beideman, (daughter of the late Daniel Beideman,) all of this place.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Dr. Richard M. Greenbank, of Farqueer county (Va.) to Miss Mary Thompson of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. John Fullmer, merchant, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Jacob Bickley, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Neill, D.D. Mr. James Corry, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Watson, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. Luke Babe, to Miss Elizabeth Babe, all of this city.

DIED.

In Ireland, the right hon. Wm. Beresford, (lord Daeres) archbishop of Tuam.

In Gallipolis, Ohio, Miss Charlotte le Tallibur, aged 17. This was a case of premeditated suicide, occasioned by extreme sensibility, and romantic ideas, created by novel reading. She imagined herself ridiculed and slighted by a young gentleman who had engaged her affections—she frequently improperly suspected her friends of coolness—and was unhappy because she had no relation. Her parents were from France. She was an orphan—but the heir to a considerable property, and had been well educated.

At New Orleans, on the 15th October last, Capt. James E. Longeope, of the ship Balize, of this port, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 9th inst. at Needlewood, in Frederick county, (Maryland,) Thomas Sim Lee, esq. second governor of Maryland, in the 75th year of his age.

At his residence in Kent county, (Del.) on the — inst. Henry Molleston, esq. governor elect of this state.

On the 14th inst. at his residence in Stratford, (Conn.) in the 93d year of his age, Wm. Sam. Johnson, L. L. D. late president of Columbia College, &c.

On the 15th inst. in the 54th year of his age, Edward Farris, long a highly respectable teacher of this city.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, December 4, 1819. No. 23.

Moralists have said that "all crime arises from a false estimate of the value of things." It is by enabling us to look at the objects of desire in an impartial light, that the thought of death has so great an effect in reducing our eagerness to attain them. We feel ourselves somewhat separated from the world, and can see in one view the relative importance of what we have desired, both as compared with the other gifts of Providence that surrounded us, and as tested by a consideration of them as contributing to the great end of our existence.

Within a very few months we have seen announced the death of many who have held distinguished places in public life. Some of them have mingled warmly in the political contests of the time, and have received from their opponents the most violent abuse that partizans can bestow. But now, when the objects of dispute have lost their interest, and the grave shelters those who are enclosed in it from our attacks, the most ardent politician, the most angry defamer can feel no remains of his former animosity. A conviction that we have injured those who are now beyond the reach of any atonement that we can offer, seems to produce even a kind of affection towards their memory, and it is gratifying to see their political enemies voluntarily coming forward to offer their praise upon the tombs of the dead.

Those who formerly accused them as acting from motives of criminal self-interest, can now easily believe that even their mistakes arose from a desire to promote the public good, while they bear the most unqualified testimony to their exemplary conduct in private life.

This experience of the errors into which our own interest can carry us, should teach us a lesson for the future. We ought to learn to judge favourably of the actions of others, and not to attribute to them concealed views of their own advantage, when the ostensible motives of their conduct are sufficient to account for it. How much more likely would we be to reach the truth, should we seek it in a cool and dispassionate manner, than if we should conduct our inquiries with bitter animosity; and how much greater effect would our arguments have upon those who disagree with us in opinion, if they could perceive that we offered them in friendship and sincerity.

It has been said that parties are necessary evils in republics. This is true of them in a greater degree than of other forms of government, only so far as they offer greater advantages to talent; but there is too much warmth in the emulation, and it is our duty to soften, as far as possible, the asperity of public disputes, by cherishing for our adversaries the respect to which they are rightfully entitled. An irreproachable character in private life, should be sufficient to persuade us of the honesty of our most successful opponent.

—

Library.—Finding from the conversation of some of the stockholders at the meeting held on last Saturday, as well as from other circumstances, that the manner in which shares in the Library Company of Philadelphia are sold, is not generally known, and being desirous of calling the attention of our citizens to this invaluable institution, we state for the information of the public—that there are now about 780 stockholders—the number of shares is not limited—the price is 40 dollars, and there is an annual payment of two dollars—the real value of a share, from a calculation lately made, is about 78 dollars. Seventy-eight dollars expended in any other way, could not, however, be so advantageous

as an investment of forty in this. There are about 24,000 volumes in the building. The whole of the money received for new shares and for the annual payments, excepting what may be wanted for defraying the necessary expenses, is laid out in books. Directors are appointed by stockholders at annual meetings.

Those who may be desirous of purchasing shares, will please apply to Mr. James P. Parke, treasurer, No. 74, south Second street; or, in his absence, their business will be transacted without any trouble to them, on leaving their names at the bookstore.

—

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, after some deserved reproof of Mr. Neville, for the manner in which he has spoken of the members of the legislature from the eastern and middle counties, has successfully defended Mr. Breck from the charge of extravagance, and inattention to the practical improvement of the western parts of the state, by an exposition of his public conduct. We regret that a gentleman whom we respect as much as we do Mr. Neville, should have suffered his "sectional spirit" to make him forget for a moment the rules of decorum.

—

We have felt considerable alarm on account of the late sudden and serious illness of the secretary of war. He is now, however, rapidly recovering. From the ability formerly displayed by Mr. Calhoun in the House of Representatives, and from his industrious and zealous discharge of the duties of his present station, we have been led to hope much from him.

—

In the words of the Rhode Island American "the reputation of the United States for pacific forbearance and honourable uprightness, is far dearer to us than their overflowing wealth or martial renown. These are rather equivocal tests of permanent prosperity; but the former will at least endear our name to the wise and good of every nation, and surround it with a lustre which would illumine her hours of darkness and misfortune." From these reasons we wish that no angry measure may be taken with Spain. We have been deceived by that nation time after time, but are now in no danger from her perfidy, and may well wait a little longer for justice. It will be delightful to see a nation that is sufficiently strong to right itself at once, prefer a submission to affected delay to a resort to force. We shall be proud to say that our government regards not only the strength but the justice of our cause.

—

Post Office.—There is one important alteration that we should be glad to see made in this department. It is our true policy to encourage the communication between all parts of the empire, and as the government is paid for the transportation, it ought to be responsible for money lost or stolen in its conveyance from place to place. This would probably lead to greater vigilance on the part of the officers, and fewer thefts would happen.

—

A writer in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 26th ult. suggests to the sheriff the propriety of making his sales at some regular time and place. By presenting a greater variety of articles, more purchasers will be drawn together, and property will sell at prices that bear a greater proportion to its value.

Communications.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

I am sure I shall contribute to the gratification of every reader of true taste, by handing to you the following beautiful tale. It revives the feelings which are elicited by the tenderness of Potter, and the pathos of Mackenzie; and those whose hearts have been touched by the sorrows of La Roche, will be inclined to weep for the afflictions of Albert; and to admire and love the spirit of that Christianity, which strengthens the good to triumph over the evils of life. La Roche and Melmoth are tales of fiction; but this is a record of facts; delineated with all the genuine simplicity and fine feelings of a mind, warmed with the memory of departed goodness. THEODORE.

Hampton Lodge, Nov. 30, 1819.

ALBERT:
OR,
Christian Virtue exemplified.

IN A LETTER FROM AURELIA TO HER FRIEND.

—

"There is a calm for those who weep,
"A rest for weary pilgrims found;
"And while the mould'ring ashes sleep
"Low in the ground;

"The soul, of origin divine,
"God's glorious image, freed from clay,
"In Heav'n's eternal sphere shall shine,
"A star of day!"

—

Tempé, Sept. 29. 1817.

My Friend—Although conscious of my inability to perform this interesting task, yet gratitude for the interest thou hast evinced for my dear departed friend, induces me to comply with thy request.

But thou must remember, that when the sun of prosperity shed its luminous beams upon him; when he co-operated with the wise in judgment, and united with the righteous in disseminating truth and light through the earth; when the sphere of his benevolence was ample; when the ardour of his feelings was unassailed by the withering hand of affliction—I knew him not. He arrived in America in 1798, accompanied by his wife and six children: they were induced to make a settlement at this place, from the recommendation of an Englishman of celebrity, who at that time resided in its vicinity. He purchased a large farm, a fine dwelling, and a set of mills.

The morn of his youth had passed in his native country, but the sun of manhood had only attained its meridian height: he had been educated for a minister in the Baptist church, and had filled that station from his twenty-first until his fortieth year, differing from them only in refusing to be paid for his labours; which he recommenced in America, and was here the leader of a small congregation.

During eight years, he appeared to enjoy all the happiness which health, virtue and affluence, together with an amiable family and the attention of friends could bestow. His beautiful daughters and sprightly sons drew the young and the gay into their circle; whilst the learned and the rich sought his society, and considered themselves honoured by his acquaintance.

In the full enjoyment of domestic felicity, possessed of no ordinary powers of *inspiring*, of *strengthening*, of *reciprocating* the warmth and tenderness of connubial and parental affection, he shared their rich fruits. Resting in the sunbeams of life's fairest promises, his unconscious bosom felt no prelude of the sleeping storm which was soon to level with the dust every gay scene of earthly bliss.

"Behold the man who flourish'd like a tree!
"With all his blooming honours thick around,
"Vig'rous and fair, the pride of all the ground:
"By one swift blast of bleak Misfortune's air,
"Stript all at once, an object of despair."

Two of his sons became victims of dissipation, and gave a melancholy proof, that, in the intoxicating bowl,

"The pearl of the soul can be melted away."

His oldest daughter, lovely and accomplished, the pride and darling of her father's heart, formed an attachment to a young Englishman of specious manners, but of doubtful virtue. Her parents objected to an union: affection yielded to the pleadings of eloquence, the voice of duty was silenced, and she hastily consented to a clandestine marriage; left the mansion of her unsuspecting father at the midnight hour, and was immediately conducted to Boston, where she was married. A lasting separation ensued.

Whilst his heart yet bled with the keenness of that blow, he was sent for to New York, to bid an *eternal farewell below* to a son, who was remarkable for the brightness of his talents and the firmness of his virtue. But the summons had arrived too late! He had already fallen a prey to the yellow fever, and had died; almost without a warning!

Often have I seen the tears steal from the eyes of my venerable friend, as with all a father's tenderness he recalled the remembrance of that beloved child, "whom," to use his own language, "God had most mercifully taken to himself, ere the brightness of his virtue had been sullied, or the integrity of his heart shaken."

"Rare are solitary woes."

A few weeks after this melancholy circumstance had taken place, a fall, with the particulars of which I am unacquainted, deprived him of the power of walking, left his hands almost closed, and very materially injured his general health. He was immediately conveyed to Boston, where he suffered the most excruciating operations to be performed; but all without effect—the original usefulness of his form was lost forever!

During the early part of his confinement, his wife watched beside his bed, with tenderest attention anticipated his wishes, and alleviated his sufferings by all those little kind offices which only affection can command.

"Sooth'd his vain tremors, hush'd his questions wild,
And calm'd the tumult of his erring brain."

But her health was evidently sinking under the repeated shocks she had sustained; and although she had not appeared seriously indisposed, yet her pale cheek, her rayless eye, and altered countenance began to declare, that not long should her endearing presence cheer his solitary hours—not long her tender voice pour the balm of sympathy and love o'er his afflicted spirit.

One morning he was awakened by a wild shriek from his daughter, which seemed to proceed from the chamber of her mother; but being unable to leave his bed without assistance, it was some time before his painful suspense was exchanged for the most agonizing reality. His wife, the tender soother of his woes, was indeed *gone*,—and—forever! and gone, without a parting word. No soft farewel had sounded on his ear: all was unconscious now—and cold—and silent—where late the breathing soul of Love had shed purest lustre! No one had witnessed the final conflict: no sigh of *death* had awakened even those who slept beside her bed.

My friend could never dwell upon this scene: it was *too, too severe* for weak nature to support. Only once did I ever hear him speak of it; and then, though he expressed resignation to the Divine will, yet his tearful eye, his broken accents, and the deep melancholy which shaded his countenance, were sufficient evidences to me that he had fondly and firmly loved her, whose memory still filled his heart.

No longer able to direct his business, the inattention and extravagance of his sons had greatly injured his estate: debts of their contracting were every day presented for payment; and in a short time, he was obliged to sell all his possessions, with the exception of a few acres in a retired corner, where he erected the cottage of Oakley.

Now came the solitary hours of neglected poverty. The gay crowd which had so lately basked in the beams of his prosperity, avoided his presence—

"All from the gloomy habitation fled."

One daughter only was left to share his humble home, and support his paralysed frame; she was then about twenty-five years old; mild and gentle as the vernal morning. She felt the neglect of the world merely as it affected her beloved father, for whom only she appeared to live. Oft have I seen her watch with tender anxiety the expression of his eye, leaving nothing unperformed which it seemed to say, would contribute to his satisfaction or comfort.

I feel a kind of delightful sadness as I approach the period in which I first beheld him.

Though that hour has long since been numbered with "the years beyond the flood;" though I have formed *other attachments*, been *blessed* with other friends—though the voice which could once "infuse the light of gladness in my soul" is silent forever!—yet the tears of unchangeable affection still flow; and I would not exchange the pensive joy I now feel in remembering HIM, *for all that gayest scenes impart.*

It was in the summer of eighteen hundred and eight, that I was invited by a party of my young friends to join them in a walk to see the Albert family. I had long felt an ardent wish to visit these children of sorrow, and gladly accepted the invitation. Our path led through a deep majestic wood, partially illuminated by the rays of the declining sun. The calmness of a Sabbath evening—the wild luxuriant scenes of uncultivated nature, and the gentle murmur of the wandering waters, had conspired to cast a delightful pensiveness over my spirit. On arriving at the cottage, we were met in the piazza by Laura Albert, who with a smile of welcome, accompanied by the most unaffected modesty, led us to a neat little room, where, on a bed, reclined her venerable father. Those who knew him approached, and offered their hands; he received them with politeness and cordiality, and invited us to take seats near him: but withheld by powerful emotions, I remained at some distance, and contemplated, unobserved, his noble though ruined figure.

Never had I seen a more interesting face—never, a countenance, which so clearly bespoke the dignity of a brave and exalted mind struggling with adversity. His expressive features seemed at once to declare, that he had "tossed upon a sea of troubles, yet it was evident that the storm was gone by; and there was only heard that faint rushing of the winds, with which they hush themselves to rest. Piety and Peace had met together in his bosom, and like the fabulous twins of other days, this union had spread a calm upon the waters."

The expression of his countenance was certainly melancholy: yet it was brightly irradiated by the glory of the Christian's hope. His eye seemed to say, "*Poor world, I have seen thy littleness, and let thee go:* thy shadowy scenes delight no more—but my soul resteth in the promises of my REDEEMER."

On perceiving me, he regarded me with a look of much tenderness, and in an impressive voice, peculiar to himself, he exclaimed, "What dost thou fear? Is it the pressure of these withered hands? Alas! my young friend, seldom hast thou seen such an appearance of wretchedness; but if thou will repeat this visit, I will convince thee, that although my afflictions have been multiplied, my blessings overrun them." He conversed freely, and every sentence was fraught with dignity, wisdom and tenderness. When the company arose to depart, he called me to him, and repeated his invitation to visit him again. I left him with a heart dilated with admiration—respect,—almost affection.

Oakley was situated in the bosom of a very lofty wood, near the confluence of two small streams, which stole along, over a rocky bed, with a kind of pensive murmuring, not undelightful to the ear. It was a spot characterized by an air of more than common wildness: yet it possessed more native beauties than I ever saw elsewhere. Tall and umbrageous oaks, which seemed almost coeval with the "everlasting hills," spread their venerable arms around, and afforded a delightful shade.

"There the sweet wild rose rear'd its blushing head,
"With all the lonely children of the shade."

Oh! how often have I, when blessed with his society in that sweet retreat, forgotten the progress of time, whilst I contemplated the riches of his wisdom; whilst he endeavoured with all a father's solicitude, to lead my young mind through the wonders of creation, and from it to creation's Lord!—whilst "his time-taught spirit, pensive not severe," warned me to dread the dangers of life's untried way, and to seek an enclosure in the fold of rest;—whilst in pointing to the surrounding scenes of nature, "he borrowed touches from futurity, to give them a celestial colouring," hours have stolen imperceptibly away, until the long shadows of evening, stretching along the valley, have warned me to retrace my wood walk wild.

Thus years glided away—whilst I enjoyed all the blessings of the purest friendship, uninterrupted by the fastidious world. No one envied me the possession of that, for which I was indeed enviable. He lived so much retired, that his very name was almost forgotten: the blow which had deprived him of fortune, seemed at once to have erased his virtues from remembrance; and no one could imagine, how the attentions of one so old—an obscure hermit—could possibly afford enjoyment to the young and gay. But the difference in age and acquirements was forgotten, for kindred spirits feel not these distinctions. He invited me to correspond with him; and though I felt my own inequality, yet I could not refuse the unspeakable satisfaction which his letters afforded. Sometimes he wrote with a simplicity and playfulness which were truly pleasing, but his style was generally serious, and every thing he said bore the impression of sensibility regulated by religion.

I have heard him observe that he was perfectly reconciled to his change of fortune, and thankful for all the dispensations of Heaven, even the *most severe.* His heart was the seat of resignation, and no one could contemplate his more than ordinary afflictions, without admiring the dignity, the uncomplaining fortitude, with which he sustained their pressure.

"Why should Virtue fear the storms of Fate?
"Hers what no wealth can win, no pow'r create."

And thine, my dear departed friend! thine were treasures, which the gay throng that fled thy humble door, might seek at home in vain. Thine was a soul intuitively rich. Though many a shaft had pierced thy manly heart, yet the greatness, the dignity, which nature had impressed upon it, were not to be erased: and feelings and virtues, which have seldom blessed the splendid scenes of affluence, arose like flowers in the wilderness, shedding a celestial glow on the cold bosom of poverty.

I have no language to describe the moments of "solemn joy," and of tender melancholy, which we have spent together. Shall I forget thee, Albert?—forget the friendship with which thou blessedst me—the tender affection which beaming on my soul, elicited all its fervour?—Shall I forget the voice which poured instruction o'er my mind? O! never!

For still with every strong resistless plea,
Rise the recorded hours I spent with thee!

In February, 1815, intending to spend a few weeks from home, I went the evening before my departure, to pay a farewel visit to my friends at Oakley.

No roses now adorned my lonely path, which was rendered almost impassable by drifted snow: the stream which wound around the hills, was impeded in its course; forced its way with difficulty through banks of ice, and as it proceeded through the valley, mingled its melancholy roar with the chilling gale that sighed among the leafless trees. As every door was closed, I arrived at the cottage without being perceived, and from the window stole a view of its peaceful inhabitants. Laura was employed in knitting, whilst her father read aloud in the Bible. "His eye seemed to bear its testimony, that the revelation upon which it rested was true, by indicating how long the soul can survive the body; and its brow, like that arch which bestrides the heavens, not only said, that the storm had passed away, but like it also, prophesied of a peace which is to come." He was seated in an arm chair by the side of a cheerful fire, and every thing around wore an air of comfort and neatness. When I entered, he testified his joy in an uncommonly animated manner. He related many interesting circumstances of his former life; and the most pleasing and instructive conversation amply compensated for my solitary walk. The cheerful tea table was spread, and my friend insisted that I should perform the task of his daughter that evening, in giving him his tea. It will be recollected, that he was reduced to the helplessness of infancy. After being removed from the table, he remarked that Friendship was a sweetener of every thing in this life. "Let us," said he, "my dear children, endeavour to make ourselves more worthy of its precious enjoyments."

Notwithstanding his cheerfulness, I thought he looked unwell. He had a cough, and his voice had lost much of its strength. I had no fears of a sudden change; yet I could not but believe, that that life which was so dear, so valuable, was fleeting swiftly away. But never at any period had he been more interesting.

"As the mortal frame declin'd,
"Strong through the ruins rose the mind."

When I was about to depart, he took my hand between his, and detained it for some minutes in silence—then in the most affectionate and solemn manner bade me—farewel!

Hast thou not anticipated that it was a final parting?—that I had seen my valued friend for the last time?

In two weeks after I had left him, he was seized with a fever, which was so violent in its commencement, as to leave no hope of his recovery. He immediately sent for my father, who remained with him almost constantly during the painful conflict. He expressed no alarm—no fear—but the most perfect confidence in that Power which had directed his peculiar destiny, and supported him through every afflicting scene.

He died as becomes a Christian; and "his last moments were gilded" by those unclouded hopes, that divine consolation, which *only a Christian* can feel.

O! had I caught thy parting sigh,
And heard thy pious wish aspire,
And seen thy spirit rise on high,
And felt the flame of that pure fire

Which glow'd within thy noble heart,
Ere yet it left this world below,
Though *then* indeed 'twere hard to part,
And Grief would bid her tribute flow,

Yet then, perhaps, the loss of thee,
Would wring my bosom less than now;

The hour which bade thy soul "be free,"
Would then have seen me own the blow

With *deeper* resignation blest—
With *milder* sorrow—tears restrain'd—
This heart of mine been less distress'd—
My absence then been less complain'd.

With flow'rs I plant thy humble grave;
O'er Virtue's dust I bid them bloom:
Alas! I vainly strive to save—
These symbols wither on thy tomb!

Fragile, like thee, they fade—and die!
Yet *flow'rs there are*, Death cannot kill:
They blush beneath a brighter sky!
Through varying age, immortal still.

There, nurtur'd by those show'rs divine—
There, kiss'd by fragrant gales of Love—
Their hues in ampler glories shine!
Their heavenly odours spread above!

These were the flow'rs which languish'd *here:*
Departed Albert! these thine own!
Thy modest virtues, truth sincere—
Thy tested faith, of lofty tone—

Thy holy hope—thy love refin'd—
And Wisdom, with her silver voice—
These mark'd below the "march of mind,"
These, thron'd above, shall say "Rejoice!"

That soul adorn, which once was lone—
Shall cheer the spirit erst oppress'd—
When Sorrow pour'd her secret moan,
And Health no more her son caress'd.

When Fortune frown'd, and friends were shy,
Ah! what avail'd thy standard worth?
From genuine rank, see worldlings fly,
Their sordid homage give to *earth*,

Nor learn to prize those nobler aims
Which Virtue makes—and Friendship pure
Confirms—prefers to earth-born claims!
Through rolling ages *those* endure!

And those were thine! But—thou hast fled!
Yet those shall live thro' chequer'd hour:
Though thou be number'd with the dead,
Thy youthful friend shall own their pow'r;

Shall bid thy virtues ever bloom—
And thy lov'd mem'ry cherish'd be!
In holier hour, thy humble tomb
Shall teach her soul to—*copy thee!*

AURELIA.

Record.

Foreign.

Intelligence received at New York by the packet ship James Monroe, which arrived at New York on the 28th Nov. in 27 days from Liverpool.

Meetings of the radical reformers continued to be held in various parts of the kingdom, and to counteract the spirit of disorder, several important towns had offered to raise volunteer corps for the public safety.

The price of stocks in London continued unsteady, but on the whole rather improved since our last advices. Various rumours were daily set afloat on Change for the sole purpose of influencing the market. Among the number, was the rumour of an approaching change of ministry. On this the Courier asserts that it is totally unfounded.

On the 25th October, the aged king of England entered on the 60th year of his reign—four years longer than that of any other British sovereign. The park and tower guns were fired on the occasion.

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 29th October, mentions that, "Miss Patterson, the wife (the only lawful one) of Jerome Bonaparte, has addressed a formal but severe remonstrance to the French minister of the interior, M. de Cazes, complaining, that during five years she has been dragged from prison to prison at Lyons, Rennes, Grenoble, Strasbourg, &c. &c. and that in the meantime she had been pillaged of all her property.

It is said that the roads in Italy are dangerous to the traveller, from the great number of banditti by which they are infested. Some of the chiefs are said to have been officers in the French army.

TEXAS.

The editors have information on which they can rely, that the consequences of the rash invasion of the Spanish territory, by a handful of men from the American lines, are proving to be such as might naturally have been expected. After the dispersion of these men, those settlers in Texas who had associated with them were left in a most pitiable condition. All the American settlers have been obliged to cross over to this side the line, and leave behind them the fruits of their industry and the hopes of their families. The Spaniards from St. Antonio, 1700 strong, with six pieces of cannon, were, about the first of this month, near Labadie. Their intention was to establish a post at Nacogdoches, and settle the province. General Long had gone to Lafitte's, at Galveztown; and it was considered unsafe for him to return by the route by which he went out. With such materials as composed the expedition, it was impossible any other result could have attended it. The soldiers were, generally, of the most worthless order; men unfit for any service, and even such as were discharged, on account of their worthlessness, from the service of daily labourers at Baton Rouge and other posts. [*Nat. Int.*

Domestic.

A public meeting was held at Lancaster on the 23d ult. to express the sense of the peo-

ple on the question of extending slavery to the new states and territories. Several resolutions were passed, requesting the representatives in Congress to use their endeavours to prevent it—requesting the state legislature to take the subject into consideration, and thanking the members of the last Congress who opposed the introduction of slavery into Missouri.

A meeting was held at Westchester on the 27th, and an address to the members of Congress was adopted. We have been accustomed to think Chester county one of the happiest spots in the world; it is full of comfort and there are few crimes. How strongly is it contrasted with the most favoured regions where slavery is permitted.

On the 16th ult. the People of Colour of Philadelphia published a protest against the plan of colonization. They state that "the reiterated expressions of some of the advocates of the measure, that it was foreign to their intentions to interfere with a species of property which they hold sacred, and the recent attempt to introduce slavery in all its objectionable features into the new states, and which has only been prevented by a small majority in the national legislature, confirms us in the belief that any plan of colonization without the American continent or islands, will completely and permanently fix slavery in our common country. It is therefore *resolved*, That how clamorous soever a few obscure and dissatisfied strangers amongst us may be in favour of being made presidents, governors and principal men in Africa, there is but one sentiment among the respectable inhabitants of Colour, in this city and county; which is, that it meets their unanimous and decided disapprobation."

In New York, the "People of Colour," appear to think differently: at a meeting of 1200 or 1500, held there on the 23d ult. they express a favourable opinion of the motives of the society, and recommend that a committee be appointed to go to the proposed colony, and make a report to their friends here.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library was held last Saturday, to consider the propriety of keeping the library open the whole day, instead of the afternoon, as is now the case. Every one appeared to be convinced that it would be advantageous, were it not that the purchase of books must be lessened. To avoid this, it was proposed to raise the annual payment one dollar on each share. This was opposed on the ground that the institution was originally intended for the benefit of the great mass of society, and that the only advantage in opening it would be enjoyed by men of leisure, who constitute a small part of the community;—while the addition of one dollar to the annual payment, would tend to circumscribe its benefits into a somewhat narrower compass. We agreed entirely with the opinion, that it is of infinitely more importance that the whole body of the people should be induced to read, than that literature and science should be highly cultivated. And yet we should like to see the library open all day. Sales of new shares may perhaps augment the funds of the institution, so as to make it prudent to incur the additional expense.

The votes in favour of opening the library the whole day, were	41
Against it	357

New York State Canals.—It is stated in the Albany Gazette, that the middle section of our Great *Western Canal* is now open and navigable from Utica to Salina; and that the Northern Canal is open and navigable in its whole extent, from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River.

A gentleman from one of the towns which the Canal traverses, informs us that transportation is reduced by means of it, to about the rate of 25 per cent. of what it formerly cost. —This is an immense saving in a country from which thousands of barrels of salt, flour and corn, are sent to the New York and other markets every year.

Ohio Canal.—The Commissioners appointed by the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, to ascertain the proper location of a Canal around the Falls of the Ohio river, have decided in favour of the Kentucky side of the river, and have computed the expense at 400,000 dollars. The cost of a Canal on the Indiana side, it is believed by the Commissioners, would exceed a *million*.

The waters of lake Champlain and the Hudson are now connected by the Northern Canal, and lumber from Vermont and the upper counties of this state are descending to New York market.

Clergymen.—The Vermont legislature, at their late session, repealed the law exempting the property of clergymen from taxation. But, when it is considered what salaries the clergymen in that state receive, it is not apprehended the public treasury will be materially replenished by this measure.

Imprisonment for Debt.—After the first day of May next, no person in Vermont will be liable to imprisonment for debt for any sum under fifteen dollars, contracted after that date.

The Kentucky Argus states that a gentleman of that country has discovered, that *Buckeyes*, hitherto considered utterly useless, will yield a large quantity of excellent starch. The process for obtaining it is extremely simple, and the quantity yielded is equal in size to about two-thirds of the nut.

Take off the shell, and grate or pound the inside of the nut as fine as possible, and put it in water. The starch will settle to the bottom. Pour off the water, and dry the starch in the sun. It will be as white, and, it is believed, as good as any obtained from grain.

The proceedings and debates of the legislature of Pennsylvania, will regularly appear in the Harrisburgh Chronicle. The laws will also appear as they pass.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Northern Liberties, on the 18th Nov., for the purpose of considering the propriety of a culvert over Pegg's run, a committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the managers of the Union Canal Company, to ascertain the practicability of connecting the Schuylkill with the Delaware, by a canal through the said run.

The chamber of commerce of this city have resolved to petition Congress to pass a bankrupt law.

The following gentlemen were chosen by the public meeting on the Missouri question, as a committee of correspondence:

Jared Ingersoll, William Rawle, Horace Binney, Robert Ralston, Thomas Leiper, Robert Walsh, jr., Caleb North, Dr. Geo. Logan, general John Steel, Charles Chauncey, Peter S. Duponceau, William Sansom, Manuel Eyre, Joseph P. Norris, Roberts Vaux, Moses Levy, Samuel Breck, James C. Fisher, James N. Barker, Benjamin R. Morgan, John Hallowell, John W. Thompson, George Latimer, John Connelly, Timothy Paxson.

Improvements.

GRAPE VINE.

Since the publication of the essay on this subject, that we reprinted from the National Intelligencer,* four others have appeared in that paper, of which we make the following abstract.

While the country is so much uncleared and uncultivated, Harmony, in Pennsylvania, at which place an experiment was made, is probably too far north for wine, though not for fruit. The whole of Alabama is thought to be adapted to the vine culture. Women perform about half the labour. None of the work is heavy, but men usually perform that part which requires much care.

In the hilly Spanish colonial country of North America, about the 26th degree to the 32d degree of north latitude, on and south of the Rio bravo del Norte, there is authentic evidence, in a report to the government, that the vine grows well, though its culture was forbidden by the crown; produces good crops of fine wine; and supplies the province and its neighbours. That country, called Cohauila, being as far south as any part of Florida, it is ascertained that where our country has become, or shall be made dry enough and cleared, the vine region runs to the southern limits of the United States.

* See page 308.

The best wine in Spain is made in the same temperature as the most southern parts of East Florida and Louisiana. We can have no reason to doubt, then, that, as our country now is, and shall in future be, cleared and drained, and if ridges, hills, and mountain sides, with south exposures, shall be carefully selected, the most southern of our states, territories, and districts, will be as suitable for vine, its wines and dried fruits, as the most proper and fruitful parts of the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The works of travellers, agriculturists, and men of distinction in the arts and sciences, upon the subject of the vine, and wines, and dried grapes, of Spain and Portugal, are therefore strongly recommended, by our best interests, to the attention of our citizens.

[Abridgment of a letter, of a late date, from an American now in Bordeaux.]

"Chaptal, sur la Culture de la Vigne, l'Abbe Rozier's memoire sur le mellieure maniere de faire et gouverner les Vignes, and Jullien's Topographie de toutes les Vignobles, are the authors most in repute in France on the Vine and on Wine.

"*Medoc* is the district which produces the best wine in this neighbourhood. It is much such a country, as to hill and dale, or general surface, as that between Philadelphia and Trenton, of a sandy, sandy-loam, and gravelly soil, with some few exceptions of small patches. About seven leagues from north to south, and three from east to west, of this district, is occupied with vineyards, which produce the best wine, whose expositions are from east to south.

"In this district various kinds of claret are produced, which bring from $60 to $600 the ton. The vines are not suffered to grow above three feet from the ground.

"*Hautbriant* is produced on a single estate of that name, lying in La Grave, about a league south of Bordeaux. The soil is sandy and gravelly; so much so that you would hardly suppose it capable of vegetation.

"The districts which produce Sauterne, Barsac and Grave wines, lie from the skirts of the city south about four leagues, presenting much the same swell of surface as that part of New Jersey through which the mail runs betwen Trenton and Brunswick. I have seen hundreds of acres of vines in *Grave*, growing in pebbles, from the size of a bean and nutmeg to that of an egg, without the least vestige of earth, crackling under foot, and filling one's shoes.

"It has been stated that two millions of acres are taken up in the cultivation of the vine, in France, producing, one year with another, five hogsheads of sixty-three gallons to the acre; which, at the moderate price of fifty francs, or ten dollars, the hogshead, gives one hundred millions of dollars. This produce is immense; and, what renders it still more valuable, is, that it does not lessen the quantity of other necessary productions, such as wheat, &c.; for where the vine ge-

nerally grows in France, nothing else will grow; such is the poverty of the soil generally employed for vines.

"They have the wild vine in France. I have seen large quantities of it near Bayonne, and round the foot of the Pyrenees, up to Pau. The inhabitants make beautiful hedges of it, and I have been assured by a distinguished naturalist, Mr. Pennieres, who is now in the Alabama territory, that some of the excellent grapes of France have been produced from the wild vine, after some years of careful cultivation. He is now engaged in inoculating our wild vines with those of France, from which he expects the most favourable results.

"I shall conclude these hasty observations by an extract from Rozier:

'The vine is a plant whose transpiration and *suction* is *abundant* and *vehement*, *which sufficiently indicates the soil and exposition natural to it.* For this reason, grounds *composed of sand, gravel stones, and rotten rocks*, are excellent for its cultivation.

'A *sandy* soil produces *a fine pure* wine. The *gravelly* and *stony* a delicate wine. Rotten and broken rocks a fumy and generous wine, of a superior quality.

'A rich, strong, compact, cold or humid soil, which is pressed down by the rains, and which the sun hardens or bakes, is essentially prejudicial to the quality of the wine.

'The most advantageous exposition for the vine, is that of a gentle slope, or side of a hill, facing east and south, on which the rays of the sun continue the longest time.

'Hills, in the neighbourhood of the ocean and rivers, ought to be preferred to all others. The lower parts of these hills are not so favourable to the vine as the upper, and neither are equal to the middle region, the soil being the same.

'*All trees are unfriendly to the vine*, as much from their roots as their shade. All who cultivate the vine, should remember this precept of Virgil: 'Apertos Bacchus amat colles'—'The vine delights in the open unshaded hills.'

'In a word, the vine ought never to be planted in soils that can produce grain, &c. because it wants nothing but heat, and thrives best in the poorest ground. This will appear ridiculous to those who look for *quantity*: but, as to the quality of the wine, it is in strict conformity with the laws of vegetation and with experience. I must be understood to speak here of countries only whose temperatures are favourable to the success of vineyards. We must except those in more northern latitudes. These general precepts admit of no exceptions: They will be acknowledged by all those who, with good faith, and free of prejudices, have studied the cultivation of the vine. If other modes and precepts are followed, we cannot answer for the age of the vine, or for the quality of the wine.'"

These views of the locality, soils, and exposures of the fine Bordeaux wines, such as the white, or Sauterne, and vin de Grave, and the red or clarets, such as La Fitte, Chateau Margaux, &c. will be left, for the present, on the public mind, with a firm confidence in their due impression, accompanied by the remarks, that the difference between our temperatures, in our present wooded condition, and that of the south-west of France, may be safely taken at eleven or twelve degrees; and that the progress of clearing lands and draining swamps will reduce that difference, in a few years, below ten degrees. Thus, St. Marys, in Georgia, will ultimately prove about as warm, for vegetation, as Oporto in Portugal, and the productions of Europe, in any given latitude, may be found in, or, as we drain and clear, introduced into the United States, in latitudes nine or ten degrees farther south. The pride of all Europe is certainly the wines of the following places:

Champagne, in lat. 49 N. in Europe, equal to		39° to 40° in U. S.
Burgundy,	48	38 to 39
Old Hock wine,	49	39 to 40
Bordeaux, Claret, and Sauterne,	45	35 to 36
Best brandy of the wine grape, Bordeaux and Cognac,	45	35 to 36
The wine district of Europe for the finest wines from Malaga and Xeres to Epernay, in Champagne,	36¾ to 49	27¾ to 39 or 40

The state of this culture in the Spanish North American province of Cohauila is worthy of the most particular attention of the people of the southern and western states and territories. That Spanish province extends from 26 degrees North latitude to 32. The culture of the vine there was and is prohibited by the orders of the Spanish crown, to prevent the interference of their colonial agriculture with the wines, brandies, and dried grapes, which are produced in every province of European Spain.

Cohauila is bounded on the north by Texas and New Mexico; on the east and south by St. Louis Potosi, Racatecos, New Leon, and New St. Ander; and west by New Biscay. Its northern part is west of the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, from their coasts on the Gulf of Mexico to the latitudes of Natchez and Washington, (Miss.) and a few minutes north. Cohauila is also west of the whole coast of Georgia, and East Florida: the south cape of the Savannah river being about 32 degrees north. The precise situation of this well established Spanish North American vine district, is of great consequence, as a positive proof that no part of the United States is too far south, or too hot for the vine.

On the whole, the profitable growth of the vine and the manufacture of wine, in the *Northern* section of the American continent, from the southern part of Cohauila, in 26

degrees north to the vicinity of Columbia, (in South Carolina,) in 33 degrees, and to the first rising country in North Carolina, in 34 degrees to 36 degrees 30 minutes, and to Glasgow, in Kentucky, in 37 degrees, and to Vevay and Harmony, in Indiana, in 38 degrees 30 minutes, to 38 degrees 45 minutes, give us the most indubitable assurances of a vine district, or a vine region, in the United States, from our coast on the Gulf of Mexico, northward to the end of the 39th degree. This is a matter of the greatest direct interest to that extensive country of the vine of the United States, and must have the most sure and favourable effects in the settlements of its lighter lands with a free white population.

It is no longer a speculation in the possible or probable fitness of our climate, soil, and country, for the various kinds of grapes and wines. We find in Cohauila from 26° to 32° in our hemisphere, on our continent, in the northern section of it, in a new and much wooded country, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, that the vine succeeds, in quantity and quality, though prohibited by the government.

We find, also, that, in a place so far north as Vevay, five hundred gallons have been produced by the acre of land, and that the vine is equally prosperous at Harmony, in Indiana; and more so at Glasgow, in Kentucky. The fitness of the intermediate country, in the proper situations, which offer to us in every county, cannot be doubted. It is respectfully recommended, that the assistants of the marshals in the United States be directed to inquire into and report every case of a regular vineyard, great or small, at which wine has been regularly manufactured, of what age and kind of grape, in what quantity, and of what quality and colour.

Mode of Culture.—During the summer months, the land on which you intend to plant the vines is *dug*, by some three-quarters, by others one yard, and by a few five-quarters. In the month of January the plants are put in the ground in two ways, *either* by making a hole with an iron bar, *or*, with a spade, or any like instrument. When the plant is put into the ground, care must be taken in filling up the hole to tread the earth well about it. The plants that are used are young branches of the foregoing year, which are taken off the old vines at the time of pruning; which is the space between gathering the grape, and the time they are likely to shoot. The year after the vine is planted you cut the stalk to a certain height, which generally is done so that only five or six buds remain on the stalk above ground. You thus leave the plant until it shoots, and after these are secured from frosts, and other accidents, which can destroy some of them, you cut off all the shoots excepting the highest, and when the time of pruning comes you prune these shoots, leaving each of them only one bud, and then take your choice of the two original buds that have shot the year before, for your vine to form a head. If the highest is the best, you cut off the whole second; or if it is the lowest you prefer, cut off the highest—and by that means leave only one. You must every year prune your vine, and for a certain number of years, until you see it has grown strong and healthy, you cut off the new branches, each only one bud from the stalk; and if any of these branches have shot out of the way, so as to be likely to spoil the head of your vine, by having shot lower, or are very weak, you cut them off; or if two together, you lop off the feeblest, that the other may gain more strength.

When your vine is eight or ten years old, and the stalk is stout and strong, every year, when pruning, you leave one of the best shoots of the foregoing year, with about four or five buds; as the vigour and substance of these mature stalks are better able to nourish these members than those of a less ripened age. The same sort of vine gives richer or poorer wine, according to the nature of the land in which it is planted. Wheat land is *not good* for the *vine*. The best is a white chalky or clay land; such as when it is first dug comes out in large pieces, and has almost the consistence of soft stones. The next is red clay, and the last, and worst, is the *sandy*. After you prune you must dig the vineyard, leaving a large square hole to each vine, that it may keep the rain. This is done, *in Spain*, on account of its being more generally *dry than wet*. But if it lies on a low piece of ground, you then dig it, *raising* the earth in *rows* between the vines, parallel to one another, that the *rain* may run off before the vine shoots. Again, you dig the ground and leave it even; when the new shoots are strong enough to bear going through the vine ground without tearing them off, you give it another digging, but shallow; and when the grape is near ripening, you give it another very slight digging. (To save labour, the plough, harrow, and horse hoe, may be used, where land is abundant.)

When your vine shoots, you take off the bud shoots, as before directed. All young plants must have sticks tied to them, to hinder them from growing crooked. The long branches left on the vine must, after it has grapes, be raised from the ground, and supported with sticks in order both to be able to dig the ground, and to prevent the grapes from rotting from the moisture thereof. Vines very often shoot from the very root. These shoots *must* be carefully taken away, that a young vine should not root too near the surface, which would expose it to be parched up with the solar rays, and to have the roots cut off when dug. Care must be taken every year, when the hole is made about them, to shave off all the young roots it may have. When any of the vines decay, it must be replaced by a *branch* of the *next to it*, which is done by leaving this with two branches, digging a trench three quarters of a yard, or a yard deep, from one to the other, then burying the vine with two branches, carrying one to the place of the decayed, and leaving the other in the place

of the buried one. These are treated in every respect as young vines. It never will answer to set a new plant amongst *old* vines, for it cannot thrive. The vines are set in regular rows, similar to our corn fields, at the distance of one yard and three quarters apart.

Miscellany.

CORRESPONDENCE

Communicated to the Columbian, by the committee of publication, in behalf of the New York Corresponding Association, for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

(*Concluded from page* 347.)

3. *To what extent and advantage do you think the mines might be worked, under proper management and superintendence?*

4. *Are the laws of Congress, which have been passed in relation to our lead mines, salutary in their operation?*

I have stated the amount of lead annually produced by the Missouri mines, at three millions of pounds, and which, on reflection, I think is sufficiently high. But there are numerous difficulties opposed to the successful progress of mining in that country, by the removal of which, the amount would be greatly augmented. Some of these difficulties arise from the peculiar nature of the business, from a want of skill, or of mining capital in those by whom mining operations are conducted; but by far the greatest obstacle results from the want of a systematic organization of the mining interests by the United States, or from defects in existing laws on the subject.

Immediately after the occupation of Louisiana by the United States, inquiry was made into the situation and extent of the mines, and a law was passed, reserving all mines discovered on the public lands, and authorizing the territorial governor, for the time being, to lease out such mines for a period of three years. A radical defect in this law appears always to have been that there was not at the same time authorized the appointment of a specific agent for the general management and superintendence of mines. Such an officer has long been called for, not less by the public interest, than by the intelligent inhabitants of the western country, who feel how nearly a proper development of its mineral wealth is connected with their individual prosperity and national independence. The superintendent should reside in the mine country, and such a salary should be attached to the office as to induce a man of science to accept the post. His duty should be to report annually to Congress on the state of the mines, their produce, new discoveries, and proposed alterations in existing laws. He should lease out and receive rents for the public mines, prevent the destruction of timber on mineral lands, and the working of mines without authority, and should be charged with the investigation of the physical and geographical mineralogy in that country. At present, the most flagrant violations of the laws are practised—mines are worked without leases—wood is destroyed on lands which are only valuable for the wood and the lead ore they contain, and the government derive a small revenue from those celebrated mines, which, whether we consider them for their vast extent, the richness of their ore or the quantity of metal they are capable of annually producing, are unparalleled by any other mineral district in the world.

There is another feature in the existing law, which is not beneficial in its operation. It is that clause restricting the term of leases to *three* years. To embark in mining operations with profit, it is necessary to sink shafts, and galleries, build engines, and erect other necessary works, which are, in some degree, permanent in their nature, and require much time and expense in their completion. A considerable part of the period must therefore elapse, before the mine can be put in a state for working, and no sooner is that done, and the mine begins to afford profits and promises a reward for the expense incurred, but the expiration of the lease throws all his works into the hands of some more successful applicant or favourite. This prevents many from engaging in mining on the public lands, and especially those who would be best able to prosecute the business, and of the number who take leases, a great proportion continue to pursue the desultory method of mining in alluvial ground, introduced at an early period by the French, but which is attended with very great uncertainty.

Improvements remain also to be introduced in regard to the processes of mining, the furnaces employed, and the method of raising the ore. Inseparable from this subject is the distribution of more enlarged practical and scientific views of mining and minerals generally, which might in a great degree be effected by the national superintendent, by occasional familiar treatises on the subject, wherein the practice of mining should be enforced, and the theory explained, on scientific principles.

When such improvements shall be effected, and others to which it is not necessary here to advert—when miners are properly secured in the object of their pursuit, either by permanent grants from government, or by leases for a long period of years—and when the facilities to transportation which that country is destined to afford by the improved navigation of its streams, and by the introduction of permanent turnpikes, roads and bridges, there is reason to conclude that the annual aggregate amount of lead produced, will far surpass the proceeds of those mines under the present arrangement, and, indeed, it is impossible to calculate the extent to which it may be carried. It is perhaps a moderate estimate to say, that they are capable of being made to yield by a judicious management, six millions of pounds of lead per annum, and that they will furnish employment to three thousand hands.

During my late tour throughout the western country, including nearly a year's residence in the interior of Missouri, I devoted much time to this interesting subject, and have been enabled to collect a body of facts on the physical resources and character of that country, and particularly of its mines and minerals, which it is my design to lay before the public. I must therefore refer you to this work for further details on this subject, and in the mean time, I beg your indulgent perusal of this hasty outline.

With respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

Charles G. Haines, esq.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of Oct. 29.

The following details of the recent ascent of Messrs. Livingston and Sadler, have been politely presented to us by the latter gentleman.

Narrative.—The process of inflation commenced at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, and continued until half-past 12, at which time we were enabled to proceed with the preparations for attaching the car. In this I was kindly assisted by several friends, whose aid is deserving of my warmest thanks.

In ascending, it is at all times prudent to be provided with a competent supply of ballast, and to have such a command of gas, as will leave it optional with the ærial voyager to choose his time and place of descent. Wanting these, he is without the chief powers of controlling and directing the balloon, and, of consequence, is liable to many contingencies.

My companion having taken his seat, and the banners being presented to us by the countess of Sefton, and Mrs. Blackburn, such a portion of ballast was removed as would enable us to clear the surrounding buildings: every thing being now prepared, the last signal was fired, and the balloon ascended.

The atmosphere being hazy with low clouds, we determined not to ascend high, in order to continue in view of those friends whose gratulating cheers followed us with their approbation.

The ascent was rapid, and its course to the north-east: the beauty of the surrounding country at the time was highly variegated; Liverpool, with the neighbouring towns, villages, parks—the rivers Dee and Mersey, whose course was marked by the numerous vessels—the coast of Wales, to the Orme's Head, mountains, and distant ocean; which, all added, gave the mind a very lively impression, of which none but those who have witnessed, can form a perfect idea. Sounds from below were still audible, and we distinctly heard the band playing on the spot which we had just left.

Twenty-three minutes past 2, saw, in the direction of Wigan, and Ormskirk, numbers of people, and as our principal wish was to afford all the gratification in our power, we opened the valve, descended and saluted them, and reascended; the report of two guns, which we presumed was intended as a salute, we returned by waving the banners.

The Lancashire coast, with the towns of Preston and Lancaster, and different villages to the north, formed a most delightful and pleasing picture.

Our elevation at this period (four minutes to three) was about two miles; and here we uncorked a bottle of Maderia, and with feelings of the highest respect, we severally drank the health of the ladies who presented our banners.

Here the town of Blackburn, which from our elevated situation appeared but small, was at a short distance from us to the eastward. We now passed rapidly over several elevated parts of the country, and a large quantity of peat land. Two minutes past 3 o'clock, the balloon, which, from the time we threw out ballast, had continued to rise, now became slightly agitated, and in referring to our compass we found that the current had changed from a southwest to a west southwest direction.

Proceeding in this course for some time, we passed over a number of small villages and manufactories, from which numbers of people crowded; and at one particular place, unanimously invited us to descend. To gratify them, and amuse ourselves, we opened the valve and descended, making every appearance of acceding to their wishes by waving our banners, and standing up in the car. A general shout announced their conviction, that their wishes were about being gratified, and numbers hastened to where they expected we would light; but we had approached too near the earth to carry on the deception any longer, and the expending of a bag of ballast terminated their hopes, and in a short time carried us to other scenes; good humour, however, still prevailed, for we could plainly hear their huzzas, and see the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The country over which we now passed still retained all its beauty richly cultivated, the eye never wearied in observing its variety; but this scene was fast changing to another of a different character, for at a distance we could perceive the western mountains situate in Yorkshire, which we learned by descending so low as to question and receive an answer from a person at work in a field. With rapidity we now passed near Skipton, at eighteen minutes to four.

The uninteresting face of the country now determined us to get to a greater altitude, having heretofore kept low for the purpose of enjoying the scene, the thermometer generally at from 40 to 38 deg. We, therefore, expended some of our ballast, and very rapidly left objects beneath. We here took a parting view of the receding objects, and to our astonishment beheld the Humber, which must have been at least upwards of fifty miles from us; we had scarcely time to take a hasty glance at the vast amphitheatre beneath us,

when we found ourselves enveloped in the approaching clouds.

The balloon now became quite distended, and we found it necessary to relieve it by opening the valve, and allowing a large quantity of gas to escape, which broke the solemn silence which reigned around us, by a kind of hissing noise. We still continued to ascend rapidly, the thermometer now sunk fast, and the cold became very severe, having now penetrated the intervening vale of clouds; they shortly after appeared to our view far beneath like an immense track covered with snow. Mr. Livingston as well as myself, now felt the cold extremely severe, every thing we could collect was put in requisition to defend us from it, and we found the bags from which we had discharged ballast particularly useful, by being wrapped about our ancles, where the cold was most intense. This caused us to consult the thermometer, and to our surprise we found it had sunk 6 degrees. To those who have felt almost intolerable cold on the face of the earth, when the thermometer stood many degrees higher, it will doubtless create surprise how we existed; but when it is considered that the æronaut at no time feels any resistance, but travels at an equal rate with the surrounding atmosphere, by which the body is not robbed of its warmth, as is the case when a current of air is constantly passing, this surprise must cease. Our altitude could not be less than four miles, and we felt ourselves so very uncomfortable that we immediately began to descend, which was soon effected, as we had heretofore, from the balloon's vast expansion, been constantly allowing gas to escape. Our approach to the earth was announced to us by the noise of water falling. Found the mountains, and in a little time we could discover their highest tops, partially seen through broken masses of clouds. Never was there a finer or more sublime spectacle witnessed than now presented itself; the dark and barren tract of that mountain country which we had just passed, partially buried by huge masses of dark vapour, and clouds rolling along their summits, contrasted with the highly cultivated and magnificent prospect, which, though faintly discovered, was every instant presenting new objects, and delighting us by their variety. Three minutes past four, the balloon was again agitated, with more violence than at first; we found we had reached the first current of southwest. Here we descended so low as to perceive the trees agitated by the wind; and on Mr. Livingston calling to a person who was immediately under us at work, what county we were in, he was told Yorkshire. From our observation now on the passing objects, we were struck by the very rapid progress we were making, our eye was scarcely fixed on a particular place ere we had left it far behind, as the wind had increased very much since we left Liverpool. At 18 minutes past 4 Mr. Livingston pointed out to me a circumstance which deserves remark; it has been hitherto supposed that the balloon, in its rising, turns on its axis from left to right, and retains that motion until it descends; this, however, we found not to be the case, for although it had taken that motion on its ascending, at this period it had ceased, and he observed it change to a kind of oscillating motion, but after a time returned to the first. Probably this was given by the change of current. We again descended very low, and on our inquiry where we were, received the information, in the county of Durham.

The country all seemed alive, hundreds running along the road and across the inclosures, hastening, we presume, to where they supposed we would come down; but of this we had no intention. Here we counted our ballast, and consulted the watch—we found we had ten bags unexpended, and that it wanted ten minutes to 5; we accordingly determined to remain up until 6 o'clock, and prosecute our voyage to the utmost. This determination we however were obliged to relinquish, for in looking forwards in the direction of our route we were struck with its appearance.

At first we supposed it to be clouds resting on high lands, but in a few minutes our approach was so quick that the sea burst upon us; and, consulting our map, we found ourselves on the verge of the north sea. No time was now to be lost: Mr. Livingston set every thing in order in the car, put aside our instruments, and prepared for landing, while I was busily employed in fastening the grapnel, and lowering it over the car. Our approach to the earth was now much accelerated by the discharge of gas, and we had scarcely time to suspend ourselves from the ropes, when the car struck with great violence, rebounded, and almost immediately again struck with accumulated force; the grapnel now took hold in the ground, but such was the force of the wind that it instantly snapped, and we were dragged along for a considerable way; the second hook got fast, but this also gave way by bending nearly straight, and our hopes in being stopped by means of the grapnel were over. We had been hurried by violence over the third field, striking and bounding almost every yard, when the hoop of the car providently got entangled in a quickset hedge, where it remained near a minute, and gave us time to renew our hold and get strength. The wind was now very high, and, by a sudden gust, the balloon forced the car through the hedge. Here, I am sorry to say, Mr. Livingston received a most severe hurt by the sudden jerk of the car, which struck his chest and side with great violence against the earth, and shattered the rail where he sat, and I had serious fears that, from his being rendered nearly insensible, he would let go his hold; but I was happy to find he still struggled with it and held fast, thus securing our mutual safety, as, by the balloon being released of his weight, it would have immediately reascended and carried me out to sea. We now had been

dragged nearly over the fourth field, when the gust of wind died away, and by continually exhausting, the balloon fell to the ground, and was secured by us, before some men who had followed it, but were afraid to lay hold, had come up. We now found we had descended at Norton, about three and a half miles from Stockton upon Tees, and within five miles of the German ocean. On a rough calculation, we supposed we had travelled between 160 and 170 miles, but on measuring the map, it proves to be about 150 miles, in the short time of 2 hours and 50 minutes.

Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, Wine.

The National Intelligencer informs us that in New York 133 bushels of Indian corn have been gathered this year from *one acre;* and 714 bushels of potatoes from one acre. This has led to the following statistical facts.

Cotton.—In 1817 the export of cotton from the United States was (85,649,328 lbs.) more than eighty-five million. One acre yields, at a moderate estimate, 250lbs. of clean cotton. This whole export, therefore, is the product of only 535 square miles: this is less than the 108th part of Georgia, and less than the 520th part of the cotton regions of the U. States.

Rice.—The maximum export of rice was 73,329 tierces; (in 1790,) or (43,997,400 lbs.) nearly forty-four million pounds. This, on an average crop, is the produce of only sixty-five square miles, which is less than the 440th part of South Carolina, and less than two-thirds of the District of Columbia.

Tobacco.—The maximum export of tobacco was 12,428 hogsheads, in 1791. A hogshead is about one thousand weight; and, on average, one acre will yield one hogshead. The export, therefore, was the product of about 176 square miles, which is less than the 363d part of Virginia. Each of the 97 counties of that state contains, on an average, more than 659 square miles, viz: more than three times the quantity of land which furnished the above export.

Sugar.—Such is, generally, the fertility of the equinoctial regions of America, that all the sugar consumed in France, estimated at twenty million kilogrammes, (about 54,000,000 pounds,) may be produced on an extent of 7 square leagues, which is not equal to one-thirtieth part of the smallest department of France.

Wine.—About 1,600,000 arpents, or 1,350,400 acres, are in France employed in the culture of the vine. The value of the annual product is about 100,800,000, dollars, at about twenty cents a gallon. In 1790 Bordeaux alone exported more than fifteen million gallons of wine. The 1,600,000 arpents are less than one 80th part of France, and less than one 20th part of Pennsylvania.

The value of the annual produce of these five interesting articles, may be thus estimated:

Cotton, at 15 cents,	$12,847,399
Rice, $20 a tierce,	1,466,580
Tobacco, $60 a hogshead,	6,745,680
Wine, 20 cents a gallon,	100,800,000
Sugar consumed in France, at 10 cents a pound,	5,400,000
	$127,259,659

For the product of these articles the following quantities of land are cultivated, viz.

	Square miles.
For cotton	555
rice	65
tobacco	176
sugar	63
wine	2110
	2969

This is little less than three-fourths of the state of Connecticut.

The authority for cotton, rice and tobacco, is Seybert's Statistical Annals, and the personal information of gentlemen of experience in the culture of those articles.

For sugar I have the authority of Humboldt's *Essai Politique.*

For wine I depend on Chaptal: his "Treatise, theoretical and practical, on the culture of the vine, and the art of making wine, brandy, spirits of wine, and vinegars, simple and compound," is a truly classic work, in which he had the aid of Rozier, Parmentier, and Dussieux. It contains all that the chemist, or botanist, or vine cultivator, or enlightened statesmen can reasonably ask or wish to know. It is in two octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, with 21 plates.

This admirable treatise should be translated for the use of our fellow citizens who occupy our wine-yielding regions. For, in a few years, the United States will produce wine for their domestic consumption and exportation.

A revolution of our planet on its axis would present to the eye of an observer, at the distance of a few thousand miles, a few spots or specks (China or Holland) fully cultivated. The rest would be as a desert. Pauperism in England, now so extensive and so dangerous, is fulfilling the prophecies of Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

"Political economy (says Jean Baptiste Say,) is founded on statistical knowledge, or (what is the same thing) history;" and that "the American confederacy will have the glory of proving that the loftiest policy is in accordance with moderation and humanity."

The most active mind has not yet conceived an adequate idea of the vast resources of the United States.

Washington City.

West India Trade.—A West India merchant in the American Daily Advertiser of the 25th ult. examines the restrictions mutually imposed on the trade

between the British West India colonies and the United States. The British government, in pursuance of its policy to force every mode of industry into the hands of their nation, prohibited all intercourse with her colonies. Congress prohibited all British vessels to bring merchandise from any port to which American vessels were not admitted.—The British then threw open Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda, and since that has been done, a full trade has been carried on with those ports.

The object of the West India merchant is to show that by this means the British monopolise all the trade between the islands, those free parts being merely places of deposit from whence the merchandise is carried to a market where it is wanted by British vessels. This is perfectly clear, and it follows of course that the retaliatory law of Congress has proved ineffectual.

He proposes as a remedy, that Congress should prohibit all trade with the British colonies, until they shall *all* be open; being of opinion that as we give them the necessaries of life in exchange for superfluities, the inconvenience of the loss of trade will be so much greater on their part than on our own, that they will soon be forced to make trade free.

Distances to the Yellow Stone.

The following route from St. Louis to the Yellow Stone river, may afford some information to the numerous friends of the troops bound on that expedition.

	Miles.	*Total.*
From St. Louis to St. Charles is	21	
To Charette village	47	68
Gasconde river	32	100
Osage river	33	133
Leadmine hill	21	154
Saline river	19	173
Goodwoman's river	18	191
Mine river	9	200
Charlton river	20	220
Grand river	20	240
Coalbank	81	321
Kansas river	19	340
Nodawa	110	450
Platte river	150	600
Sioux river	253	853
James river	97	950
Quiconne	50	1000
White river	130	1130
Trenton river	133	1263
Chayenne river	47	1310
Waterloo river	112	1422
Cannonball river	78	1500
Fort Madan	100	1600
Little Missouri	90	1690
Yellow Stone river	190	1880

[*N. Y. Amer.*

The present age has presented so many novelties for our contemplation, that nothing but novelties seem to affect us. We hear of personal meetings and conferences, between powerful monarchs on the European continent, as if all these were mere matters of ordinary moment; whereas in any other period than the present, such facts would of themselves form important historical events. In our age of prodigies, these events pass off so lightly, that they excite no astonishment.

[*Morn. Chron.*

At the sale of a library of an eminent scholar of the last age, a book was put up by the auctioneer with this puff, "that it contained the doctor's manuscript notes." This recommendation of it obtained a high price, but when the happy purchaser took home his lot, the only note it contained was in these words: "*This book is not worth reading.*"

A printer of a village gazette presented a bill to a delinquent subscriber, and finding the payment evaded, commenced a suit against his patron, who being served with a summons, exclaimed—'The rascal—sue me! me who subscribed to his paper eight years ago, on purpose to *encourage* him. I'll be revenged on the rascal—I'll not take his paper any longer.'

An old woman that sold ale, being at church, fell asleep during the sermon, and unluckily let her old-fashioned clasped bible fall, which making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake, 'So, you jade! there's another jug broke.'

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

Vol. II. Philadelphia, December 11, 1819. No. 24.

The temperate justice and conciliating moderation of *Rufus King*, in his observations on the slave trade (see p. 385), remind us very much of the mildness and wisdom of *Washington*. How much more effect will be produced on the minds of those who are opposed to our opinions, by treating their errors as misfortunes that require our forbearance, than by exaggerating the evils of their situation, and by violent reproaches closing the avenues of reason.

—

The committee appointed at a public meeting in New York on the subject of colonization, have submitted a few considerations, previous to calling on the public for assistance. The following is an abstract:

The president of the United States, and other public spirited men, have expressed an opinion in favour of the objects of the society:—the legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Georgia, have recommended measures favourable to the system of colonization:—it was favourably spoken of by a committee of the House of Representatives last session:—a law was passed authorizing the president of the United States to capture vessels employed in the slave trade, and to appoint agents on the coast of Africa to receive those who should be rescued; to effect which objects $100,000 was appropriated.

"Full reliance is expressed, that sufficient extent of territory may be obtained near Sherbro, on the western coast of Africa, in exchange for a moderate quantity of goods adapted to the taste of the native tribes. The agents of the American Colonization Society, and other persons of veracity and observation, fully confirm this important fact. The soil and climate are good, and satisfactory accounts of both have been received.

"The native proprietors have signified their readiness to cede a desirable extent of land, and to receive people of colour from the United States as friends and brethren.

"No just apprehension is entertained, that any European power would be hostile to a colony originating in motives of humanity.

"The employment of a small external force will afford ample protection from the depredations of slave traders."

Many persons of colour who have settled there have prospered:—many others are ready to go when proper arrangements shall have been adopted:—it is ascertained that many slaveholders will emancipate, provided the colony be established.

—

An order has been issued from the Treasury Department, requiring collectors of customs to dismiss any clerk who shall have been found guilty of receiving pay for making out entries of merchandise. This is in accordance with the spirit of republicanism: let every servant of the public receive a stated salary, and he will be independent.

—

We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Calhoun reached the city of Washington on the 4th inst., and is in a great measure restored to health.

Communications.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Concerning the Culture of the Vine.

No. VI.

In the instructive volume of the Journey of Mr. Arthur Young, p. 315, (Pinkerton's Collection of Travels,) that judicious English

farmer gives the following observations.—"Upon a general view of the climate of France, and upon comparing it with that of countries not so much favoured apparently by nature, I remark, that the principal superiority of it arises from adapting so large a portion of the kingdom to the culture of the vine. Yet this noble plant is most unaccountably decried by abundance of writers, and especially by French ones, though the farmer is enabled to draw as extensive profits from poor and otherwise barren, and even almost perpendicular rocks, as from the richest vales. Hence immense tracts of land may be ranked, in France, among the most valuable, which, in our (the British) climate, would be absolutely waste, or at least applied to no better use than warrens for rabbits or sheep walks. This is the great superiority which climate gives to that kingdom over England." The following notes are from Mr. Young's book:

"Labour in French vineyards, in A. D. 1786, 2*l* 10*s* 9*d* sterling, per English acre, in the Isle of France, round Paris. At Estampes, 2*l* 13*s* 9*d*. At Orleans, 1*l* 13*s* 9*d*; near it, on the south, it is said to be more

"Rents, 25, 45, 60, 80, 36, 90, and 50 livres, per acre.

"Price 220 livres—profit 60 livres per acre.

"Labour at Cologne, 12 sous per day and food: 1786." In the United States we reduce human labour by the plough and harrow, with horses.

"Produce, 168 livres per acre.

"*Pellecoy.* Pass vineyards, of which there are many so steep, that it is strange how men can stand at their work. One third of the country under vines, which are planted on absolute rocks, but calcareous.

"*Cahors.* Nineteen-twentieths under vines—many more than two hundred years old! The true *vin de Cahors*, which has a great reputation, is the product of a range of rocky vineyards that are upon hills hanging to the south, and is called *Grave* wine, (vin de grave or gravier) of the stony (gravelly) soil. Much brandy. This wine is as full bodied as Port. Red and white wine is made of the red grape: white wine of white grape. Ploughing is done among vines in France; not always, nor often.

"*Mizè.* Produce per English acre, 8*l* sterling, exclusively of labour. Plants at 4 feet of France, square; being 4 feet 4 inches.

"Road to *Nismes.* Several thousand acres of vines on a level plain.

"*Plaisance.* Vine grounds double in price to wheat grounds.—In 44½ degrees of north latitude.

"*Auch,* and to the north. Many vines.

"*Lectour.* Many vines, on stony hills.

"*La Morte; Landron.* Vines on hills.—Price 50*l* sterling per English acre.

"*Langon.* Famous yellow wine. Land 50*l* sterling per acre.—Produce 15*l* sterling per acre.

"*Barsac.* Hills, that hang to the Garone, north side.—An immense range of vines.

"*Castres.* Vines.

"*Bordeaux de Cubsac.* Part *palus,* or bottom land, alluvion, and part high. Lands 61*l* 18*s* 6*d* sterling per acre is a common price; but in some places, 153*l* 11*s* 3*d*, and even 191*l* 19*s* 3*d* sterling per acre.

"To *Cavignac.* They make much brandy: make tartar, or the salt of wine.

"*Angumois, Petignac,* to *Roulet.* They make much fine brandy.

"*Angouleme.* Vines per acre, 10*l* sterling. An immense range of vines; much good brandy: brandy one gallon for six of wine, in some places more; varies from 1 to 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.—*Verteuil.*

"*Poitou, Chateau-rault,* to *les Ormes.* Poor hills, with vines, sell equally with their best vale lands, in 46th degree north.

"*Touraine.* Wine and vines.

"*Amboise.* Vines per acre, 43*l* 15*s* sterling.

"*Blois* to *Chambord,* on the upper *Loire.* Almost all the country vines, and many new plantations, on almost a blowing sand. Two thousand acres under the eye at once.—Nearly all made into brandy.

"*Petiviers, Isle of France, Liancourt,* vines. Wines, so far north, bad.

"*Nantes* to *Ancenis.* Vines.—Promiscuous and no crops.

"*Ancenis,* on the north side of the river Loire. Great region of vines along the river, though far north. Dung very little, many not once in fifteen years.

"*Varades.* Vineyards, 30*l* sterling per acre.

"*Anjou,* St. George. Worst vines 200 livres per acre; best 500—(350 is 14*l* 9*s* 6*d*, sterling.) Much wine, not good.

"*Ducatel.* Vines higher than arable.

"*La Roche Guyon.*—61*l* 8*s* 4*d*, sterling, per acre, for vineyards.

"*Neuf Moutier.* Rich district.—Vines on slopes sell on a medium at 78*l* 13*s* 3*d*, sterling, per acre.

"*Champagne.* Two-thirds of the country round Ay, (in 49 degrees N. lat.) Cumier, Piery, Disy, Hautvilliers, &c. under vines; and here all the famous *Champagne* wines are made. *Avise, Aunge, Lumenée, Cramont,* make the white wine, with white grapes only. At Ay, Epernay, and Piary, the white wine is made with the black grape only. At Airy, also, first white wines are made.

"*Angers,* on the Loire. Much wine made, of a quality generally not the best. By manuring much is made, but of an inferior quality. Value of vine lands, 47*l* 5*s* 3*d*, sterling, per acre. Produce, 9*l* 14*s* 4*d*, sterling, per acre. Women gather the grapes. The utmost care is taken to pick out inferior bunches and decayed grapes.

"As to the culture:—in the middle of January they give the cutting (taille); in March they dig the ground; in April and May they plant the provins, or cut slips of the vine; in June tie and hoe the septs, or growing vines; in August hoe again; in October, or in good years in September, the vintage takes place.

"The vines are planted promiscuously,

three or four feet asunder, or two and a half; are now about eighteen inches or two feet high, and are tied to the props with straw-bands. Many plantations are far from being clean; some full of weeds: many hands on the hills. Steeping the black grape, before pressing, makes red wine.

"They press with a wheel—preferring the power of men to that of horses; probably because human labour is cheap, and the price of horses high in France. [The reverse is the case in the United States.]

"Two hundred livres in wine, when sold by the proprietor, pays (in 1786) various public duties of transfer, of five per cent. of augmentation, *gauge*, *constage*, &c.; of *Octroi* of the town, and king, in all (livres) . . 25.0
The merchant selling, pays the same, . 25.0
Each buyer, who sells it, the same, . 25.0
Port duties on export, ... 15.0
Tavernkeepers and retailers pay 30 to 40, say 35.0

"The ecclesiastics take sometimes their tenth strictly; sometimes compound for a less value in money.

"The wine trade of Rheims is worth 800,000 livres per annum, to 1,100,000 livres.

"*Loraine, Verdun, Metz.* Vines.

"*Braban.* Vines.

"*Pont au Mousson.* Vines. Many new vineyards are planted, and on lands suitable for wheat, (A. D. 1786.) The vineyards steadily increase. The income is said to be 10 per cent. on lands, vines, and farm buildings, though France is so populous and wants land.

"*Nancy, Luneville.* Produce 8*l* 12*s*, sterling, per acre.

"*Alsace, Strasbourg, Schelestadt, Isheim.* Vines. Produce 10*l* 7*s*, sterling, to 16*l* 12*s* 6*d*, per acre.

"*Franche Compte, Besançon.* Vines.—Lands in vines worth 123*l* 6*s*, sterling, per acre.

"*Bourgogne, Dijon.* (About 47 degrees north Lat.)—63*l* 19*s* 2*d*, sterling, per acre. Produce 13*l* 16*s* 6*d*. But the fine vineyards of Veaunes, Romane, and Tash, &c. sell for nearly 135*l*, sterling, per acre.

"*Clos de Vejeau.* The most famous vineyard of France. It is walled all round, and has no trees in it. Vines two or three feet high now; stand promiscuously. The soil is a brown loam, inclining to red, with stones in it, which prove on trial calcareous. It is at the foot of a hill, which is rocky. Produce 46*l* 1*s* 4*d*, per acre.—Price 511*l* 17*s* 6*d*, sterling, per acre. They make first red wine—also white.

"*Nuys, Burgundy.* Vines 51*l* 3*s* 9*d*, per acre.

"*St. George, Richebourg, Chambertin, Cote rote*, and others, above named, are the best vineyards of Burgundy, after that of *Clos de Vejeau*, which sold for above 1,100,000 livres, in 1793 or 1794.

"Manure with dung is avoided, in respect to quality; though it increases quantity. The safest manure is good fit earth or soil.

"*Beaune, Burgundy.* Vines among calcareous stones. *Valay, Aloes, Pomar, Savigne*, Mulso, (white,) and Maureauche.

"*Chagnie.* Vines and *Couch.*

"*Bourbonnois, Moulins, Riaux.* Vines.

"*St. Penorin.* Vineyards on hills.

"*Avergne, Riom, Clermont, Ivoire.* Vines.

"*Briude.* Vines, on rocks, and rocky declivities. Thirty-five sorts of wine here, better than the red wines of the rich plains.

"*Danphine, Montelimart.* Vines.

"*Provence, Avignon*, and *Aix.* Vines.—Also at Tour de Aeugues and Hyeres.

"Medium of many costs 61*l* 8*s*, sterling, per acre; but deduct the most costly, the average is 41*l* 10*s* 6*d*.

"A fair average may be 45*l*, sterling, [or $200] per acre, cost; and 9*l* 2*s*, sterling, per acre, gross produce, [being $40.44.]"

Thus ran the observations of Mr. Young, above thirty years ago; which, though much condensed, afford a variety of useful lights on the subject, which we have undertaken to open to the view of our country. His journey through France* and Piedmont merits our utmost attention, for he was engaged in an intelligent and diligent inquiry into the question, whether the profitable culture of the vine could be added to the agricultural pursuits of his native country. He believes that the British climates constitute the only, but an insuperable, impediment. It is believed, that after similar inquiries in the United States, and after considering the vineyards of Cohauila, and those of the two Harmony's, of Vevay, of Glasgow, and the two Carolinas, with the genial regions of the orange, the cane, the rice, the indigo, the fig, and the peach, the judgment of Mr. Young on the the subject of the vine, would be decidedly in favour of the capacity and prospects of the United States.

A FRIEND TO NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1819.†

PRICE OF MEAT.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

Going through the market a few days ago, when most of the victuallers had left it, I passed a man who had been chaffering about a piece of meat, and left it, saying that he could get it cheaper. The price of the meat was made known by the indignant exclamation of the woman who offered it for sale—"Cheaper! eleven pounds of meat for a quarter dollar—and you want it *cheaper!*" T.

* It was first printed as a substantive work, in two volumes, and has been also inserted in Pinkerton's Collection of Travels.

† See No. 1 to 5, in the National Intelligencer.

Miscellany.

CARDS.

Examining some newspapers, a few days ago, I came across a journal printed in the state of Tennessee, which contained the confession of a murderer. I was tempted to read it, though aware that the crime, for which he was about to suffer, was the result of early depravity, of neglect, of idleness, or of vicious habits. There was something so simple in his narrative, that I was persuaded that he had not been a premeditated murderer; but had dipped his hands in blood under the influence of sudden passion, which, I discovered, had been produced by *a game of cards!* The origin of the quarrel is thus described by the unhappy felon:—

"We thought it too late to go to Mr. Stone's and return, which was about five miles; we concluded we would postpone it until morning, and go there to breakfast, and we, as *usual*, took our *grog* and commenced a game at *cards*—at which we continued until about sunset, when our game stood thus; six and six, and his deal. In shuffling the cards, I discovered him to look at the face of them, and place the jack of diamonds at the bottom of the pack. I cut the cards—Mr. Hay dealt them; and after dealing off the proper number, he slipped the fatal jack of diamonds from the bottom of the pack, and claimed the money then in stake, which was *ten dollars*. I at first thought him in jest, and laughed at him for making so bungling an out; and told him that might do in Georgia, but it would never do to win my money. He, in an elevated tone, asked me what I meant? I told him I meant turning the jack of diamonds from the bottom of the pack would not do to win my money—I was not in the habit of being cheated out of my money when I knew it. He replied, if I said he turned the jack from the bottom I was a d—d liar and a rascal. I told him to give me no more of his insolence; if he did, I would slap his jaws, which I would do any how if it was any where else; and if he claimed my money in that manner, to take it, and I was done with him; he had discovered himself to be a worthless rascal. He rose with saying "d—n you, you think your size will protect you;" at which time he seized a stick which lay on the floor, and aimed a blow, apparently, at my head. I made an attempt to dodge it, and at the same time threw up my left arm, on which the force of the blow lodged, near my shoulder. I instantly seized the stick and demanded him to let go; I held the stick in my left hand, and gave him a severe blow."

This was the commencement of the affray—and Bennet finally seized a pair of smoothing irons and killed Hay with one blow, and then in alarm, buried him secretly—was arrested, tried, convicted, and probably hanged for a murder originating in a *game at cards*.

Cards were originally invented for the amusement of a king, and their use or abuse have created great misery in the civilized world. If loss of fortune, loss of reputation, loss of peace and happiness did not result from habits of gaming, the loss of temper alone would present an obstacle to their encouragement. In the case of this unhappy man, we have an instance of the awful effects of passion and avarice originating with cards; but this case was confined to poor and uneducated members of the community—men easily led into error; it is the higher classes from which good examples should emanate—it is polished and educated persons who should discountenance pernicious habits, and teach the ignorant the evil of depraved propensities.

Last week, Nicholas brought me a note, beautifully embossed and printed, containing an invitation to a party. It smells of musk, said the old man, as he left the room. Very true, said I—the age is a refined one indeed; we sprinkle bottles of Cologne and orange flower water over our persons—we scatter rosemary and lavender among our clothes, as if nature required a perfume to sweeten her works. "An answer is requested."—*Pshaw*, what consequence is my presence or my absence—they will not order one ice cream less, or one macaroni more. But I determined to go; society is pleasant, is necessary; I take great pleasure in seeing the young ladies judiciously dressed and ornamented, enjoying themselves sportively, innocently, happily—enlivening conversation with artless spirit, and unstudied grace. I will go—and I ordered Nicholas to make preparation.

The hackman charged me two shillings more than his fare, imagining that no gentleman, who wore silk stockings and silver buckles, and who was elated with the prospect of a hot supper, would hesitate to be imposed upon. I thought of the spiteful remark of Richard the Third—"Why were laws made, if men were not rogues by nature?" but we are said to have a very vigilant police—yet laws are sometimes evaded. The full blaze of lights and beauty burst on my sight, while the flourish of hautboys and the shrill violins, announced that the dancing had commenced.

In one of the drawing rooms the card tables were out, and I leaned on a chair to observe old and young ladies and gentlemen engaged at loo, whist and speculation. The old ladies appeared excessively anxious, and the young ones caught the inspiration; ill luck and bad play awakened feelings of cupidity, mingled with irascible expressions and ill natured looks; a kind of restlessness, a sharp tetchy wayward anxiety seemed to prevail; eyes were intensely fixed on the trump card, joy and sadness, mirth and harshness, alternately prevailed; envy, passion, and all the smothered attributes of Medusa, hovered over these parties assembled for *amusement;* if one took a heavy pool, the whole company saw it vanish with deep regret, and the brilliant eyes of

young and beautiful girls followed the golden bait, as if reluctant to part with its tempting prospects, while an envious ejaculation, and a significant shrug of the shoulder from the old ladies and gentlemen, indicated their regret at having lost the prize; those who were supposed to have played bad were snarled at, and those who were adepts were sneered at, and it appeared to me as if some demon presided at these tables, to turn all the milk of human kindness to gall. And is this mode of spending time commendable, judicious and beneficial? Where are the joys, the delight, the improvement of social converse? Where is the pleasure and gratification derived from accomplishments, from a combination of grace and talent? All lost—buried beneath a green cloth and pack of cards. If young ladies could only see how unamiable they must appear to an indifferent spectator, when absorbed in a game of cards and bent on winning, if they could be sensible, that gradually and imperceptibly, the practice wears away the fine edge of their temper and damps their sensibilities, introduces parsimony, and that hateful passion, avarice, they would shun the tempter as they would a hydra. How can any thing be encouraged as an amusement under which dangers lurk in so many shapes? Cards should be only introduced among old and rational people, who wish to kill an hour without a sacrifice of temper or money; but they should be banished from the young and elastic spirits, whose impetuous fancy reason cannot control, and prudence cannot subdue. Besides, the example among the higher classes, is so pernicious to other branches of society; for if educated and refined persons, governed by avarice and an attachment to cards, should lose their temper and wrangle, be covetous, expert, and sometimes unfair, what may be expected from the ignorant and the unlettered, with the same passions and the same weapons? Why, as in the case of Bennet, it may end in murder—Let them be banished. HOWARD.
Nat. Adv.]

Vindication of Slavery, by Montesquieu.

Were I to vindicate our right to make slaves of the negroes, these should be my arguments:

The Europeans, having extirpated the Americans, were obliged to make slaves of the Africans, for clearing such vast tracts of land.

Sugar would be too dear, if the plants which produced it were cultivated by any other than slaves.

These creatures are all over black, and with such a flat nose, that they can scarcely be pitied.

It is hardly to be believed that God, who is a wise being, should place a soul, especially a good soul, in such a black and ugly body.

The colour of the skin may be determined by that of the hair, which, among the Egyptians, the best philosophers in the world, was of such importance, that they put to death all the red-haired men that fell into their hands.

The negroes prefer a glass necklace to that gold which polite nations so highly value: can there be a greater proof of their wanting common sense.

It is impossible for us to suppose these creatures to be men, because, allowing them to be men, a suspicion would follow that we ourselves are not Christians.

THE FUR TRADE.

[*Abridged from the St. Louis Enquirer.*]

The English have two fur companies in North America: the Hudson's Bay, and the North-West. They have no individual traders.

The Hudson Bay Company was chartered in the reign of Charles the Second, but seldom procured more than one or two hundred thousand dollars worth of furs per annum. Lately the earl of Selkirk has purchased up the principal part of the stock in this company.

The North-West Company originated about forty years ago. It was composed of individuals who had previously carried on their business separately. The advantage of their union was soon manifest. In a few years the furs procured began to be worth a million and a quarter of dollars per annum. Montreal was the seat of this commerce, and owed a great part of its prosperity to the profits derived from it. In the hands of this company the trade has been continually spreading. They have establishments on lake Winipec, and carry on their trade upon all the rivers which fall into that lake, also in the territories of the United States upon the head waters of the Missouri, Mississippi, and St. Peters. Above the Mandan villages the trade is exclusively in their hands.—The lake Superior is exclusively their's. They have a great establishment at the upper end of this lake, called *Fond du Lac*, where the power of the company appears under a very imposing form, having forts regularly manned, with artillery, a ship upon the lake, and exhibiting the aspect of sovereign authority. They have also establishments upon the Columbia river, and employ three hundred men between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean; by means of which they are extending their trade south towards the Spaniards of California, and north towards the Russians of New Archangel. The furs taken in this region are intended for the China market. In the year 1817, three shiploads went direct from the mouth of the Columbia to Canton, and the free navigation of the Columbia for the same purpose has been secured to the company for ten years by a late treaty between the United States and England. Upon the whole, so extensive and valuable is this trade, that upwards of two thousand men are annually employed in the service of the North-West Company, and the furs taken by them are of the average value of upwards of a million of dollars, Montreal

prices, and three or four times that sum in the markets of China and Japan.

The value of the Russian fur trade in America cannot be so well ascertained. That nation is in possession of the western coast of North America, from Behring's straits to the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Columbia. They even have some trading establishments further south, towards the peninsula of California, and their traders enjoy the powerful protection of their emperor in carrying off the furs of America. A fort mounting an hundred guns, commanded by a military and civil governor, is established at Norfolk sound, latitude 58°. In possession of so much of the American coast, and of that part on which abounds the valuable sea otter, the Russian fur trade on the N. W. coast must necessarily be exceedingly valuable. Shiploads are annually announced arriving at Cronstadt, each of which is probably worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

The people of the United States derive but little benefit from one of the richest veins of commerce which their country affords. Before the acquisition of Louisiana, the fur trade was not within their reach; for the traffic with the tribes east of the Mississippi was but inconsiderable in itself, and fell almost entirely into the hands of the British. The countries beyond the Mississippi were the valuable seats of this trade, and the jealous spirit of the Spanish government permitted no interference from American citizens. That government did not even lay open the trade to its own subjects. It neither created a company, nor permitted individual enterprise to take its course. The trade became the subject of monopoly, in the hands of those who would give the governor the greatest sum for the privilege of trading exclusively with a particular nation, or with the tribes which lived on a particular river. The monopolists, satisfied with a safe and moderate profit, extended their trade but a short distance up the rivers. In the course of an hundred and twenty years that the Missouri had been known, adventurers had not been higher up the river than the Mandan Villages. The trade nevertheless was profitable. For ten years next before the change of government, the furs brought to St. Louis averaged the annual value of two hundred and three thousand dollars; and from this commerce, the town of St. Louis took the start which has given to it the pre-eminence in trade and business which it has ever since enjoyed.

After the purchase of Louisiana, and when the discoveries of Lewis and Clark had shown the way to the Pacific Ocean, a fur company was formed in St. Louis to trade on the head waters of the Missouri and in the region of the Rocky mountains. It took the name of the Missouri Fur Company, and engaged to trade together for three years. It raised a capital of forty thousand dollars, engaged two hundred and fifty men, and in the spring of 1808 ascended the Missouri in barges to the foot of the Rocky mountains. A party even crossed the mountains, and remained till 1811 on the waters of the Columbia. But unforeseen and unexpected disasters awaited their operations. They found themselves engaged in war with the Black Feet Indians, a numerous and ferocious tribe. A number of the men employed by the company were killed in combats with these Indians; a factory containing twenty thousand dollars worth of fur was burnt up; and at the end of the term the company, instead of receiving three hundred packs of beaver annually, (worth 80 or 90,000 dollars,) which they reasonably calculated upon, deemed themselves fortunate in bringing off as much as covered the capital embarked. The war with the English broke out soon after. The American fur traders were driven in at all points; and ever since the return of peace no individual has had the boldness to risk his life and fortune above the Mandan Villages. The British traders remain in the quiet enjoyment and peaceable possession of all our Indian trade from that point to the Pacific Ocean. The military expedition to the upper Missouri has however revived the idea of pushing the trade to the Rocky mountains. A greater number than usual have ascended the river this fall, and propose next summer to pass the Mandan Villages, relying upon the protection of the fort there, and open a trade with the tribes upon the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia. But it is not to be expected that the efforts of a few individuals can carry on the trade on a theatre so remote, subject to so many losses from the chapter of accidents, and to certain hostilities from the Indians, who will be excited against them by the British traders.

The American government also has put in for a share of the fur trade. It has established factories at various places, where merchandise is (*ordered to be*) exchanged at a moderate profit for the skins of the Indians. But certain it is that the government has not realized the benefits which were expected to flow from it. The Indians have neither been civilized, nor converted; the national storehouse has not been filled with rich and precious furs; nor can the provisions of the system be extended to all the Indians within our territories, without incurring an annual expenditure of one or two millions of dollars.

This outline of the value and present condition of the fur trade, will give an idea of its importance in a commercial point of view; politically, it is of still greater value, for it carries along with it the command of all the Indians to whom it extends, and gives the use of a practical force during war which requires a powerful army to counteract.

Montreal is the chief seat of the British fur trade in North America. Its position is no way comparable to that of St. Louis.

From St. Louis to the foot of the Rocky mountains there is no interruption to the navigation of the Missouri. Barges of forty or fifty tons may ascend it more than half the year. Tributary streams of great length and magnificence flow into it at different points, and render the country pervious in all directions to the operations of the trader. The Rocky mountains can be crossed, and have been crossed by

the traders, in six or eight days, and the country abounds with fine horses to facilitate its passage. An American trader may make his outfit from St. Louis in the months of June or July, ascend to the region of the Rocky mountains, trade during the winter, and return to St. Louis the next spring. He can carry his furs to Canton, and have a return in less time to St Louis, than an English trader gets a return to Montreal. Nor is it the Missouri alone which is so easily accessible to the St. Louis trader: the upper Mississippi and all its branches; the Illinois, and its tributaries; the lakes Michigan and Superior, are all open to his operations. The admirable position of St. Louis, in the centre of the valley of the Mississippi, at the confluence of the waters which drain a world above it, point it out as the natural and proper seat of the American fur trade, and destined, with a little assistance from the American government, to divert from Montreal that rich stream of native American commerce.

EXCHANGE.

Remittances cannot now be made to London from any part of Europe, without paying an advance of 5 a 9 per cent. above what we have usually termed par.

The commission in London, and the incidental charges, will just about take off all the advance which you get for your bills in the United States.

Therefore a remittance to America, through London, presents a dead loss of 5 a 9 per cent. It is a grievous evil, especially at this time, when scarcely any thing can be made by shipments to Europe.

Specie can be transported freely from one part of Europe to the other. The expense of transporting it from Antwerp to London cannot be estimated at more than 1 per cent. We call 37s. for 1*l.* stg. par; because at 12 cents per 1s. gives it $4.44 for 37s. Yet we find exchange on England quoted, in Antwerp, at 39s. 11d. that is, 8 per cent. above par. Such a state of things indicates plainly, that no coin current in Antwerp will, compared to what passes as money in England, bring in England any thing near the price we have called the par.

Again, take France and England into view. Some people call 24*l.* which is equal to 23 70f. for 1*l.* stg. the par between France and England, none call the par over 24 f. From France to England, the expense of transporting specie must be trifling; and yet we find, for a great while, the price to be over 25f. The reason is very plain, no gold and no silver can be had in France, which will command in England what we call par.

In the first place, Spanish milled dollars are worth 4 a 5 per cent. below par in England—and silver, I believe, is no longer to be a legal tender. We must direct our attention to gold. An English guinea, as will be perceived by Report No. 28, fol. 2, contains 118.7 grains pure gold; while a 20f. piece contains only 89.5 grains pure gold, and of course is only worth 15s. 10d. stg. In the same proportion 24f. will be worth only 19s. sterling.—Thus, pure gold against pure gold, what we call the par is 5 per cent. out of the way.

What then is the best manner to get our funds from France? A very simple mode is to import 5f. pieces. They are here a legal tender at 93 cents and 3 mills. By that means 25f. will produce $4.66½. Another mode is to take crowns and half crowns, which they sell by wt. in France, and when here, if you cannot get what used to be the legal value of them, send them to the mint at Philadelphia, where they will coin them gratis for you. Another mode is to bring Spanish milled dollars, which will either command a premium for the East India trade, or pass as legal tender at 100 cents per dollar.

These are mere suggestions. Abler pens than mine will do more justice to this important subject. It is certainly worthy of consideration to save 5 per cent. on the immense amount of remittances from Europe to America, which have usually been made through England.

Another subject may not be thought beneath notice at this time; when in competition with all the world, we must make every saving we can, or give up the chase to our better calculating rivals. It is the value of silver.

One fact appears to me very clear, viz. That sufficient attention has not been bestowed by the merchants of the United States to coins, other than Spanish milled dollars, or to bullion. If you go to trade with the savages of Sumatra, they are, you know, acquainted with Spanish dollars. They may not be with other coins; therefore, to make your trade certain, carry Spanish dollars.

But if you are going to Calcutta or Canton, where the assay of silver is well understood, may it not be worth while to consider that some other kind of silver, when Spanish dollars bear a high premium, would answer better. I have been told, from a very good source, that a house in this town having accumulated two hundred thousand Spanish dollars, with a view to send them to Calcutta, did, on the suggestion of a friend, sell those dollars, at the then market price, which was 10 per cent. and took other silver coin, which answered nearly as well; thus making a saving of over $16,000 in the outset.

In ascertaining the real comparative value of the various coins every where, the total weight of the coin, its standard, and the weight of pure gold or pure silver which each coin contains, are leading causes. In Reports No. 28 and 30, will be found the table containing these items, for the gold coins. I intend giving hereafter the table of silver coins.

P. S. Nov. 27.—Exchange on London has fallen in France (Oct. 30) to f24.70. This indicates either that the bank of England has relaxed from its curtailing system; or that the pressure in England is expected to compel a departure from it; or of some other great and leading cause unknown. [*Degrand's Report.*

Meteorological Phenomena.

Montreal, Nov. 13.

The astonishing appearances which the last week has exhibited will make it long remembered by the inhabitants of this district; and Tuesday last will be classed, by after ages, with the celebrated dark Sunday which happened in 1785. A series of awful events have occurred, equally impressive to the mind of the illiterate and learned. While the former viewed these events as they passed, and, with a mixture of dread and veneration, saw in them the immediate interposition of "Him who rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm," the latter felt his mind recoil back in itself, and tremble at its own nothingness. All his best established facts, all his first principles, and his long train of causes and effects, were totally inadequate to explain the aberrations from the usual course of nature he saw passing before him.

The first unusual appearance which attracted general notice happened on Sunday last. The morning was remarkably dark for the season; and about 8 o'clock, A. M. the whole atmosphere appeared covered with a thick cloud of haze of a dingy orange colour. The wind was light from the N. N. W. and seemed incapable of dispelling the heavy vapour which floated in the sky. A little before 9 o'clock, a shower of rain fell; of a dark inky colour, and apparently much impregnated with some black substance resembling soot, or fine ashes. This, for the time, seemed to account for the singular appearance of the heavens. It was conjectured a volcano had broke out in some distant quarter, and the ashes from the eruption, floating in the cloud, gave it the unnatural colour. During the day the weather cleared, the sky assumed its natural aspect, and the afternoon became seasonably pleasant.

Tuesday was a day that set anxiety on the rack, and put conjecture at defiance. The morning opened with a clear serene sky, a gentle breeze from the northwest; and a smart frost during the night led us to anticipate a day fitted for business or amusement. About 10 o'clock, A. M. the wind became variable, veering round to the westward, and again becoming more northerly. A heavy damp vapour seemed to envelope the whole city, and the appearance of the atmosphere indicated rain. As the forenoon advanced, the sky became more and more surcharged with dense clouds: the darkness increased to such a degree that, by 12 and 1 o'clock, it became necessary to light candles in all the public offices in town; and even in the butcher's stalls in the market place they were found indispensably necessary. The darkness still continued to increase, and with it there appeared a general dread as to what might be the result, pervading every countenance. But although the darkness went on augmenting, it was not uniform in its progress. At times, a white silver-coloured stream of light seemed for a moment to penetrate the dense atmosphere, and, for a few seconds, it appeared as if clearing away.

It was during these periods the aspect of the heavens was most striking to an attentive observer. The deadly pale light which came for the instant, as if to cheat our hopes and mock our feelings, seemed, by being refracted through the cloud, to proceed from a stratum between it and the earth; and the blackened colour of the air, viewed through this luminous substratum, presented a spectacle awful and grand in the extreme. The general dread seemed now to have reached its climax: all viewed the phenomenon as connected with some great convulsion of nature, but whether the precursor or follower of such an event none could tell. A little before 3 o'clock, there was a slight shock of an earthquake, distinctly felt in different parts of the city, accompanied with a noise resembling the discharge of a distant piece of artillery. As the attention of all classes was closely rivetted on the more impressive aspect of the sky, but little notice was paid to the shock. The increasing gloom engrossed the attention of all, and every thing else gave way to the awful expectation of what might be the conclusion. About twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, after the darkness had gradually increased, and seemed at that moment to have attained its greatest depth, the whole city was instantaneously illuminated by one of the most vivid flashes of lightning ever witnessed in Montreal: this was suddenly followed by an awful peal of thunder, so loud and near as to shake the strongest buildings to their foundations.

The proximity of the thunder, and the violence of the concussion, impressed many people with the belief that a second earthquake had happened. If this was the case, it must have been at the same instant with the thunder, and not distinguishable from it: but we are of opinion the vibratory motion felt was altogether owing to the vicinity of the cloud at the time it discharged its electric contents. The first peal was followed by a few others, and accompanied with a heavy shower of rain, similar to what had fallen on Sunday, but of a darker hue, and apparently more charged with a black sooty matter.

After the thunder and rain had subsided, the darkness did not entirely disappear, as might have been expected, had it proceeded from a thunder cloud, as usual. On the contrary, it still continued, and seemed to increase till about 4 o'clock. The general anxiety, however, became somewhat appeased, as the cause of the unusual appearance had been in part explained. To describe the general feeling during the forenoon of this day, is a task to which few pens are adequate. Although the first peal of thunder gave relief to many, as being explanatory of the cause, it came at such a time, and when the minds of all were prepared to expect some dreadful catastrophe, "that the boldest held his breath for a time."

Splitting Slate.—The idea of separating slate by the congelation of water in the quarries, is very curious. The rain water being let into the crevices of the blocks, when it freezes, its expansion suddenly separates the layer.

Sir Humphry Davy has discovered a means to procure permanent light without flame: he has taught, that a platina wire of sufficient fineness, and an inch, or an inch and a half long, which has been heated red-hot, may be long preserved in that state over a vessel in which there is sulphuric ether or alcohol, in a state of evaporation. Thus this incandescent wire may be employed as a cheap night lamp, or instead of a steel to light tinder.

Poetry.

The Female Convict to her Infant.

O sleep not, my babe, for the morn of to-morrow
Shall soothe me to slumber more tranquil than thine;
The dark grave shall shield me from shame and from sorrow,
Though the deeds and the doom of the guilty are mine.

Not long shall the arm of affection enfold thee,
Not long shalt thou hang on thy mother's fond breast;
And who with the eye of delight shall behold thee,
And watch thee, and guard thee, when I am at rest!

And yet it doth grieve me to wake thee, my dearest,
The pangs of thy desolate mother to see;
Thou wilt weep when the clank of my cold chain thou hearest,
And none but the guilty should mourn over me.

And yet I must wake thee—for while thou art weeping,
To calm thee I stifle my tears for a while;
But thou smil'st in thy dreams while thus placidly sleeping,
And oh! how it wounds me to gaze on thy smile!

Alas! my sweet babe, with what pride had I press'd thee
To the bosom that now throbs with terror and shame,
If the pure tie of virtuous affection had blest thee,
And hail'd thee the heir of thy father's high name?

But now—with remorse that avails not—I mourn thee,
Forsaken and friendless, as soon thou wilt be
In a world, if it cannot betray, that will scorn thee—
Avenging the guilt of thy mother on thee.

And when the dark thought of my fate shall awaken
The deep blush of shame on thy innocent cheek,
When by all, but the God of the orphan, forsaken,
A home and a father in vain thou shalt seek:

I know that the base world will seek to deceive thee,
With falsehood like that which thy mother beguiled;
Deserted and helpless—to whom can I leave thee?
Oh! God of the fatherless! pity my child!

Liverpool Mercury.]

Record.

CONGRESS.

The sixth instant being the time appointed for the meeting of Congress, both houses met for the first time in the apartments prepared for them in the Capitol. Some difficulty of hearing was experienced from the great size of these splendid chambers. It is believed that this defect can be remedied by the disposition of drapery.

The SENATE adopted the usual rules respecting furnishing members with newspapers and appointing a chaplain. Committees were appointed on *Enrolled Bills*, *Accounts*, *Engrossed Bills*, and the *constitution of Alabama*.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES elected Henry Clay speaker, and the members were severally sworn to support the constitution of the United States. The clerk and other officers were appointed. The rules and orders of the last house were temporarily established for the government of this house. The usual rule respecting newspapers was adopted, and the constitution of Alabama was referred to a select committee.

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Perhaps at no peaceful period have the national representatives met under circumstances of deeper responsibility, or under the necessity of deliberating on matters more vitally affecting the interests of the republic, than at this time; and seldom, it may be added, have the eyes of the people been fixed upon them with a more intense attention. To attempt an enumeration here of the subjects which will claim the consideration of the national legislature, would be useless, if not officious; they are, those of a domestic nature especially, impressed upon the mind of every one.

Supposing, even, that nothing in the present state of our foreign relations shall require the interposition of Congress, yet the results of their deliberations on the great

questions of internal policy which will present themselves, besides those of an ordinary yet not unimportant character, will certainly stamp the first session of the Sixteenth Congress with a memorable character in the annals of our country. That they may be such as to promote the public happiness, preserve the purity of our institutions, and, by thus attaching the people to their government, cement more firmly the union of the states, must be the sincere and fervent hope of every man who is not an enemy to his country. [*Nat. Int.*

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The acting governor of Georgia has laid before the legislature a message that had been prepared by the late governor Rabun. We make a few extracts from it.

Commissioners had been appointed to ascertain the true head of St. Mary's river, in order to determine the boundary between that state and East Florida: they ascertained that the mound thrown up by Mr. Ellicott and the Spanish deputation, was situated at the true source of the river, according to the intent of the treaty of the 27th Oct. 1795.

"In anticipating the beneficial results of the penitentiary, it was fondly hoped that as the punishment due to crime had become more certain, their number and enormity would have been less frequent, than under the former system. But in this we have been disappointed. For whether attributable to an increase of vice, or the lenient mode of punishment, it is to be lamented, that crimes both in number and enormity, are committed on the persons and property of our citizens as frequently as at any former period of our history. In the management of the institution, the executive and board of inspectors have often been perplexed. The want of experience and unanimity among the keepers has frequently endangered its prosperity, and has in some instances been calculated to throw a shade over its character. It would indeed be desirable for the legislature to examine the subject with a jealous and critical eye."

"In the month of December last, I directed the agent of the state to repair to Darien, and order the balance of the African slaves which had been previously delivered to him by the collector of the port of Brunswick, and after giving the legal notice, expose the same to public sale agreeably to law. This duty was accordingly performed, and the sale advertised to commence on the first Tuesday in May last, in this place; the deputy marshal of the district of Georgia came forward, and made an attempt to arrest them, by virtue of a warrant from the district court of this state, at the instance of Mingule de Castro, who was said to be a citizen of Portugal. Being well assured that the name of De Castro was only borrowed to cover the mysterious designs of some of our own citizens who have long been engaged in this abominable traffic, I therefore refused to give them up to the marshal, but finally agreed to suspend the sale, and hold them subject to the decree of the district court, where the case is still pending.

"About the time that the marshal came forward to seize on those unfortunate Africans, the agent of the Colonization Society of the United States arrived, and clothed with competent authority to ask, receive and transport them to their native country, free from charge or expense.

"The proposition was marked with so much liberality and benevolence, that without much hesitation I agreed to deliver them over to the order of that humane society, as soon as the court of the United States shall adjudge them to be subject to the control of the constituted authorities of this state."

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The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of Phillips vs. Rogers and others, have determined that in that state foreigners are entitled to hold, and to inherit, property of every description, real and personal. The property depending upon the decision was valued at fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Archibald Phillips died seised of this estate, leaving a brother, the appellant in the case, the nearest relation, who is an alien, and a subject of the king of Great Britain; and the appellees, more remote relations, citizens of the United States. The court had rejected the claim of the nearest relation, who is an alien, to the real estate, in favour of the appellees, the nearest relations, who are citizens of the United States. But this court reversed the decree, on the ground, as would appear from the argument of the counsel, as published in a New Orleans paper, that the Spanish law, and the laws of the Spanish Indies allow foreigners "to hold, devise, and inherit lands, and every kind of property, except property of a feudal nature to which some jurisdiction or authority is annexed."

Rhode Island has prohibited the levying execution on the body of debtors for sums under fifteen dollars, and has repealed the law exempting clergymen from taxation.

The senate of *South Carolina* have refused admission to a member elected, on the ground that he is a director of the Branch Bank of the United States at Charleston. He was heard by counsel at the bar, and the decision was 25 to 11 against him.

An act has passed the legislature of Tennessee to dispose of the lands between Highwassee and Tennessee.

Missouri.—Notwithstanding the great number of persons who are held in check by the agitation of the slave question in Congress, the emigration to Missouri is astonishingly great. Probably from thirty to fifty wagons daily cross the Mississippi at the different ferries, and bring in an average of four to five hundred souls a day. The emigrants are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the states further south. They bring great numbers of slaves, knowing that

Congress has no power to impose the agitated restriction, and that the people of Missouri will never adopt it. [*St. Louis Enq.*

Abstract of the exports of cotton and tobacco from New Orleans from the 1st of October, 1818, until the 31st of the same month, 1819:

COTTON.	
England	48,840 bales.
France	29,989
Holland	1,998
Coastwise	15,710
Total,	95,537 bales.
TOBACCO.	
England	10,122 hhds.
France	4,865
Holland & Germany	7,632
Coastwise	13,048
Total,	85,667 hhds.

The *Dismal Swamp Canal*, so important to an internal trade and to Norfolk, we are pleased to learn is so nearly completed, that it will be opened in the ensuing spring on its enlarged and improved plan.

Georgia Swamps.—It is stated that in the swamps near Darien, 400 gallons of sugar cane juice, worth 50 cents per gallon, have been produced to the acre.

Razors, equal to any imported, are said to be now manufactured at Pittsburgh.

Sewing Silk.—At the cattle show and display of manufactures in Cayuga county, New York, Samuel Chidsey of Scipio, received a premium for the best pound of sewing silk, of various colours, pronounced to be equal to imported.

In boring for salt water on the Conemaugh river, near Georgetown, Westmoreland county, Penn. *Seneca oil* was found at the depth of 270 feet. It is said to be very pure, and one barrel per day may be easily procured.

The *Cranberry* has been domesticated, and cultivated extensively by a gentleman of Barnstable, Massachusetts. It is believed that they yield a very profitable crop.

A convention of delegates from persons favourable to legislative protection of manufactures, met at New York on the 29th November, and terminated on the 1st December. A memorial to Congress was agreed upon: it was "recommended to the manufacturers in each of the states, to appoint a committee of publication, for the purpose of disseminating such essays as may be calculated to dispel the prejudices that exist on the subject of manufactures:" they were also advised to form societies, and to call a convention in each state on the third Monday in December, to ascertain the rise, progress and decay of manufactures through the union; also to have another general convention at New York on the third Monday in January next. The authors of the Philadelphia addresses on the subject were thanked for the perseverance, zeal, and talents, displayed therein.

A public meeting was held at Boston on the 3d inst. to express their opinions on the subject of the *further extension of slavery* in the United States. It was resolved that in the opinion of the meeting, Congress have power to prevent it, and that it is just and expedient that they should exercise it. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial for the signatures of the citizens at large.

Some of the Englishmen in New York held a meeting on December 1st, to take into consideration the Manchester murders. We conjectured on the annunciation of the intended meeting, that resolutions disapproving the conduct of Hunt, Carlile, &c. would have been passed; instead of this they come forward in the most dashing style, offer their praise to Hunt, Carlile, Wooler, Cobbett, and Paine's bones, and noticing the assertion of the ministerial prints that property is in danger, they declare that the goods of the farmer and the mechanic are safe, but that the property of monopolising, speculative men, who have loaded England with a debt too heavy to be borne, must perish with the oppressors!

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle contains a memorial from the merchants of Baltimore, recommending that the duties on all foreign goods may be made payable in cash; or, if the goods be put into the public store, that the duties may be made to bear interest from the date of one month after the entry of the vessel in which they may be imported. They also pray that effectual measures may be taken to arrest the practice, which they apprehend prevails to an alarming extent, of employing American vessels and American mariners, under foreign colours, in unlawful privateering and piracy, as well as in the African slave trade.

The mode of amending the constitution of Georgia, is by bill, to be passed by a majority of two-thirds of both houses, by two successive legislatures.

A society has been formed in Adams county in this state, entitled "The Adams County Society for the purpose of encouraging Agriculture, raising Stock, and Manufactures."

Clayton & Kingsland of New York propose to republish Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

Foreign.

Extract of a Letter from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, to another in Boston, dated Liverpool, Oct. 31, 1819.

"I am truly sorry to inform you that such is the state of trade in this country, and such

our present prospects, that you have no chance of sending any thing here, but the sale will be attended with loss. Our manufacturing districts are in that disturbed state, that all respectable persons are uneasy as to the safety of their property, and they are universally endeavouring to do as little business as possible. In consequence of this there is a more general dulness in trade than I think was ever before experienced, and I fear it is likely to continue."

A grand jury in Montreal have made a presentment of some grievances in the common jail of that city, incompatible with the administration of justice. They complain of the want of opportunity of air and exercise—the confinement of untried persons with criminals—fettering debtors and placing them with criminals—refusing them the society of their families—confining insane persons with other prisoners—enclosing felons in their cells, without beds, blankets or fire—and a want of cleanliness in the jailer.

It is said that the *Thibet goats*, lately imported into France, thrive well in that climate, and that their wool retains its original fineness.

The bottle, No. 2, thrown overboard by capt. J. Ross, of his majesty's ship Isabella, on the 3d June, 1818, in lat. 65, 40, N. long. 54, 10, W. of Greenwich, to ascertain the direction of the current in Davis's Straits, was found by one of the servants of A. Macdonald, esq. at Balranald, North Ulst, on the 17th of July last; and the paper inclosed in it quite dry; so that it was thirteen months and fourteen days on its passage. The lat. of Balranald is about 57, 20, N. The paper has been transmitted to the admiralty, agreeably to their request. [*Inverness Courier.*

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Horatio G. Jones, Mr. George Curwen, to Miss Eleanor Ewing, daughter of Maskill Ewing, esq.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. John A. Dougherty, to Miss Eliza N. Sherborne, daughter of Mr. William Sherborne.

On the 30th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Wm. W. Thackara, to Miss Frances Gordon.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. Daniel Lammot, to Miss Anna P. daughter of Robert Smith.

DIED.

On the 24th ult. at Burlington, N. J. Susanna Emlen, consort of Samuel Emlen, and eldest daughter of William Dillwyn, of Great Britain.

On the 28th ult. in the 51st year of his age, Mr. Christopher Pidgeon.

At his residence in London Grove township, Chester county, on the 23d ult. Samuel Sharp, in the 87th year of his age. The deceased formerly held a seat in the legislature of this state—was a man of remarkable simplicity of manners, and held in general esteem by those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 19th ult. in New Garden, Chester county, Enoch Gray, in the 81st year of his age.

In West Marlborough, Catharine Swayne, aged 89 years.

At Trenton, N. J. on Saturday the 27th ult. in the 68th year of his age, major general Thomas Robinson, of Delaware, and colonel in the Pennsylvania line during the revolutionary war.

On the 29th ult. in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Mr. Andrew C. Barclay, merchant.

On the 30th ult. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Esther Stewart, wife of John Stewart.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. Helen Waldie, in the 55th year of her age, formerly of Hawick, Scotland.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the recommencement of your duties in the capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you, that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic majesty with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated

references having been made by the minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was nevertheless received, as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic majesty would have ratified it without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the department of state as soon as obtained by a public ship subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an envoy would be despatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations of this government. The minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the department of state in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed; the authorized communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic majesty. It is alleged by the minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an envoy would be forth with despatched to the United States. How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic majesty, in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article: indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty

had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not of course be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty, concluded in conformity with instructions is obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. If either could set it aside without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions between nations. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negotiation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time, and in what manner, would a new negotiation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and have their due weight. Our national honour must be maintained, and a new and a distinguished proof be afforded, of that regard for justice and moderation which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that if the United States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself, by a treaty which she was bound to ratify, for refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic majesty has twice declared his determination to send a minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister arrives and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candour, the magnanimity, and honour of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose. It ought to be presumed, that the explanations, which may be given to the minister of Spain, will be satisfactory and produce the desired result. In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate, in the most friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholic majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law, proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired during the present session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the minister of the United States, at Madrid, respecting it; of his correspondence with the minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, that they

have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favour of the ratification. There is also reason to believe that the sentiments of the imperial government of Russia have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the cabinet at Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favour of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favour of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains, unshaken, the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than to the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbours, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so strong has been the sense throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources, gave them advantages which, it was anticipated, at a very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency and success, with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favourable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world, that the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces, will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honour of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be advisable to designate by law, the several ports or places along the coast, at which, only, foreign ships of war or privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests, from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the renewal of the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory provisions in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties, that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the fifth article of the convention concluded on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that

government to the proposal, when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of September last have amounted to $19,000,000. After defraying the current expenses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to $18,200,000, there remained in the treasury on that day more than $2,500,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year. It is, however, ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period exceed $18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to $23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth, which has occurred during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labour, apparently so favourable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments, in several sections of the union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labour, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufactures. In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Peapatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the fortification at the Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be completed the present year. To derive all the advantages contemplated from these fortifications, it was necessary that they should be judiciously posted and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto has, therefore, been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will in future be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and northwestern frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have established themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been executed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce, in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building. It is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the number, and placed, in all respects, on the footing provided for by law.

The board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed according to the resolutions of March 18th and April 20th, 1818, but they have ex-

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, December 18, 1819. No. 25.

Communications.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

SATURDAY SERMON.

No. 5.

'*O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good.*'
Psalm cvii.

Surrounded by the blessings of Providence through the whole course of our lives, we too readily forget their value, and too seldom feel grateful for the goodness of our Heavenly Father.

It is therefore proper and necessary to fix upon certain times at which we will meditate upon the various causes by which our happiness is promoted, and in contemplating the mercy of the Almighty, feel gratitude renewed in our hearts.

The ordinary comforts of life are certainly not the less valuable because they are of daily occurrence. They form the essence of our enjoyment, though we generally forget them to fix our eyes upon some addition of our own.

We should look around us and thank the Most High, for the pure air, the blue sky, the bright stars of the firmament, the soft light of the moon, and the splendour of the sun. We should be grateful for the change of seasons, and of day and night: for the health that enables us to fulfil the duties of life, and the quiet sleep that closes our eyes in the hours of darkness: the plentiful fruits of the earth, and the crystal streams that murmur around, should call our attention to the hand that blesses us: for all the beauties of nature and comforts of art; for all the enjoyments that we receive from our senses; for the gift of reason and the power of improving it; for the passions that strengthen us, and for Hope that sweetens the present while she points to the future, we should offer our humble gratitude to Him whose smile has called them around us, and whose hand is ever over us to bless us:

——'Wherefore Nature's form
So exquisitely fair! her breath perfum'd
With such ætherial sweetness? whence her voice
Inform'd at will to raise or to depress
The impassion'd soul? and whence the robes of light
Which thus invest her with more lovely pomp
Than fancy can describe? Whence but from Thee,
O source divine of ever-flowing love!
And thy unmeasur'd goodness? Not content
With every food of life to nourish man,
By kind illusions of the wondering sense
Thou mak'st all Nature beauty to his eye,
Or music to his ear'
——'to chase the gloom
Of care, and make the destin'd road of life
Delightful to his feet.'

Besides these blessings, which are diffused over the whole earth, we have to be thankful for favours which distinguish us from other men; for the pure spirit of Christianity, which promoting our happiness by correcting the anger and selfishness which have been brought into our minds by a perversion of those passions which were given us for good—softens our hearts, and makes us better qualified to attain the ends of our creation. And still narrowing the circle, we should thank God for a system of government which more nearly approaches the fulfilment of the purposes for which it was erected, than any other in the world. That we are of all men the most unfettered in our words and actions, while the authority of the law protects our persons and property, and preserves order around us, is a blessing which calls for an expression of gratitude, not only from every member of the republic, but from the whole nation in its collective capacity.

Let every man survey the bounties that are given for his peculiar happiness; the increase of his riches, the cultivation of his understanding, and the improvement of his heart. All the enjoyments of society; all the confidence of friendship, arise from the goodness of the Creator.

For all the happiness of conjugal and paternal love; for the kind smile of the wife, whose tenderness soothes all sorrow and drives all care,—whose disinterested affection dwells upon him with perfect reliance—his most grateful thanksgivings should ascend to the Heavenly Being who has preserved for his felicity the best gift of paradise.

While we thus meditate upon the goodness of our Maker, he gives us another proof of his beneficence. The very act of thanksgiving makes us better and happier:

——————'The attentive mind,
By this harmonious action on her powers
Becomes herself harmonious: wont so oft
In outward things to meditate the charm
Of sacred order, soon she seeks at home
To find a kindred order, to exert
Within herself this elegance of love,
This fair inspir'd delight: her temper'd powers
Refine at length, and every passion wears
A chaster, milder, more attractive mien.'

YORICK.

If a person unknown to us were seen begging along street from door to door, and accepting alms not only from the rich, but even from the most necessitous parts of the community, we should doubtless think of him as of the lowest order. Yet if any one draws a prize in a lottery, made up (as the prizes all in part are) of the hard earned wages, or pilferings, of the labouring poor, he values himself, and is valued by others, upon it, quite as much as if he got it altogether by honest industry.

To propose that these lucky people, as they are called, should return a large proportion of their prizes, as an act of justice, to the families impoverished by their gain, would be in vain. But certainly it is reasonable to expect their liberal aid in alleviating the distress their gain has so greatly tended to produce; and the burden the public has brought upon itself by legalizing a species of gambling so very unfair to the parties engaged as that (beyond any other) evidently is.

D.

Matthew Lyon has published a long memorial to Congress in the Kentucky Reporter, which he intends to present again this session, for remuneration for his losses and sufferings under the sedition law.

He states, that formerly his principal motive for petitioning was, that reproach should be removed from his character, but that now he is old and poor, and he has need of the pecuniary remuneration due him, to enable him to pay his just debts, in order that he may descend to the grave in peace with all the world.

It would be a good speculation to send venison to England. It sells there for five or six times the price it costs here.

H.

Miscellany.

[FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.]

I have often thought that if we could trace the afflictive dispensations of Providence to their remote consequences, we should find them invariably 'blessings in disguise;' for instance, sickness has often a most salutary effect, not only as it reminds us of the uncertainty of human life, but also by affording leisure for a serious retrospect of our path, it has a tendency to produce an entire change of character. I have known this to be the case in several instances, but I never saw so complete a change produced, as in a lady whom I recently visited.

Caroline Bernet was, eight years since, an imperious and capricious beauty—she was blessed with a comprehensive mind, which had been cultivated by superior advantages of education, but the acquisition of knowledge and brilliant accomplishments were the principal objects of attention; the benevolent affections of the heart, and the Christian virtues, had been almost totally neglected. Such she was at seventeen; accomplished, witty, and handsome. But it may well be supposed that one who would willingly risk wounding the feelings of a friend, to indulge a pointed repartee,—one who assumed the right of dictating to all her associates, could not be esteemed; she was indeed rather admired and feared than loved. Shortly

after I removed from the neighbourhood in which she resided, she had a severe attack of illness, from which her recovery was long doubtful: from that period I had heard nothing respecting her, until two years after, I was informed that she was upon the eve of being united to my friend Charles Lenox. This intelligence was painful to me; for though I was told she was become more amiable than when I knew her, I could not believe she was deserving the affections of so excellent a man.

Numerous engagements had for six years prevented me from visiting N——, the place of their residence; but in passing through that city a few weeks since, I was desirous to renew my intimacy with him who had been one of the dearest friends of my youth. When I called at his house, Charles was not at home, but Caroline welcomed me with so much cordiality, that I was easily induced to accept her invitation to await his return. He soon arrived, and I found all that I had anticipated from his early worth was realized. Themselves and a lovely little girl of three years old, formed their fireside circle. In short, my visit, which I intended should be made in a day, was protracted to a week—and the week which I spent with this interesting family, is registered by memory as one of the happiest of my existence.

One day, in conversation with Caroline, I spoke of the domestic comfort she appeared to enjoy. 'Yes,' she replied, 'I am surrounded by so many blessings, that I sometimes fear I shall become too much attached to this world;' and after a pause she observed, 'all my happiness was produced by an illness, which at the time I considered an insupportable evil—for is it probable that such a man as Charles Lenox could have loved a woman so unamiable as I was, previous to that event? or had he even been so misguided, would not my perverseness have embittered both of our lives?

'During the lingering period of convalescence I was compelled to look into my own heart—I reviewed my life—I traced my own character with impartiality, and shrunk with horror from the picture; but after being awakened, I could not avert my eyes from the contemplation of my depravity, and I was at length in mercy, enabled sincerely to repent. Yet even after my recovery, I was frequently alarmed at feeling the revival of my propensity to satire, and it was long ere I attained that Christian meekness of disposition which I so fervently desired—but these asperities have, in a great measure, been removed from my path, and I am now,' she continued, while her lovely face glowed with animation, 'I am now capable of contributing to the happiness of a man who deserves my all of love and gratitude, and of fostering the seeds of virtue in the heart of this child, that she may one day be worthy of such a father.' E.

Bedford, West Chester county, N. Y.
17th November, 1819.

Dear Sir—I have received the copy of a circular letter, which, as chairman of the committee, appointed by a late public meeting at Trenton, respecting slavery, you were pleased to direct to me on the 5th instant.

Little can be added to what has been said and written on the subject of slavery. I concur in the opinion, that it ought not to be introduced, nor permitted, in any of the *new states*, and that it ought to be gradually diminished and finally abolished in all of them. To me, the constitutional authority of Congress, to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves, into any of the states, does not appear questionable.

The first article of the constitution specifies the legislative powers committed to the Congress.—The 9th section of that article has these words:

"The *migration* or *importation* of such persons as any of the now existing states shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

I understand the sense and meaning of this clause to be—that the power of the Congress, although competent to prohibit such migration and importation, was not to be exercised with respect to the *then* existing states, (and then only) until the year 1808: but that the Congress were at liberty to make such prohibition as to any *new* states, which might in the *meantime* be established; and further, that from and after *that* period, they were authorized to make such prohibition, as to *all the states*, whether new or old.

It will, I presume, be admitted, that slaves were the persons intended. The word *slaves* was avoided, probably on account of the existing toleration of slavery, and its discordancy with the principles of the revolution, and from a consciousness of its being repugnant to the

following positions in the declaration of independence:

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that *all* men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

As to my taking an *active* part in 'organizing a plan of co-operation,' the state of my health has long been such as not to admit of it.

Be pleased to assure the committee of my best wishes for their success, and permit me to assure you of the esteem and regard with which I am, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant. JOHN JAY.

The Hon. Elias Boudinot.

ON INDECISION.

FROM FOSTER'S ESSAYS.

A little acquaintance with mankind will supply numberless illustrations of the importance of decision. You will often see a person anxiously hesitating a long time between different, or opposite determinations, though impatient of the pain of such a state, and ashamed of its debility. A faint impulse of preference alternates toward the one, and toward the other; and the mind, while thus held in a trembling balance, is vexed that it cannot get some new thought, or feeling, or motive, that it has not more sense, more resolution, more of any thing that would save it from envying even the decisive instinct of brutes. It wishes that any circumstance might happen, or any person might appear, that could deliver it from the miserable suspense.

In many instances when a determination is adopted, it is frustrated by this indecision. A man, for example, resolves to make a journey to-morrow, which he is not under an absolute necessity to make, but the inducements appear, this evening, so strong, that he does not think it possible he can hesitate in the morning. In the morning, however, these inducements have unaccountably lost much of their force. Like the sun that is rising at the same time, they appear dim through a mist; and the sky lowers, or he fancies that it lowers, the fatigue appears formidable; and, he lingers, uncertain till an advanced hour determine the question for him, by the certainty that it is now too late to go.

Perhaps a man has conclusive reasons for wishing to remove to another place of residence. But when he is going to take the first actual step towards executing his purpose, he is met by a new train of ideas, presenting the possible, and magnifying the unquestionable disadvantages and uncertainties of a new situation; awakening the natural reluctance to quit a place to which habit has accommodated his feelings, and which has grown *warm* to him, if I may so express it, by his having been in it so long; giving new strength to his affection for the friends whom he must leave, and so detaining him still lingering, long after his serious judgment has dictated to him to be gone.

A man may think of some desirable alteration in his plan of life; perhaps in the arrangements of his family, or in the mode of his intercourse with society. Would it be a good thing? He thinks it would be a good thing. It certainly would be a very good thing. He wishes it were done. He will attempt it *almost* immediately. The following day, he doubts whether it would be quite prudent. Many things are to be considered. May there not be in the change some evil of which he is not aware? Is this a proper time? What will people say?—And thus, though he does not formally renounce his purpose, he recedes from it, with a wish that he could be fully satisfied of the propriety of renouncing it. Perhaps he wishes that the thought had never occurred to him, since it has diminished his self-complacency, without promoting his virtue. But the next day, his conviction of the wisdom and advantage of such a reform comes again with great force. Then, Is it so practicable as I was at first willing to imagine? Why not? Other men have done much greater things; a resolute mind is omnipotent; difficulty is a stimulus and a triumph to a strong spirit; 'the joys of conquest are the joys of man.' What need I care about people's opinion? It shall be done. He makes the first attempt. But some unexpected obstacle presents itself; he feels the awkwardness of attempting an unaccustomed manner of acting; the questions or the ridicule of his friends disconcert him; his ardour abates and expires. He again begins to question, whether it be wise, whether it be necessary, whether it be possible; and at last, surrenders his purpose, to be perhaps resumed when the same feelings return, and to be in the same manner again relinquished.

While animated by some magnanimous sentiments which he has heard or read, or while musing on some great example, a man may conceive the design, and partly sketch the plan, of a generous enterprise; and his imagination revels in the felicity that would follow to others and to himself from its accomplishment. It is an essential part of the design that *he* shall accomplish it.

Yet a certain consciousness in his mind doubtfully asks, Is this any thing more than a dream; or am I really destined to achieve such an enterprise? Destined! and why are not this conviction of its excellence, this conscious duty of performing the noblest things that are possible, and this passionate ardour, enough to secure that I shall effect it?—He feels indignant at that failing part of his nature which puts him so far below his own conceptions, and below the examples which he is admiring; and this feeling assists him to resolve, that he will undertake this enterprise, that he certainly will, though the Alps or the ocean lie between him and the object. Again his ardour slackens; distrust-

ful of himself, he wishes to know how the design would appear to other minds; and when he speaks of it to his associates, one of them wonders, another laughs, and another frowns. His pride attempts, while with them a manful defence; but his mind is gradually descending toward their level, he becomes ashamed to entertain a visionary project, which therefore, like a rejected friend, desists from intruding on him or following him, and he subsides, at last, into what he labours to believe, a man too rational for the schemes of ill-calculating enthusiasm. It were strange if the effort to make out this favourable estimate of himself did not succeed, while it is so much more pleasant to attribute one's defect of enterprise to wisdom, which on maturer thought disapproves of it, than to imbecility, which shrinks from it.

A person of indecisive character wonders how all the embarrassments in the world happened to meet exactly in *his* way, to place him just in that one situation for which he is peculiarly unadapted, and in which he is also willing to think no other man could have acted with facility or confidence. Incapable of setting up a firm purpose on the basis of things as they are, he is often employed in vain speculations on some different supposable state of things, which would have saved him from all this perplexity and irresolution. He thinks what a determined course he could have pursued, *if* his talents, his health, his age, had been different; if he had been acquainted with some one person sooner; if his friends were, in this or the other point, different from what they are; or if fortune had showered her favours on him. And he gives himself as much license to complain, as if a right to all these advantages had been conferred on him at his nativity, but refused, by a malignant or capricious fate, to his life. Thus he is occupied—instead of catching with a vigilant eye, and seizing with a strong hand, all the possibilities of his actual situation.

A man without decision can never be said to belong to himself; since, if he dared to assert that he did, the puny force of some cause, about as powerful, you would have supposed, as a spider, may capture the hapless boaster the very next moment, and triumphantly show the futility of the determinations by which he was to have proved the independence of his understanding and his will. He belongs to whatever can seize him; and innumerable things do actually verify their claim on him, and arrest him as he tries to go along; as twigs and chips, floating near the edge of a river, are intercepted by every weed, and whirled into every little eddy. —Having concluded on a design, he may pledge himself to accomplish it, *if* the five hundred diversities of feeling which may come within the week, will let him. As his character precludes all foresight of his conduct, he may sit and wonder what form and direction his views and actions are destined to take to-morrow; as a farmer waits the uncertain changes of the clouds to decide what he shall do.

This man's opinions and determinations always depend very much on other human beings; and what chance for consistency and stability, while the persons with whom he may converse, or transact, are so various? This very evening, he may talk with a man whose sentiments will melt away the present form and outline of his purposes, however firm and defined he may have fancied them to be. A succession of persons whose faculties were stronger than his own, might, in spite of his irresolute re-action, take him and dispose of him as they pleased. An infirm character practically confesses itself made for subjection, and passes, like a slave, from owner to owner. Sometimes indeed it happens, that a man of this sort falls into the train, and under the permanent ascendency, of some one stronger character, which thus becomes through life the oracle and guide, and gives the inferior a steady will and plan. This, when the leading character is virtuous, is a fortunate relief to the feelings, and an advantageous point gained to the utility, of the subordinate appended mind.

It is inevitable that the regulation of every man's plan must greatly depend on the course of events, which come in an order not to be foreseen or prevented. But even in accommodating the plans of conduct to the train of events, the difference between two men may be no less than that in the one instance the man is subservient to the events, and in the other the events are made subservient to the man. Some men seem to have been taken along by a succession of events, and, as it were, handed forward in quiet passiveness from one to another, without any determined principle in their own characters, by which they could constrain those events to serve a design formed antecedently to them, or apparently in defiance of them. The events seized them as a neutral material, not they the events. Others, advancing through life with an internal invincible determination of mind, have seemed to make the train of circumstances, whatever they were, conduce as much to their chief design as if they had taken place on purpose. It is wonderful, how even the apparent casualties of life seem to bow to a spirit that will not bow to them, and yield to assist a design, after having in vain attempted to frustrate it.

Description of a Convict Ship.

The appearance and regulation of a convict ship are as singular as the novel punishment of transportation, or as a regulated colony of very lawless convicts. Order and discipline, necessary to such an abandoned society, prevail in every part of the ship. The men are arranged in one long line, the women in a second; but the sexes are separated. The former dine upon their bedsteads, the latter sleep on a species of table, three longitudi-

nally and two collaterally. To preserve subordination and regularity, a soldier in his regimentals is placed at the interval of ten convicts, as their guard. An adequate space is left in the lowest hall for the cockpit and surgery; a second space between decks for the stowage of stores; and a third on the quarter for the apartment of the free settlers, and for the cabins or beds of the officers. All the convicts are compelled to wash once in the day their heads, their feet, and their faces; the men under the superintendence of a soldier; the women apart, under the eye of a matron. The males are marched in a body of six across the deck to the pump; the sailors draw up the water, and they are artfully compelled to labour for health at the pump, and rinse away the dirt. By this prudent precaution, in every variety of weather, they obtain fresh air, and avoid the scurvy or cutaneous diseases. A surgeon every day inspects this human cargo, and reports its state. They are paid, per head, a sum for those who survive the voyage. Hence, it is the surgeon's interest to preserve the lives of those diseased wretches. To inure the assembly, disgorged from brothels, ale-houses, and gaols, to the appearance, or to the idea of decorum, the men wash their bodies above decks, and the women between them. The sexes are forbid to mingle, even at their meals. So vigorous a discipline is only supported by severity of punishment. Chains, fastened round the body, and securely fettered around the ankles, confine and distress each male convict by the clanking sound, and by annoying the feet.—This image of slavery is copied from the irons used in the slave ship in Guinea; as in these, bolts and locks also are at hand, in the sides and ribs of each transport, (for the vessels on this service, with peculiar propriety, are so named,) to prevent the escape, or preclude the movements of a convict. If he attempts to pass the sentry, he is liable to be stabbed; for the attempt, a convict was lately shot, and his executioner was applauded by his officer for a faithful, though severe, discharge of duty. If a felon kill his companion, a case very frequent in the quarrels of these highwaymen and robbers, the murderer is hung at the yard-arm, and his body is slowly carried through the ship, and launched into the deep. For the theft of provisions, or of clothes from his neighbour, a case yet more common and more natural to footpads, the convicted depredator is shot. For inferior crimes, as riots or quarrels, a soldier is ordered to whip the offender with martial severity. On the slightest appearance of mutiny, the ringleader is cast headlong into the sea in his irons and in his clothes—"We commit this body to the deep," the chaplain repeats; but the words of Shakspeare would, perhaps, be more applicable:

"O mutineer, if thou hast any hope of Heaven's bliss,
Lift up thy hand; make signal of that hope.
He sinks, and makes no sign!"

[*Bost. Ev. Gaz.*

SCHUYLKILL.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 17th.

"With respect to the improvements on the Schuylkill, may observe, that the dam, canal and lock at Matson's ford are nearly finished. Capt. Cooly was to let the water into the canal to-day. At Norristown the dam is expected to be finished this week; the chamber locks nearly done; the grand lock and other parts expected to be finished within a few weeks: when this is done, the navigation will be complete from the head of the pond, occasioned by Norristown dam, to tide water; though the dam and other improvements making at Fair Mount by the city corporation, will make it more complete, as boats may then go down or up without any reference to the tide, which is now only practicable at high water.

"At Lewis' Falls, a few miles below Reading, the high dam of eighteen feet is complete, and the locks nearly so, as they have passed boats through. A dam above that, of six feet, going on, and with the locks is expected to be finished, so as to pass this season. Very extensive works are going on above Reading.

"The locks and dams are all made, or intended to be so, eighty feet long, and seventeen feet wide; the depth of water, below Reading, three feet—of course rafts and boats less than these dimensions, can pass them—and I think it likely, that by spring or summer, 1821, if not before, steam-boats may land passengers at Norristown, at the mouth of French creek, and at Reading."

[*Village Record.*

MOLASSES FROM PUMPKINS.

Perhaps it is not generally known that excellent molasses may be made from pumpkins. The process is exceedingly simple, and the product resembles in every particular of colour, taste and smell, the common sugar-house molasses.

Pare clean, and slice the pumpkins, pour on as much water as will nearly cover them, and boil until the whole is converted into a pultaceous mass. Press out the liquor, and boil it for seven or eight hours, then pass it through a fine sieve to clear it from the small particles of pumpkin. The pulp that remains is excellent food for cattle, and in preparing pumpkins for their use, if the little additional trouble of paring and cleansing were taken, molasses might be made in con-

siderable quantity by every person who keeps a cow. Half a dozen pumpkins will yield half a gallon of molasses. X.
Pittsburgh Gaz.]

Future Prospects of Sacket's Harbour.

Com. Rodgers' toast, at the late public dinner given at that place:

Sacket's Harbour.—Like Venice, the natural emporium of an inland sea, destined to become the seat of wealth, and the theme of future, historians—may the prosperity of its enterprising citizens, realize to the utmost of their wishes, all that Providence in its bounty has presented for their anticipation.

It is said that Albert Gallatin, minister to the court of France, has resigned his office, and will return to this country in June next.

The President's message reached New York, by the express from Washington, (a distance of 230 miles,) in rather less than 18 hours. This is great despatch: and such as the government ought to be able to command for communion with distant parts of the empire, in all cases requiring rapid communication. Had such despatch been used on more than one occasion during the late war, in the communication of orders, very different results would sometimes have taken place; and if the printers in these hard times can afford to pay the cost of it, it is surely always in the power of the government to command it. [*Nat. Int.*

Quœre.—'It may be thought a foolish question, Sir, but I should be glad to know why it is that striking an eel upon the tail destroys its life more readily than striking it on the head?' [*Lit. Gaz.*

The Society of Artists of New York have presented sir Thomas Lowndes two thousand dollars, for a portrait of our distinguished countryman, Benjamin West. When received, it will be placed in the academy of arts of that city.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Lexington (Ky.) proposes to publish a literary journal to be called the Journal of Belles Lettres, to be conducted by Messrs. Mariano and Everett. It is to consist of articles on modern politics, particularly relating to America, and essays upon ancient and modern literature.

Literary Intelligence.—Messrs. Constable & Co. (Edinburgh) have announced "*Ivan hoe:*" a romance. By the author of Tales of my Landlord, Waverly, &c. It was to have appeared in November.

THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCER.

December, 1819.

The *Jenaische Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung* is one of the standard and most ably conducted literary journals of Germany. A late number contains a review of the following works:

Der Deutsche in Nordamerika. The German in North America.—*Birbeck's Notes on a Journey in America.—The same in German, accompanied with an Appendix.—Birbeck's Letters from Illinois.—Hall's Travels in Canada and the United States.—Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America.—Melish's Travels.—Drake's Picture of Cincinnati.*—Instead of making such works the text for a chapter of slander on America, the "Referent" makes judicious allowances for the most obvious exaggerations, and produces a very just view, particularly of the western parts of the United States. He introduces the fertile subject by the following remarks, which the American reader will peruse with interest and satisfaction.

"While in old Europe streams of blood were shed, at one time to impose laws on a great nation, at another to establish, and again to overthrow, the dynasty of a daring conqueror; while here we are still agitated by fearful apprehensions of obtrusive revolutions, dissatisfied with present things, afraid of the future; and yet feel that a retrogression to the past is quite as impossible as it would be contrary to reason; while amid this still protracted strife of a new and old time, the present generation in vain consumes its powers, without being able to comfort itself with the consciousness, that seed is sown for posterity: during all this an opposite revolution on the western side of the Atlantic, advances in its unobstructed career with gigantic strides. A new Europe presents itself, with all the riches of the intellectual formation of the old: states arise, not at the expense of others, not amid bloodshed, but through peaceful settlers [*Ansiedler*] on a soil ceded in a legal form by its earlier proprietors, and civil liberty exhibits herself not only in her fullest scope, but also in her most beneficent consequences.

"There it is fully proved, that the sovereignty of law, and liberty of conscience are not the reveries of philosophers, and that men are of full age [*mmendig*] as soon as you are willing to discharge them from unnatural guardianship."

The reviewer proceeds to show that it is not a matter of surprise that many persons in

Europe, who labour under heavy burdens should cast their eyes to America, where every one can work for himself and the public weal; where every one can pass for what he is worth, unembarrassed by heritable rank; and where he worships his Creator according to his own conviction. The great cause of emigration is "in the subject itself, in the attractive representation which is made of the state of things on the other side of the water, in the immoderate requisitions which the states of old Europe lay on the citizen, unavoidably in some measure, and often unnecessarily, and in the natural propensity of man to self-dependence."—"One fortunate emigrant draws hundreds and thousands after him, while the misfortune of others deters but few."

The German Intelligencer offers his readers some extracts of a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia: "We had no idea until now of the extent and excellence of the literature of Russia. Even Austria, which Madame de Stael* places so far below the other states in point of learning and genius, is now striving with success to distinguish itself. I have lately read with great delight the two excellent poems by Alxinger. I have seen also some late numbers of the Vienna Quarterly Review, and I acknowledge that it is fully equal, if not superior, to the London and Edinburgh publications of the same kind. There is in one of the numbers a review of the different works lately published in London and Paris on the liberty of the press, in which this delicate subject is discussed with as much freedom as decency. The *Mines d'Orient*, published also at Vienna, are known to all the world, and are really what they purport to be, the richest mines extant of Oriental and Asiatic learning. The learned Von Hammer, a member of the American Philosophical Society, is at the head of this admirable periodical publication. Such, even in the south of Germany, is the present state of literature, by means of an active correspondence with that country, those treasures will be more and more open to us. The study of the German language is becoming fashionable here among the literati, several of whom have put themselves under the tuition of a master, and apply themselves seriously to it." G. S.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Expectations seem to be entertained by many that Congress will interfere in some manner with our present system of circulation, either to supply the place of that currency which has been withdrawn by the Banks, by an issue of treasury notes, or attempt to restrain the state legislatures in granting charters to these institutions. This it is supposed can be done in compliance with the spirit of the constitution and the intention of its framers, for it cannot be presumed that those statesmen who were eye witnesses of the abuses of the paper system, who placed prohibitions on the state governments in the issue of "bills of credit," and the coinage of gold and silver, could yet mean to have left them with a power which indirectly defeats the design of these provisions of the constitution.

We do not expect that Congress will at all interfere on the first of these topics . The previous derangement of our currency is now nearly rectified, and we rely with firmness on the good sense and intelligence of that body to resist and throw out any proposition for any issue of treasury notes, or any description of government paper whatever, on the ground that there is a real deficiency of circulating medium. That there is a great *relative* deficiency compared to the quantity that has of late flooded the country, there can be no doubt; but its expansion in the first instance and its contraction in the last, are in the relation of *cause* and *effect*, and no human legislation can control the laws of this moral necessity. As an excess of currency leads then necessarily to a proportionate reduction, and to a *reaction*, so the interference of legislators, if it do aggravate the disorder, will at least postpone the period of cure. The distress and embarrassment must in the end correspond in duration and degree with the previous facilities of credit and state of artificial prosperity. Those who have borrowed a larger sum than they could be entitled to take up from the amount of their capital, and those who have obtained credit without any capital, must in the natural course of events expect to be sorely pressed, whenever that which was the foundation of their projects of speculation should be withdrawn. Now, to legislate for such cases is in effect to attempt to sustain persons, who have overtraded, in their schemes a little longer than the period of their natural death.

But is the amount of our circulating medium inadequate to the safe business of the country? Is our trade checked by its contraction? Does our produce remain in our warehouses for the want of purchasers? This is the true state of the question. If remittances are sent to our markets, to an amount sufficient for the purchase of our staples, is not the clamour for more currency without reason or necessity? If these remittances are not here, either our produce is too high to be purchased on principles of reciprocity, or there must be a deficiency of money abroad. In either case, if our staples are shipped they must go to a losing market. On the first supposition, our customers *will not* purchase —on the last, they *cannot*. The issue of more paper is not, therefore, necessary for our trade in its wholesome state, or for the better sale of our produce abroad.

[*Southern Patriot.*

* Madame de Stael's "Germany" was not the result of actual observation, or of judicious investigation; much of it is hearsay and invention. This subject will be discussed hereafter. G. I.

WOOL.

An Account of the Quantity of Wool (Sheep's) imported into Great Britain in Ten Years; distinguishing each Year, and the Countries from whence imported.—From an English Paper.

Countries from whence imported.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Denmark and Norway -	—	105,956	212,086	445,125	61,783	481,696	11,253	35,523	363,671	12,081
Heligoland - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,814	246,441	67,311	112
Russia - - - -	—	—	—	—	7,567	5,211	168	896	32,149	—
Sweden - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,633	15,424	504
Poland and Prussia - -	228	3,532	7,925	25,189	30,767	—	—	76,528	123,057	—
Germany - - -	426,091	238,256	21,628	36,787	683,988	192,010	7,549	367,372	711,524	30,465
Holland - - - -	195,843	155,270	63,019	30,244	1,127	34,536	—	237,052	2,873	—
Flanders and France -	201,195	54,714	—	—	—	61,633	—	—	—	—
Portugal and Madeira -	495,213	230,430	161,204	200,366	239,945	289,067	30,619	969,033	3,018,961	1,790,286
Spain and Canaries -	5,646,522	4,355,254	6,990,194	6,858,738	5,444,165	10,291,316	1,961,750	4,283,674	5,952,407	2,581,262
Gibraltar and Malta - -	25,000	107,876	159,176	41,395	28,216	14,349	78,130	297,445	889,093	210,236
Italy and Levant - -	86,258	437,856	206,426	35,173	8,679	6,992	—	10,244	21,554	780
Ireland, Guernsey, and Jersey	80,754	117,225	242,113	484,929	576,914	299,809	75,409	93,341	63,494	10,353
Asia - - - - -	—	—	—	—	245	3,222	—	—	868	—
Africa - - - - -	455,953	163,746	3,360	—	—	6,298	10,717	3,320	29,717	11,791
America, North - -	40,216	26,073	4,939	5,304	1,636	406	14,196	—	4,111	20,192
——— South - - -	—	20,012	36,898	21,649	20,493	61,176	67,193	213,812	116,173	69,323
Prize -	105,839	4,568	48,175	361,499	168,468	25,205	37,927	3,619	23,837	2,551
Total,	7,749,112	6,020,775	8,157,213	8,546,378	7,333,993	11,768,926	2,353,725	6,845,933	10,936,224	4,739,972

Thoughts on Internal Improvements.

Much has been said, and various interesting facts lately published in newspapers and pamphlets, on Internal Improvements and Inland Navigation. Persons who have given themselves the trouble to read, and to reflect, must be convinced of the policy and propriety of the legislature of this state, adopting as expediently as practicable, liberal and efficient measures, to further and promote, a cheap and easy communication, between the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, and the western waters.

The plan is undoubtedly feasible—the object is unquestionably great, and the expense ought not to occasion the smallest hesitancy or impediment to the commencement and perfection of this work. If it should be deemed unwise to dispose of state property at the present crisis, loans may be had on very reasonable terms, either in this country or in Europe. The money expended would be distributed among our own citizens, and among that class whose services and necessities entitle them to the peculiar protection and patronage of government. Although the treasury may not, for a few years, look as brilliant as it now does, or we should not be able to boast to the world, that the public securities amount to six or seven millions, a more active capital would be distributed among the labouring poor, and by a distribution of it in this manner, the state would be an actual and positive gainer, independent of the profits eventually to arise from dividends on stock thereby created, which with the enhanced value of public lands, would in a few years repay with double interest all the expenditures—so that upon every consideration, and every estimate that can be made, the community would derive important advantages, and the public resources and public credit, a most decided benefit.

Now is the time to commence these operations, whilst the wages of labour are much reduced, and the labourer in absolute want of employment. Besides, our sister states are prosecuting plans of internal improvement with such industry and zeal, as must and will tarnish our reputation, and blight our fairest prospects in every direction, if we do not promptly and efficiently enter into a competition laudable and honourable to ourselves and to our country. No time should be lost.

Let the members of the legislature, one and all, instantly abandon every principle or plan that might excite feelings of jealousy, prejudice, or distrust, and by one great and mighty effort, raise up a spirit of ambitious enterprise, worthy of the freemen of this republic—worthy of the legislative character of this commonwealth.

Let the first act of the legislature be, to appoint a respectable board of commissioners, with instructions to explore and designate the most suitable route—to estimate the cost—to procure engineers, surveyors, &c.—and to report, as expeditiously as possible, the best plan of connecting the eastern with the western waters of Pennsylvania, through the centre of the state. [*Amer. D. Ad.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

When it is considered what a variety of extremely important objects of national legislation grows out of our extended commerce and the regulation of that immense revenue which is derived from imports alone, and when it is recollected that in our national councils there are only two or three practical merchants, it is matter of great astonishment that the idea of forming a board of trade has not been suggested. A correspondent has intimated, that such a board, composed of three merchants of integrity and intelligence, selected from different sections of the union, and permanently established, with moderate but competent salaries at the seat of government, would secure to the country great advantages, not only by collecting, through a free and general correspondence, and digesting and presenting, in a correct form, a great mass of information concerning the due regulation of our revenue, but also by furnishing to the executive many useful hints in relation to our foreign commercial intercourse.

[*Relf's Gazette.*

American Manufactures of Straw.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

New London, Nov. 10.

Mr. Skinner—Dear Sir, enclosed is a small specimen of the Leghorn braid, manufactured in Hartford County, in this state. It has been in this place nearly a year; and has lost, perhaps, some of its original whiteness:* it is, also, of the coarsest quality, being one of the first experiments to imitate Leghorn. Under all these disadvantages, you will be gratified to see that the sample, without doubt, is the *perfect* Leghorn.

I regard the discovery as important to our country—the article being in extensive wear; but there can be no advantage derived from this discovery, unless our ladies can have

* It is still very beautiful, and fine enough for a princess. The editor of the Farmer has deposited this handsome specimen of American female patriotism and ingenuity, in his cabinet of domestic productions, along with the sample of superb blue cloth from the factory of Mr. Dickinson, of Steubenville, Ohio.

Some ladies have thought the American Leghorn very beautiful, *until* they were told it was *American—then* they could discover that it was not quite so fine as they at first thought. Thus are our judgments too often perverted by false taste and prejudice.

[*Editor Amer. Farmer.*

spirit, economy and patriotism sufficient to encourage the manufacture of this American Leghorn. As the subject may be interesting to some of your readers, I will briefly state all the information I possess in relation to it; and which has been furnished to me by the young ladies who first made the discovery.

The grass, (of which I also enclose you a specimen,) used in the manufacture, is found in great abundance on the low grounds on the margin of Connecticut river; it is also found plentifully in some parts of Litchfield county; and, indeed, if a strict search was made, I believe it might be found in all parts of our country. I do not know the botanical term for it. It is known, generally among our farmers, by the name of "*tickle mouth*"—although some call it "*wire grass.*" It is found on the low grounds; it grows from one foot and a half to two and a half feet high; cattle refuse to eat it; when it is fit for gathering, it has a light yellow colour. Care should be taken not to gather it when too green—nor when too dry. In the first case, the colour will not be good: and in the second, the braid will prove brittle. The round spires are the proper ones to be used; care is required to select them as near one size as possible. After all that can be said on this subject, much will be left to employ the genius and judgment of the ladies.

I will not endeavour to instruct, respecting the braiding—those who are disposed to make the experiment can obtain a piece of the imported braid, and dissect it.

I have been told, that where the grass cannot be found, Rye straw, that part next to the heads, will answer for a good substitute—whether this be a fact, I am unable to determine.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SIMEON FRANCIS

Marble in South Carolina.—In the report of the civil and military engineer, a reference is made to the beds of marble lately discovered in the districts of York and Spartanburgh. This marble is on Broad river, principally in the neighbourhood of King's creek, where it is found in inexhaustible abundance; continuing from King's mountain across the country and Broad river, into Spartanburgh district, to the extent of thirty or forty miles, and reaching, in many places, five miles from the river. It is of the blue clouded, and upon trial found to be susceptible of the finest polish. We have seen a specimen in the possession of major Wilson, and think it quite equal to the Pennsylvania marble, which is so highly prized at the north. This is one of the many valuable productions of nature, which lie concealed in the bowels of the earth, and which will, no doubt, be developed by the researches now going forward with our internal improvements.

The limestone, mentioned in the same report, is also of an excellent quality. Our enterprising citizen, colonel Blanding, has made a constant use of it at the works for supplying Columbia with water, now progressing under his superintendence. He pronounces it superior to the lime of Pennsylvania, as a cement for brick and stone. Owing to the quantity of silex which it contains, it may not, however, answer so well for plastering and moulding, from the difficulty of keeping it in a loose and pliable state.

We have also been shown a specimen of oilstone found in Abbeville, which is said to be equal to the Turkey stone in common use.

Columbia, (S. C.) Nov. 27.

Blue Colour.—It has been ascertained that the most permanent blue may be produced by a combination of iodine with starch. This curious fact was first observed by M. M. Colin, and Gaultier de Glauby. The easiest way of forming this compound is to triturate starch with an excess of iodine, to dissolve the mixture in potash, and then to add a vegetable acid. The *iodine of starch* falls down in the state of a fine blue colour. Stromeyr, professor of chemistry at Gottingen, has found that starch is a most delicate test of the presence of iodine in liquids. He affirms that the starch acquires a perceptibly blue tinge, when the iodine does not exceed 1-450000th of the liquid.

Iodine has been detected in various sea-plants by Gaultier de Glauby. He found it in fucus saccharinus, fucus digitatus, fucus resicolacius, fucus striatus, fucus siliquosus, and fucus filum. Davy found indications of the presence of iodine in the ashes of fucus cartilagineus, fucus membranaceus, fucus rubens, fucus filamentosus, rilva, favonia, and ulva linza. [*Bost. Ev. Gaz.*

Mahogany Furniture.—A Mr. Callender, in England, has proposed a method of seasoning mahogany, for which the society for the encouragement of arts have rewarded him. The following is his simple and efficacious process.

Having provided a *steam tight* wooden box, capable of holding, conveniently, such pieces of mahogany as are fit for chairs, tables, &c. he adapts to it a pipe from a boiler, by means of which he fills the box (after the mahogany is put into it) with steam, the temperature of which is about equal to boiling water. The time required for wood an inch and a half thick, is about two hours; and pieces of this thickness are stated to become sufficiently dry to work, after being placed in a warm room or work-shop for 24 hours.

By this treatment, the wood is somewhat improved in its general colour, and those blemishes which are technically called *green veins*, are entirely removed. The eggs or larvæ, also, of any insects which may be contained in the wood will be destroyed by the heat.

By this process, a considerable part of the capital vested in wood lying to season for many months, may be saved; and a great deal of warping in articles made in mahogany is prevented. [*Pet. Intell.*

In letters from Italy, published in a London paper, the writer in giving a description of Palermo, which has a population of 150,000, says—A small room, ten feet square, lodges a whole family of eight or ten persons, with their stock of furniture, &c. Among the lower classes there is no such thing as a family or domestic meal; what they eat they take in their hands, and make their repast while walking in the streets, and afterwards take their rest on the flat pavement in some public place, where they frequently pass the whole night.

Mr. Charles Dibdin has written from fifteen hundred to two thousand songs, thirteen serious pantomimes, thirty-five harlequin do., thirty-five melo dramas, forty-two musical pieces of one and two acts, exclusive of comic operas and other pieces played at Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres.

A wag in Belfast lately stuck up a label in a conspicuous place in that city, announcing the arrival in town of three gentlemen, who all had a particular objection to dining at *inns*, preferring private invitations to dinner as well as supper, and calling upon the hospitable inhabitants of the town to show their customary politeness, and addressing them where to send their cards of invitation. The intention of the placard was an attack upon certain persons who were constantly in the habit of taxing their acquaintances in procuring meals without expense, very often to the great expense and annoyance of the domestic circle.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Dec. 7.—The President's message was received.

Dec. 8.—A bill was passed to authorize members of Congress to transmit, free of postage, any documents printed by either house.

The memorial of the people of the District of Maine, praying to be admitted into the union, together with the constitution they have formed, was referred to the committee to whom had been referred the constitution of Alabama.

A bill was passed for the admission of the state of Alabama into the union.

Dec. 9.—The Rev. Reuben Post was appointed chaplain.

The memorial of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 7.—The President's message was received.

Dec. 8.—The memorial from the people of the District of Maine, and the constitution formed by them, were referred to a committee.

The standing committees were ordered to be appointed.

A bill was passed authorizing the transmission, free of postage, of any documents which may be transmitted to members of Congress by the President or heads of departments.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the union. The message was referred to several committees. Manufactures were referred to a separate committee (they have been heretofore classed with commerce). The subjects of the militia —Indians—roads and canals—public buildings—revolutionary pensions,—were severally referred to select committees.

The Rev. Burgess Allison was chosen chaplain.

The resolution from the Senate, admitting Alabama into the union, was received and passed.

Dec. 9.—The memorial of the Philadelphia society praying for encouragement to manufactures, was referred.

The committee on that subject, reported a bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government—referred to a committee of the whole house.

A committee was ordered to report a bill for taking the fourth census of the inhabitants of the United States.

A committee was ordered to inquire into the propriety of paying for property lost in the Seminole war.

The committee on public lands were ordered to inquire into the expediency of giving longer credit for lands heretofore sold by the government within the state of Illinois.

Mr. Pinckney of S. C. gave notice, that he should, on this day week, ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a circulating medium for the United States.

Dec. 10.—A petition was received from the Philadelphia chamber of commerce, in favour of a bankrupt law, and several for a revision of the tariff of duties.

A committee was appointed to inquire whether any public money has been paid to any army or troops raised without the authority of Congress.

The committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the prosecution of suits in the nature of petitions of right, and informations of intrusion, in cases in which the government of the United States is concerned.

Dec. 13.—Petitions in favour of manufactures and a bankrupt law, were received.

The committee on public lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving a longer credit on debts due from purchasers.

A resolution was offered, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law a standard of weights and measures;" but was withdrawn on the suggestion that the secretary of state was about to make a full report on that subject.

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE.

Dec. 7.—Isaac Weaver was again chosen speaker.

Mr. Breck offered a resolution expressing the sense of the legislature of Pennsylvania, against the introduction of slavery into new states.

Mr. Raguet offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to inquire into the causes of the present embarrassments of the country.

Dec. 10.—The subject of erecting a bridge over the Delaware, from Windmill island to the Jersey shore, opposite Philadelphia, was referred to the city and county members.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Leib reported a bill to incorporate the second district of the Northern Liberties.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 7.—Joseph Lawrence was appointed speaker.

Dec. 8.—A petition to inquire into the conduct of the governor, was referred to a committee.

Dec. 10.—The governor's message was received. We give a brief analysis of some parts.

The commissioners appointed to explore a route for a canal to unite the waters of Chickesalungo, Conestoga and French creeks, have not commenced, in consequence of the insufficiency of the compensation provided by law.

The act concerning banks has not been carried into effect against any of the banks. Many have wound up their business; and the force of public opinion is so great, that there is little fear of a recurrence to issues of paper not founded on a specie basis.

The distress of the country is spoken of, and the propriety of giving some relief is suggested. The issue of loans, and the encouragement of societies for promoting agriculture, manufactures, and domestic economy, are recommended.

On the subjects of education, marriage, the judiciary, and internal improvement, the last message is referred to. It is recommended to appoint a board of commissioners to make surveys and to take the level of our principal streams, report the practicability of rendering them navigable, and connecting them by canals so as to unite the waters of the western lakes with the tide water of the Delaware near Philadelphia, accompained with plans and estimates of the expense of execution. The information that might, without much expense, be thereby acquired, would be highly beneficial; and if the measure should be found practicable, as its accomplishment would contribute nearly to the equal accommodation of our constituents, no sectional jealousy can exist against bringing the resources of the state into operation, whenever they may be required for the purpose.

When we consider the proximity of the sources of the eastern and western navigable waters of Pennsylvania, and the probability that a direct water communication may be made by their connexion through the state from the Atlantic shores to the waters of the vast regions of the western states and territories, we can hardly overrate the magnitude of the object that opens to our view and invites our enterprise, or the greatness of the reward that awaits us by its completion.

'The commissioners appointed by the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to examine the obstructions in the navigation of the Ohio river, have lately made a report to me, copies of which are herewith transmitted. It is accompained with drafts and plots, with explanatory notes, evincing the ability and assiduity of the commissioners in executing the duties assigned them. Copies of these shall also be laid before you, as early as they can be prepared. They contain a detailed description of the nature and extent of the obstructions, which it appears can be overcome or removed at a comparatively small expense; and the benefits that would arise therefrom are so fully set forth in the report, that they will, I trust, induce the legislature to adopt the measure it recommends. Whether we view the immediate advantages that would flow to Pennsylvania, and especially to our western city and country, by its adoption, or consider the improvement as an important branch in the extensive system of inland navigation alluded to, there is no object of internal improvement to which an appropriation of the amount suggested by the commissioners could be more beneficially applied.'

It is suggested that companies incorporated for improving our inland navigation, should be bound to make annual reports of their expense and progress.

The completion of turnpike roads from the northern and western parts of the state to Philadelphia, is retarded by pecuniary embarrassment, and legislative aid is recommended.

It is recommended to provide for the punishment of kidnapping. At present our laws regard the stealing of a horse as a more heinous offence than that of stealing a man.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Lehman submitted the following:

"Whereas the prompt construction, not only of good roads and bridges, but also of water conveyances, is demanded by the highest interests of the commonwealth, and with-

out the fostering aid of government, individual effort and enterprize are found to be inadequate to the accomplishment of such important objects; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of guaranteeing the payment of interest, for a limited period, on such new subscriptions of money, as may be obtained towards the capital stock of the Union Canal Company."

—

The following preamble and resolutions were laid on the table by William J. Duanc.

" The senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whilst they cherish the right of the individual states, to express their opinions upon all public measures proposed in the Congress of the union, are aware that its usefulness must in a great degree depend upon the discretion with which it is exercised; they believe that the right ought not to be resorted to upon trivial subjects or unimportant occasions; but they are also persuaded that there are moments when the neglect to exercise it would be a dereliction of public duty.

" Such an occasion as, in their judgment, demands the frank expression of the sentiments of Pennsylvania, is now presented. A measure was ardently supported in the last Congress of the United States, and will probably be as earnestly urged during the existing session of that body, which has a palpable tendency to impair the political relations of the several states; which is calculated to mar the social happiness of the present and future generations; which, if adopted, would impede the march of humanity and freedom through the world; and would transfer from a misguided ancestry an odious stain and fix it indelibly upon the present race; a measure, in brief, which proposes to spread the crimes and cruelties of slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific.

" When a measure of this character is seriously advocated in the republican Congress of America, in the nineteenth century, the several states are invoked by the duty which they owe to the Deity, by the veneration which they entertain for the memory of the founders of the republic, and by a tender regard for posterity, to protest against its adoption, to refuse to covenant with crime, and to limit the range of an evil that already hangs in awful boding over so large a portion of the union.

" Nor can such a protest be entered by any state with greater propriety than by Pennsylvania: this commonwealth has as sacredly respected the rights of other states as it has been careful of its own; it has been the invariable aim of the people of Pennsylvania to extend to the universe by their example the unadulterated blessings of civil and religious freedom; it is their pride that they have been at all times the practical advocates of those improvements and charities, amongst men, which are so well calculated to enable them to answer the purposes of their Creator; and, above all, they may boast that they were foremost in removing the pollution of slavery from amongst them.

" If, indeed, the measure, against which Pennsylvania considers it her duty to raise her voice, were calculated to abridge any of the rights guaranteed to the several states; if, odious as slavery is, it was proposed to hasten its extinction by means injurious to the states upon which it was unhappily entailed, Pennsylvania would be amongst the first to insist upon a sacred observance of the constitutional compact. But it cannot be pretended, that the rights of any of the states are at all to be affected, by refusing to extend the mischiefs of human bondage over the boundless regions of the west: a territory which formed no part of the union, at the adoption of the constitution; which has been but lately purchased from an European power by the people of the union at large; which may or may not be admitted as a state into the union at the discretion of Congress; which must establish a republican form of government, and no other; and whose climate affords none of the pretexts urged for resorting to the labour of natives of the torrid zone; —such a territory has no right, inherent or acquired, such as those states possessed which established the existing constitution. When that constitution was framed in September, 1787, the concession, that three-fifths of the slaves in the states then existing should be represented in Congress, could not have been intended to embrace regions at that time held by a foreign power. On the contrary, so anxious were the Congress of that day to confine human bondage within its home, that on the 13th of July, 1787, that body, unanimously declared that slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in the extensive territories bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi, Canada and the lakes; and in the ninth article of the constitution itself, the power of Congress to prohibit the migration of servile persons after the year 1808, is expressly recognized: nor is there to be found in the statute book a single instance of the admission of a territory to the rank of a state, in which Congress have not adhered to the right, vested in them by the constitution, to stipulate with the territory upon the conditions of the boon.

" The senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, therefore, cannot but deprecate any departure from the humane and enlightened policy, pursued not only by the illustrious Congress which framed the constitution, but by their successors without exception. They are persuaded, that to open the fertile regions of the west to a servile race, would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past example, would open a new and steady market for the lawless venders of human flesh, and would render all schemes for obliterating this most foul blot upon the American character, useless and unavailing.

"Under these convictions, and in the full persuasion that upon this topic there is but one opinion in Pennsylvania—

"*Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, that the senators of this state in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby instructed, and that the representatives of the people of this state in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of any territory as a state into the union, unless such territory shall stipulate and agree, that "the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited; and that all children born within the said territory after its admission into the union as a state, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years."

"*Resolved*, that the governor be, and he is hereby requested, to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be transmitted to each of the senators and representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States."

—

Thomas Mann Randolph has been elected by the legislature, governor of Virginia, in the room of Mr. Preston, whose constitutional term of service has expired.

The legislature of Virginia, met on the 6th inst.

The legislature of Maryland met on the 7th inst.

Samuel Sprigg, esq. has been elected by the legislature, governor of Maryland.

Georgia.—The commissioners appointed to survey the ground between the Altamaha and Turtle rivers, and to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal, so as to connect the two rivers, have reported favourably.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia, repealing the law on usury. It makes no alteration in the present established legal interest, and subjects the usurer to a mere nominal penalty, viz. the forfeiture of so much interest as exceeds 8 per cent.

A bill to prevent the introduction of aliens into the city of Savannah, during the sickly months, has passed one branch of the Georgia legislature by a large majority. The penalties are very severe on captains of vessels for a violation of it.

A bill to prevent pedlers from vending goods, &c. in the state, has passed both houses, and only wants the governor's signature to make it a law.

The legislature of South Carolina has adopted a resolution, to prohibit the introduction of free negroes into that state, 93 to 23.

Emigration.—A citizen of St. Charles who has taken the trouble to note the wagons, carriages and carts, which have passed that town during the present fall, reports their numbers to average one hundred and twenty per week, for nine or ten weeks back. Suppose the number of individuals attached to each vehicle to amount to eight or ten, and the aggregate would be equal to ten or twelve thousand souls which have entered the territory before that time alone. They come almost exclusively from the states south of the Ohio and Potomac, bring many slaves, large herds of cattle, fine road wagons, many handsome carriages, and give us an increase of population still more valuable for its respectability than for its numbers. [*St. Louis Enq.*

New York, Dec. 10.

We have conversed with major Long, who commands the scientific expedition on the Missouri. He left the Council Bluffs about the middle of October last. The Missouri is extremely difficult of navigation and obstructed by vast sand bars running generally parallel with the river. The vast bodies of sand brought in by the river Platte give this character to the Missouri below its junction with the former. Above the Platte the river assumes a more favourable aspect, being less rapid and sandy. Talks had been held with various tribes of Indians, and a friendly disposition was manifetted. [*Columbian.*

Albany.—It gives us pleasure to learn, that a *Savings Bank* is about to be established in this city—that the names of our most respectable and influential citizens are already subscribed to an association for this purpose; an application will be made to the legislature at its ensuing session for a charter. [*Alb. Gaz.*

Massachusetts State Prison.—The affairs of the state prison, in Charlestown, whatever may be thought of the utility of penitentiary punishment, were never exhibited in so favourable a light, as they have been the present year. We have perused the statement of the annual accounts, from which we have made some abstracts. It will be seen that the expenses have been trifling; and *that* little would have been less, had not an unusual number of convicts been in the hospital or in solitary confinement, or been otherwise confined for punishment.

There were in the prison in October

1818, 371 convicts. In September 1819 there were 340—of which number there were 46 weavers, &c. 11 screw-makers —4 nailers—38 shoemakers—11 brush-makers—5 smiths—7 founders—3 tin-workers—8 cabinet-makers—24 cooks, sweepers, &c. employed for the prison—7 coopers—93 stone-cutters*—20 oakum pickers—23 common labourers. In the hospital were 26 and 1 in solitary confinement—and there were 13 females. Of the whole number 35 males and 1 female are confined for life—48 males and 1 female are black or coloured—50 are foreigners. There are 56 in for the second—10 the third—6 the fourth and 1 the fifth time.

The expenses of the prison the present year have been . .	$55,585
To which is added, a loss by failures	4,000
	59,585
The receipts from various species of labour were	48,975
Balance	$10,610

Charging this balance, and making an estimate of the stock on hand, the amount of the expenses of the prison the year ending the 30th September last, were only 2,472 dollars. But certain salaries of officers are paid at the treasury of the commonwealth, amounting to 2,900 dollars, which added to the above sum, makes a total expense of 5,372 dollars per annum, allowing 4,000 dollars for a bad debt. [*Bost. Intel.*

Arismendi's Decreee.—John Baptist Arismendi, vice president of Venezuela: "Considering the exhausted state of the national treasury, the increased and necessary expenses of the war, sustained by Venezuela for the establishment of her independence, and the immense payments she has to make, not only to meet her principal debts, but also to satisfy those arising from the different contracts entered into with foreigners, for the religious fulfilment whereof the honour and glory of the republic are pledged; in virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on me by the sovereign congress, I have decreed and do decree as follows:

"Article 1. Immediately after the promulgation of this decree, all hides of black cattle, whoever may be their owners, are declared to belong to the state, without reserve or exception, and it alone shall have the power of disposing thereof."

Then follows some rules as to the manner of taking possession, &c. Such an outrageous effusion of tyranny, if submitted to by the people, will show very clearly that they are unfit for a free government. [*Relf's Gaz.*

* The hammering of granite is an important branch of industry; the sales last year were 32,983 dollars.

MARRIED.

At Friends' Meeting, at Byberry, on the 1st inst. Francis Roth, to Ann Waln Morgan, of this city.

At Canewood, Clarke county, (Ky.) on the 24th ult. Mr. Benjamin Gratz, of this city, to Miss Maria C. Gist, of the former place.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. Wm. Riddle, merchant, to Miss Ann Young, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore, to Susan T. daughter of Henry Pratt, of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Skinner, Dr. Thomas Harris, of the United States' navy, to Miss Jane P. Hodgdon, daughter of Samuel Hodgdon, all of this city.

DIED.

At Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th ult. Mary Morris, wife of Benjamin W. Morris, aged 55 years.

On the 8th inst. in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Shields.

On the 9th inst. in the 23d year of her age, whilst on a visit to her friends in the city of Philadelphia, Miss Anne C. Coleman, daughter of Robert Coleman, esq. of the city of Lancaster.

On the 10th inst. in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, relict of captain Samuel Young, some time harbour master of the port of Philadelphia.

On the 12th inst. in her 63d year, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, relict of James Duncan.

On the 15th inst. in the 76th year of her age, Margaret Calender.

On the 24th of the 11th mo. 1819, at Burlington, (N. J.) Susanna Emlen, wife of Samuel Emlen, formerly of this city.

It seems to be a duty incumbent on friendship, to endeavour to preserve some memorial (however frail), that so much worth and excellence has existed, and the writer of this article has only to regret the inadequacy of her pen to portray a character strictly faithful to truth, that should not be regarded by strangers to this inestimable woman, as the language of panegyric. Possessed of all the mild and endearing virtues, gentle, benevolent, good, she was the delight of her friends, and a treasure of inestimable worth to her husband and relatives. The spotless purity of her mind and sweetness of her whole character, appeared so entirely without alloy, that she seemed like an inhabitant of a more blessed sphere,

"Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good."

And a bright and beautiful example has she been to all who have witnessed her patience and resignation, under the most severe sufferings and long protracted anguish. She had a very solid judgment, united to great delicacy of taste; her disposition was remarkably kind and tender; her mind serious, but her temper cheerful and social; and her lovely countenance beamed united intelligence and softness. But she has gone, and her death is the withdrawing of a most radiant and beautiful orb, that gladdened and enlightened the circle of her family and friends. Yet the triumphant "hope of glory," through the blessed Redeemer, is felt over all!

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

" Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

VOL. II. Philadelphia, December 25, 1819. No. 26.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

APPRENTICES.

It ought to be the great object of every community, to spread among all the members of it, as much knowledge as possible. In pursuance of this principle we establish public schools for teaching the first elements of learning to all children whose parents are unable or unwilling to pay the expense themselves. In our republican government it is peculiarly necessary to cultivate the understandings of the great mass of the people, and a policy that would promote this end, is much more likely to be adopted than in any other nation.

It has appeared to the writer to be a practicable improvement to establish public institutions for the *instruction of apprentices in the scientific parts of their trades.* The carpenter, the cabinet-maker, the turner, the dyer and very many others, would derive great advantages from such a scheme. They would not only be better qualified to attain excellence in the present state of their business, but would be better able to make improvements. A great deal of talent has been shown in the United States, in the invention of useful and labour saving machines, but it seems likely that more success might be expected, were our young men better taught.

How far such instruction could be extended, the writer has not formed an opinion; but he wishes to excite attention to the subject, in the hope that *something* may be done. How would it do to commence in this city, by giving instruction in the evenings, to apprentices to some specified trades? The expense of suitable *professors* would be inconsiderable, as only that part of their time would be occupied, which is not usually engaged in business. Suppose, at first, six teachers engaged at $250 per annum each, and suppose other expenses $1000: this would make $2500, or about *two cents* for each person in Philadelphia. The plan might be afterwards amended, as it should be found convenient. It would perhaps be proper to erect a building, and to incur other expenses, to place the institution on a permanent establishment. Would not public lectures be useful?

Seeing a French work, called the Turner's Manual, filled with plates containing drawings of tools, patterns, &c. first caused the writer to think of such a scheme, and he prays the attention of the people of Philadelphia, to a suggestion that would, he thinks, have met the approbation of the venerable patriot whose name he ventures to assume.

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

GRAPE VINE.

On the Cultivation of the Vine, the Fabrication of Wines, Brandies, Rectified Spirits of Wine, Cremor Tartar, and Dried Fruits, and Fresh Grapes, for Food and Diet—A RECAPITULATION.

No. VIII.

The importance of this culture is proved by the facts, that the celebrated statesman, minister, and philosopher, Mr. *Chaptal,* declares it to be the *second* object in the agriculture of France, though it occupies but 2,000,000 of arpents of land, which are less than 2,000,000 of our acres. The whole amount of the productions and fabrications of the vine in France, is estimated at 100,000,000 of dollars. The soil which is generally used, and which produces the finest wine, is of inferior character and quality, often unfit for grain and cattle farms. The vine country of the United States, as held, in extenso, under the Louisiana treaty of A. D. 1803, or as proposed by our government to be modi-

fied and reduced to narrower limitations by the Florida treaty of 1819, is much larger than that of France, the most extensive and valuable vine country owned and cultivated by any one people of the world. The experiments made in Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Cohauila, from 26° north latitude to 38° 40′, in *North* America, prove the natural and present capacity of all that region, of nearly nine hundred common miles from south to north, for the production of the grape, as a crop; and as our country shall be cleared of its woods and forests, and drained in its great and small swamps, marshes, and alluvial grounds, the sphere of the vine will be improved and extended to one thousand miles. The region of the cotton, in its utmost northern extension, seems fairly to promise encouragement to the cultivator of the vine. Hence St. Mary's and Talbot, in Maryland, Sussex, in Delaware, Cape May, in New Jersey, and the banks of the Rappahannock, in Virginia, which, in the wars of 1775 and 1812, used their own cotton, are likely to gain by the application of their refuse lands, hills, ridges, sands and gravels, to the formation of *vineyards*, which do not, like rice, indigo and sugar, require men of colour. The success of the vine in Judea, (five to ten degrees south of the Orange Groves of Macedonia, Nice, Portugal, Spain, and Provence and of their vineyards; with our North American *Cohauila*,) proves irrefragably, that no part of the United States is too hot for the vine. Many errors occur in new cultivations. The papers of "The Friend to National Industry," No. 1 to 8, in November and December of this year, are intended to prevent some of these. The employment of rich, bottom, and flat lands, and of stable manure, are shown to be against all the advices of the experienced vine cultivators of Europe. The republication of those papers from the National Intelligencer, the Philadelphia National Recorder, and the Baltimore Farmer's Gazette, in some of the newspapers of all the states from 39° north to the Gulf of Mexico, would be an useful incitement and opening of the subject. It is respectfully suggested, that "*a joint committee of agriculture*," if appointed by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, could not take up a more important subject, as far as memory at present serves. One hundred millions of dollars from our two millions of worst lands, in the extensive country south of Pennsylvania, is a most important object, at this time, when our other crops are falling. If that vast southern district and population employ themselves on this new branch of culture, the states north of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, will have to themselves so much more of the grain, grass, and cattle farming. Those, who raise vines, canes, cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, figs, prunes, dates and olives, cannot raise bread and meat, but must want to buy them of those, who cultivate grain and cattle farms. The interest of New York and the north, though *indirect* in the proposed southern vineyards, is as plain as the *direct* interests of the Carolinas, Georgia, the states formed out of Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in those vineyards; or of Indiana and Illinois.

This cultivation, by collecting white families on very cheap and healthy lands, in a wholesome culture, chiefly with the plough and harrow, will multiply white population in the south, and render the gradual abolition of slavery more early, safe, and practicable.

It is certain, that the culture of the vine and the fabrication of wines is compatible with a very industrious and successful prosecution of agriculture for general purposes. It has been considered in Europe, that no country more abounded in the necessaries for human comfort and subsistence, than the dominions of the emperor of Germany in 1794, or Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, and Lombardy. Yet these were all profitable wine countries. So of Switzerland, where grass lands, irrigated, have been sold at one thousand dollars per acre. So of Piedmont. So of France, in which wine and brandy are made, in all its old provinces, except Artois, Picardy, Normandy, and the middle and northern parts of the two provinces of Bretagne and Maine. In those north-western provinces, the grape, unfit for wines, is elegant and fine for sustenance and for diet. In the other twenty-five of the ancient provinces, the vine and the fabrication of wines generally prevail, occupying grounds of the extent of less than half of New Jersey, yielding a gross yearly income of one hundred millions of dollars. Yet wool, iron, silk and flax, bread and meat, builders and improvers and manufacturers' wages are lower in France than in the United States. The vine cultivation is then perfectly compatible with a good general system of national industry. The north of Germany, Silesia, Sweden, Denmark, England, and the Netherlands, only refrain from the vine, because they are too far north. So the northern British provinces of America will never cope with us in our vineyards, more than in our sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, and indigo plantations. Since all vines were once wild, like all men and other animals, it must be presumed, that it is our interest to cultivate all our wild grape vines. The wood, or natural meadow strawberry, *cultivated*, in bunches, so as to hoe between the rows, is improved strikingly in a year or two. So of the red currant. Rich, full coloured green, or black grapes, of the largest and ripest, picked from the bunch, must afford the best means of propagating *by seed*. In Scotland, the red and the white currant, thus propagated, has been trebled in goodness, beauty, and size, for currant wine.

The grape has been manifestly intended by Divine Providence, as a food and a diet for the inhabitants of warm climates, and for more northern people, in the hot season. So of its excellent vinegar, salt or tartar, and dried fruit. The French and Spaniards keep their fresh grapes as we keep apples; and

we constantly import fresh or undried European grapes into all our seaports, where they are sold for 40, 50, and 60 cents per lb. They might be sent from the southern states to those north of the Chesapeake, like their sweet and sour oranges.

The methods of procuring seeds, cuttings, vines, books of instruction, vine-dressers, information as to tools, implements, utensils, presses and buildings, can be collected from many French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian and English books, which should be sought in our stores and libraries, and imported by booksellers, individuals, travellers and library companies.

A FRIEND TO NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1819.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

SATURDAY SERMON.

No. 6.

"*We spend our years as a tale that is told.*"
Psalm xc. 9.

Carried along by the stream of time, our attention is absorbed by business or pleasure, and though we are constantly reminded of the unpausing strength of the current, by discovering how rapidly we glide past all fixed objects, the motion is so gentle, that we are seldom roused to a serious consideration of the manner in which we have been engaged, or of the great ocean of eternity that lies before us. The lapse of a *day* is unregarded; a *week* frequently appears short; we sometimes think a *month* ought to have produced more profit to us: but we do not consider our time as irrevocably gone, till we are startled by the thought that a new year has begun. A year is so considerable a part of the longest life, that few who think at all, can notice its departure without some serious reflection and sad regret. The opportunities of improvement that have been carelessly or viciously lost, recur to our remembrance, and we mourn that so little has been done to make ourselves better, or to promote the happiness of others.

When year after year has thus passed away, and been regretted in vain; when we have often felt that our strongest resolutions fade before the slightest opposition; when we find the silvery hue of age covering our heads without bringing with it the wisdom which our youth anticipated—we are too apt to feel so strongly the weakness of which we have been guilty, as to lose the hope of any change in our future life, and endeavour to banish the thoughts that give pain without producing amendment. But this is as unwise as it is criminal: he who feels the approach of age and infirmity, has passed by many of the temptations to idleness and folly; and though he have lost that portion of his being in which his bodily powers were best calculated to support his mental labours, he has had so much experience of his own weakness, that he can better fortify himself against indulgence in the pleasures which have enervated his powers, or the indolence that has wasted his life.

But it is to those who are just entering into the busy scenes of life, that the voice of the monitor should speak most loudly. They may have yet a long life before them, the usefulness and happiness of which depends upon the manner in which their years shall be employed: they may devote their hours to industrious exertion with a certainty of reaping the reward of their labours: their habits are not yet so strongly rooted as to stand before a short exertion of strength: their future destiny is in their own hands, and they may, by a few years of persevering labour, make labour itself pleasant.—Then, unimbittered by the remorse that must attend those who late in life attempt to change the strong bias of indulged habit, they will find themselves constantly growing in favour with man, and while they are gradually acquiring all that is worthy of a wise man's desire, they will be made happy by the approbation of the "still small voice" that blesses those who fulfil the end of their creation.

While expatiating upon the reward of industry, I would not willingly be silent upon the best means of becoming diligent; but the advice of those who are better qualified to give instruction, has been so often heard, that there will not perhaps be one of the youngest of those who may read this call to them, who will not have seen the same counsel before. But we do not so much need a monitor to teach us what is right, as to remind us of what we know; and I therefore request a few moments attention from those who desire to improve their mental and moral powers, and to qualify them-

selves for an honourable performance of the duties of life.

If you have resolved to begin a new course of life, and to employ your time to better advantage, *do not delay for an hour your proposed reformation.* Be diligent in the employment in which you are now engaged. If it be not that in which you take most pleasure, do not wait till you change it, for in the mean time your old habits will fasten themselves more strongly upon you and your present intentions will fade away. Carry with you to the business or study from which you hope the greatest advantage, all the *momentum* (if I may so call it) that your mind will derive from active exertion in your *present* pursuit. If you have formed any regular plan of employment it will be an advantage; but if you have not, do not delay your industry till you have determined in what manner it may be best applied. Do *something* at once, and arrange a *general plan* at those times when you are necessarily unemployed. There is sufficient time for meditation without encroaching on the dominion of activity.

Do not neglect short periods of time. Any man who is engaged in an employment from which he derives the means to live, will find so much of his time necessarily occupied in this first care, that there will be few large portions at his command for other purposes. But there is no one who could not gain much by making the best use of the intervals that take place in the busiest life. In addition to the immediate advantages that you will thus derive, you will keep alive the active spirit of industry and be prepared for great occasions, if such should await you.

In order to persevere for a long time in any laborious occupation of the mind, *you must constantly fix your attention upon objects worthy your ambition.* Without great watchfulness, not only over your *external* actions, but over your thoughts, you will be in danger of substituting some present gratification, for the future good at which you should always aim. If you are not already fully convinced by your own experience, you will scarcely listen to the voice which warns your to *flee from temptation.* In youth it is difficult to believe that we are so weak as the old tell us we are; the young enthusiast thinks it inglorious to seek safety in flight, but boldly faces the danger, and before he feels the necessity of guarding against them, Pleasure has charmed away all resistance, and the soft fetters of Habit have bound him. And here let me most earnestly entreat you, as you value your future advancement and happiness, not to indulge in *reveries,* which are so pleasant at all times, and so delightful in youth. You will perhaps seek to excuse yourselves for dwelling upon ideal scenes of successful virtue, by considering the contemplation of the reward that awaits the proper employment of the intellectual powers as an incentive to exertion. But if you often pause in your labours, to feast upon these fancied enjoyments, you will soon dislike all other than *imaginary labour,* and will lose the objects of your hope, by ceasing to deserve them. From a conviction that this pernicious habit of the mind, arrests the course of many a young man towards usefulness and honour, I am desirous of impressing its danger fully on your minds. If it have already become habitual, you must strongly determine to employ yourselves upon nothing but real objects, till you have recovered a healthful imagination, and must always guard against a relapse.

Finally, let me recommend to you a *frequent examination of the manner in which your time has been spent.* At the close of every day, recal to mind the occupations in which you have been engaged, and you will see what has been done, and what it was that hindered your doing more. Some part of every Sunday would be well taken up by a review of the past week. A month is a considerable part of life, and you should never be satisfied unless you have made in that time some acquisition of importance; advanced in some science, and conquered or weakened some fault. At the end of every year, recollect the resolutions with which it was commenced, and examine how far you have fulfilled them. It would be well that these examinations were made in writing, as it would conduce to fixing your attention, and by enabling you to trace your progress more accurately, would promote your industry and virtue.

While thus examining the use that has been made of the capacity and opportu-

nity with which GOD has favoured you, your attention will be almost necessarily directed to the end for which your life was given. You will in some degree throw off the habits and prejudices which cling to you in your passage through the world, and will compare your conduct, not with the artificial and vicious standards that are around you, but with the pure virtue taught by the precepts and example of the DIVINE AUTHOR of our holy religion. While you are thus elevated above the sordid part of your nature, your years will not be 'spent as a tale that is told,' but will gain for you great happiness, both in this life and in that state of being which follows it.

YORICK.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

My object, gentlemen, in addressing you at this moment, is to call your attention to the article upon "beggars," in the twenty-first number of your highly useful and interesting publication. The sentiments of the writer, upon the subject of pauperism, are very judicious, and the information which appeared to elicit the expression of those sentiments is perfectly correct: provided there be no misapprehension respecting the description of labourers whom it is contemplated, to send into the interior of this or any other state, under the expectation of procuring constant employment. If, by "beggars," those miserable objects of wretchedness and disease be alluded to, who infest our streets, begging from door to door, and importunately soliciting from all whom they meet, a scanty pittance to rescue them from starvation; who would rather eat the bread of disgraceful idleness, than earn it by the commendable exercise of that muscular strength with which the God of nature had invested them; or such as have fallen victims to *intemperance*, and have thus become incapacitated for the performance of the manual labour which would inevitably be required of them;—if such objects of penury and want be alluded to, I must frankly acknowledge, that the *interior of Pennsylvania* holds out no inducement to the philanthropist, thus to endeavour to exonerate his fellow citizens from the burden of their support. If, however, it was intended to apply those remarks to the immense number of honest, sober, industrious mechanics or labourers, who, in consequence of the stagnation of commercial enterprise and the unprecedented distresses of the times, are unfortunately deprived of their accustomed employments, and thus of their honest livelihood, to such persons the recommendation of the writer of the article in question, to direct their course towards Philipsburgh, in Centre county, would be peculiarly applicable; for, in consequence of the numerous farms, the progressive improvements, and the iron works in the immediate vicinity of that town, together with the rapidly increasing settlement of the whole of that section of our state, persons who are able and willing to work, could unquestionably procure constant employment, and a comfortable subsistence—and by the exercise of industry, perseverance and frugality could, in a comparatively short period, become proprietors of fertile land—the happy cultivators of their own soil: thus securing for themselves and their families, that degree of comfortable independence and exemption from want, to which they could never have attained, while remaining within the crowded precincts of one of our Atlantic towns.

Those foreigners also who have been induced to emigrate to the United States, in consequence of the destructive wars or civil commotions of the old world, or the oppressive and intolerable load of taxation imposed upon them by their respective governments, or who have been allured by the enchanting, but highly exaggerated picture which has been drawn of the advantages and fertility of the *unhealthy regions* of the south-western section of our country, ought certainly to establish themselves in the *interior of some of the Atlantic states.* Those able-bodied, industrious mechanics or labourers, who have crossed the Atlantic, with the confident hope of procuring immediate employment, or under the delusive expectation of finding money profusely scattered in our streets and highways, and who have consequently been wofully disappointed, ought not to be disheartened; for I can strongly recommend to persons of this description, who may be destitute of capital, as well as to those industrious and substantial farmers, whose finances may be in a more

flourishing condition, to repair immediately on their arrival, to Huntingdon, Centre or Clearfield counties, where, in consequence of the numerous manufacturing establishments, the *former* could procure constant employment, whilst the *latter* would be furnished with a market, *at his very door*, for the surplus produce of his farm; and all these advantages may be enjoyed in a section of the country *proverbially healthy*, where the land is fertile and productive, and where it can be procured upon the most reasonable terms; where there is an *abundant* and *never-failing supply* of *remarkably fine water*, and where the climate is pure and delightful.

As this communication is intended to convey to you additional information, for the purpose of carrying into more successful operation your humane views, it may not be irrelevant further to remark, that a *turnpike road* is already laid out from Bellefonte to Philipsburgh, and thence to the river Susquehanna, at the mouth of Anderson's creek, where it becomes incorporated with the *turnpike road* to Lake Erie, a portion of which is already completed, thus forming a highly important chain of communication from the Atlantic ocean to our great inland seas. It is the determination of the managers of the *turnpike roads* from Bellefonte and Philipsburgh to the Susquehanna, to avail themselves of the earliest opening of the spring to commence their operations: a great number of working hands will consequently be required.—Those honest and able-bodied men therefore, who are determined to support themselves and their families by their own industry, are now presented with an opportunity of procuring that *regular* and *profitable* employment which they cannot reasonably expect to obtain from the crowded and overgrown population of our seaport towns. AMICUS.

Dec. 22d, 1819.

Improvements.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The governor of North Carolina, in his late message to the legislature of that state, says, "Imprisonment for debt must be considered as a kind of punishment which is inflicted at the mercy of the creditor, and must often be exercised upon objects where pity and not punishment is due. In truth, it seems to be a remnant of that Gothic policy which prevailed during the ruder ages of society; a policy as barbarous as it is useless, and it is to me strange that it should so long have been suffered to disgrace the code of laws of a state, which might otherwise boast of its freedom and humanity. An amelioration in this respect may have the effect of curtailing the extended system of credit that exists at present, as it will take from the creditor one of his most potent engines for the coercion of a speedy payment; but this I have no hesitation in believing, will be ultimately of real benefit to the community, and as an evidence, advert to the embarrassments above alluded to, owing in part, unquestionably, to causes intimately connected with the facilities of obtaining the means of engaging in speculative enterprises, the advantages anticipated from which, if realized, would only have a tendency to enervate and palsy the virtue and patriotism of our citizens." [*Morn. Chron.*

Plan for abolishing Slavery.

The discussion of the Missouri slave question has caused much conversation in the United States upon the subject of slavery itself. In general it is admitted to be a thing wrong in its own nature, and pregnant with disastrous consequences to the future quiet and prosperity of the republic. It is also generally admitted that the contemplated exclusion of slaves from the state of Missouri, would operate nothing in their favour; on the contrary would aggravate their miseries by increasing their numbers in those states where their labours would be greater and their comforts less.

As a friend to the human race, be its colour what it may, I wish to see the black population of America relieved from their bondage; as a citizen of the republic, I wish to see its bosom purified from a race which may jeopardize its happiness; as an owner of slaves I am willing to surrender my claims on just and equitable principles; as an inhabitant of Missouri I am ready to resist to the last extremity the exercise of a pretension on the part of Congress which would aggravate the miseries of the slaves, deprive their masters of their property, promote the success of a political intrigue, and violate the sovereignty of the state in which I live.

The republic is full of abstract declaimers upon the evils of slavery: men who enforce everlastingly what nobody disputes. At the same time they propose no plan of practical emancipation, and the acquisition of an ephemeral personal popularity seems to be at once the object of their ambition and the reward of their labour.

In the meanwhile it is certain that the republic may extinguish slavery, in all her dominions, on just and equitable terms, if she is disposed to do so.

The number of slaves within her limits does

not exceed 1,200,000. The females but half that number; their average value not more than $200; their total value but 120 millions.

The republic owns east of the Mississippi 150 millions of acres of public land; west of it 1100 millions; total 1250 millions.

At two dollars an acre it would require but 60 millions of these acres to purchase all the female slaves in the United States, and the purchase and liberation of the females would accomplish the object: the children following the condition of the mother would be free by birth; the existing race of males would be free by death; and slavery itself would be extinguished with the extinction of the present generation.

To give effect to a plan of emancipation on these principles, a law of Congress should be passed to assess the value of the female slaves; to fix the age at which they should become free; and to give a certificate of the assessed value to the different owners. The certificate should be receivable in payment of all public lands. Before going into operation, the law should be submitted to a convention of those interested in each of the slave holding states. If adopted by the majority of the convention in any state, the law should go into operation throughout that state.

The practicability of this plan admits of easy demonstration.

If proposed by Congress, it would hardly be rejected by the slave holding states. *Justice, safety, interest*, would combine to make them adopt it. Some would vote for it because they would feel the injustice of denying liberty to a human being when it could be granted without injury to themselves; others because they would be willing to avert from their posterity the desolating horrors of a servile war; others because they would see, in the bargain proposed, the exchange of a perishable property, of uncertain increase, for an imperishable estate, which would continue to rise in value as long as liberty and property should continue to be protected in this free and happy land. Nor would the republic find its wealth diminished. The land bestowed would be covered by free men, and cultivated by patriot hands. It would become the means of augmenting the true wealth and power of the republic, by increasing the number of those who would be able to pay taxes and bear arms for its support, and ready to lay down their lives when the service of their country should demand it. HOWARD.
St. Louis Enquirer.]

M. Dumont has announced a useful discovery, that fruits may be preserved by means of carbonic acid gas. They were placed in glass vessels, filled with carbonic acid gas, obtained from carbonate of lime by sulphuric acid, and neither the colour nor taste of cherries was altered at the end of fifteen days; and, at the end of six weeks, they were in the same state as if they had been preserved in brandy. [*Christ. Obs.*

Literature and Science.

Institute of France.—M. La Place has given the following results, as deduced both from analysis, and from the experiments made with the pendulum in both hemispheres.

1. That the density of the strata of the terrestrial spheroid increases from the surface to the centre.

2. That the strata are very nearly regularly disposed around the centre of gravity of the earth.

3. That the surface of this spheroid, of which the sea covers a part, has a figure a little different from what it would assume in virtue of the laws of equilibrium, if it became fluid.

4. That the depth of the sea is a small fraction of the difference of the two axes of the earth.

5. That the irregularities of the earth, and the causes which disturb its surface, have very little depth.

6. That the whole earth has been originally fluid.

These results (he says) ought to be placed among the smaller number of ascertained truths which geology at present furnishes.

M. Thenard announces that he has obtained water which contains in weight double the usual quantity of oxygen; that is, 100 parts of water absorb 88.29 of oxygen. This oxygenated water is colourless, and has no smell in ordinary circumstances, but a particular odour in a vacuum. Its taste is astringent. It acts upon the skin like a sinapism. Its specific gravity is 1.45. When a drop of it is let fall upon a stratum of oxide of silver, a detonation takes place; the oxygen of the water, and that of the oxide, are disengaged; a great quantity of heat is developed; and light is produced so sensibly, as to be perceived where the darkness is not very intense. The same phenomena take place with platinum, gold, &c. [*Christ. Obs.*

Artificial Cold.—The various methods adopted for the production of low temperatures, by artificial means, have been founded principally on the change of a body from the *solid* to the *fluid* state; though, in the refined processes of Mr. Leslie (see Christ. Observ. for 1812, p. 387, also for 1817, p. 610,) it is from the *fluid* to the *gaseous* state. M. Gay Lussac has proposed another method of producing cold, which may be extended much farther. It is founded on the principle that bodies change their temperature with their bulk; the former increasing if the latter is diminished, but diminishing if it is increased. If air be suddenly compressed to one-fifth of its former volume, it will inflame tinder; and to do this requires a heat of about 572 degrees Fahrenheit. The air, therefore, has been thus heated by compression into one-fifth of its former bulk, and we can easily suppose the capability of raising it much higher by more strong and rapid compression. If,

therefore, a portion of air, compressed by five atmospheres, and reduced to the common temperature, be suffered to dilate instantaneously, it will by this theory absorb as much heat as it gave out on compression; and, supposing the capacity of the air for heat to remain constant, will be correspondingly reduced in temperature. Therefore, taking air compressed by a force equal to fifty, one hundred or more atmospheres, the cold produced by instantaneous dilation will have no limit.

[*Christ. Obs.*

Yesterday about two o'clock, P. M. an India wash-basin, (wooden) was fired by the rays of the sun passing through a fish-globe, nearly filled with water. The basin was accidentally placed at the distance of about four inches from the globe standing on a side-board in the parlour. Soon after the sun had entered the direct line passing through the globe and basin, the latter was found to be on fire. If the fire had not been seasonably discovered, it is probable the house would have been much injured, or wholly consumed. Pieces of paper were repeatedly fired, when placed in the focus of refracted rays.

[*Boston D. Adv. Dec.* 14.

Literary.—A Prospectus has just been issued for publishing by subscription the Poetical Works of John Trumbull, L. L. D. in two volumes, price five dollars.

Hints to Emigrants, or a Comparative Estimate of the Advantages of Pennsylvania, and of the Western Territory, &c. by John Lorain, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pennsylvania, is just published, by Littell and Henry.

Lieut. Hall, of Great Britain, is preparing for the press Travels in France.

The Academy of Dijon has offered a prize of 300 francs, for the best essay on the means of putting an end to the system of duelling.

[*Christ. Obs.*

Egypt.—It is said that the Pacha of Egypt has procured from 5000 to 6000 volumes, to be sent to him from Paris, chiefly on politics, on ancient commonwealths, on the history of Egypt, on Bonaparte's campaigns, *and on the new system of education, which he hopes to adapt to Arabic literature.* [*Ib.*

FINANCIAL.

There were several statements accompanying the annual report of the secretary of the treasury; from which the following facts are condensed:

The amount of gross revenue, from duties on imports, tonnage, passports, and clearances, &c. and of the expenses of collection for the four last successive years, for which returns are fully made up, were as follow:

	GROSS.	EXPENSES.
In the year 1815,	36,771,038 09	465,015 53
1816,	28,300,473 06	816,373 50
1817,	18,269,585 81	744,810 66
1818,	22,574,873 63	746,422 15

Subtracting the last column from the first, will show the nett amount of the revenue for the same years respectively.

The tonnage employed in foreign trade, appears, from the records of the treasury, to have been, in successive years as stated to the first column below, and the proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade was as stated in the second column:

	Tonnage.	Proportion of foreign.
In the year 1815,	917,22	23,6 to 100
1816,	1,136,604	22,8 to 100
1817,	992,556	24,4 to 100
1818,	916,514	17,6 to 100

The total amount of sales of public land northwest of the Ohio, from the opening of the offices to the 30th of September, 1818, was $21,545,797 45. The amount of such sales from 1st October, 1818, to the 30th September, 1819, was $4,939,658 84.

The total amount of sales of public lands at the offices in Mississippi and Alabama, from the opening of the offices to the 1st of October, 1818, was $7,950,661, and the amount of sales from that date to the 30th September, 1819, was $9,705,889.

The balance outstanding of the treasury notes (issued during and just after the war) is only $181,821.

We do not before recollect to have seen a statement of the amount of claims awarded by the commissioners appointed under the act for a compromise and settlement of Yazoo claims; for which amount stock was issued, receivable in payment for public lands in the then Mississippi territory. The awards were as follow:

To individuals claiming under the Upper Mississippi Company,	$350,000 00
Tennessee Company,	531,428 5
Georgia Mississippi Company,	1,412,134 96
Georgia Company,	1,887,040 95
Citizens' rights,	101,541 16
Nat. Intel.]	4,282,158 12

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Dec. 14.—A message was received from the President, stating he had signed the resolution for the admission of Alabama into the union.

John W. Walker, a senator from said state, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Dickerson of N. J. introduced his resolution for changing the constitution as it respects the election of electors and representatives—which was read and passed to a second reading.

A message was received from the President, transmitting copies of a digest of the commer-

cial regulations of those nations which have commercial intercourse with the United States, printed under the direction of the executive, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, 3d March, 1817.

Dec. 15.—Mr. Dickerson's resolution was read a second time and committed.

Dec. 16.—The several standing committees of the Senate were appointed, viz. foreign relations, finance, commerce and manufactures, military affairs, naval affairs, the militia, the judiciary, public lands, claims, pensions, post office and post roads, District of Columbia.

Dec. 20.—A motion was laid on the table for inquiring into the expediency of selling less than a quarter section of land.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 14.—On motion of Mr. Lowndes of S. C., it was resolved that the secretary of state be directed to report to this House what information he may be able to obtain, as to the regulations and standards of weights and measures in the several states, and as to the proceedings in foreign countries for establishing uniformity in the weights and measures; together with a plan for fixing a standard for weights and measures in the United States.

Mr. Williams of N. C. offered for consideration a resolution to request information of the President, on the subject of illegal punishments in the army. This resolution was founded on the reports which had been current, of colonel King having a deserter shot at Pensacola without trial. Much debate ensued, and the resolution was finally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the introduction of slavery in the territories beyond the Mississippi, the motion was laid on the table.

Dec. 15.—After some private reports were read, a message was received from the President, transmitting sundry documents in relation to Wm. White, a citizen of the United States, imprisoned by the government of Buenos Ayres. A letter was read from the secretary of the navy, stating that the appropriations made for the support of the navy by the act of February last, are exhausted, and that a partial appropriation has become necessary, in addition to that already made, for the service of the present year. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs. The committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional national armoury.

A resolution was passed that the secretary at war should lay before the House of Representatives, the several topographical reports that have been made to the department respecting the practicability of a canal between the Illinois river and lake Michigan.

The committee on revolutionary pensions was instructed to inquire into the manner in which the pension law of 18th March, 1818, was executed, and whether it be expedient to amend or repeal it.

Mr. Taylor's resolution of yesterday was taken up and agreed to, and a committee of seven members appointed. Mr. Taylor then moved to postpone, till the first Monday in February next, the order of the day on the bill authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution. After some debate, in the course of which Mr. Scott, delegate from Missouri, urged the necessity of a speedy decision, that, if determined in the negative, the people might have time to form a constitution without the authority of Congress. The second Monday in January was adopted.

Dec. 16.—Some bills of a private nature were reported. Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was twice read and committed.

Dec. 17.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the exports from the United States during one year, ending 30th Sept. 1819; and also a letter from the commissioners of the revenue, transmitting an annual statement of the proceeds of the direct tax and internal duties, &c. A resolution was passed, directing the secretary at war to report a statement of the expense of feeding the army for the term of one year, and the average cost per ration.

On motion of Mr. Ross, of Ohio, it was resolved, that the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the future sale of public lands in half-quarter sections, and the propriety of reducing the price. On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, it was resolved, that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing credits in the sale of public lands, and that a less quantity may be purchased and at a less price than under the existing law.

Dec. 20.—Petitions were received for the encouragement of manufactures, and for a general system of bankruptcy.

A resolution was submitted to inquire into the expediency of making all duties payable in cash.

Another to inquire into the propriety of repealing all laws allowing drawback.

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE.

Dec. 13.—Several petitions were received, but none of general interest. The standing committees were appointed.

Dec. 14.—Nothing of general interest.

Dec. 15.—The governor's message was referred to several committees.

Dec. 16.—The bill incorporating the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties, was passed.

Dec. 17.—A bill directing the clerk to pay postage on letters to members, was rejected.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 13.—Petitions were received for assistance to the Perkiomen and Reading turnpike company, to the Pittsburgh turnpike, to the Chambersburgh and Bedford turnpikes, and for aid to the Washington college.

A letter was received from the building commissioners, stating the progress, &c. of the state capitol. The governor's message was referred to various committees.

Mr. W. J. Duane introduced a bill to extend to German redemptioners arriving in the city of Philadelphia, the benefit of the laws relating to apprentices and servants, in order to coerce from those who take them, a compliance with the conditions on which they are bound.

Six copies of Walsh's Appeal were ordered to be purchased.

The judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws relating to mortgages, as to make priority of record constitute a preference to priority of lien.

Dec. 14.—Many petitions were received. Mr. Randall reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. A resolution was passed to wear crape on the arm for thirty days, as a token of respect to the late Simon Snyder.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Jenks laid on the table the following preamble and resolution:

'Whereas the interest and prosperity of the people are intimately connected with the judicious appropriation of the public monies; and whereas a free intercourse at all seasons of the year between the metropolis and the northern and western portions of the state, by means of roads and canals, would be highly beneficial to every class of the community, and, when once accomplished, could not fail to produce revenue that would be amply sufficient for the accomplishment of all local and minor objects of internal improvement; and whereas local interest ought to give way to general good: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation be instructed to report to this House, as soon as practicable, the objects of general improvement, which in their opinion ought to be selected for the appropriation of the public monies.'

Dec. 15.—A petition was received for assistance to Jefferson college; and five from the city and county of Philadelphia, for equalizing taxation on real and personal estate.

Mr. Thackara reported a bill to prevent vexatious suits at law.

Mr. Randall laid on the table a bill to provide by law for the payment of the salary of the recorder of Philadelphia. It has been heretofore paid by the city.

Some debate took place on the subject of appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of public officers.

Dec. 16.—A petition was received from Northumberland county, praying for a law to stay executions, and compel creditors to take property in payment of debts.

A petition was received from Chester, praying that the right of granting tavern licenses may be given to grand juries instead of judges.

A resolution was passed, directing the clerk to pay the postage on all letters to the members.

Mr. Duane's resolutions '*requesting* our senators and representatives to vote against the admission of any territory as a state into the union without prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into such territory,' were unanimously passed. Some discussion took place on the right of *instructing* the senators, but it was determined to *request* them.

A resolution was laid on the table, to direct the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of adding two judges to the supreme court.

The following resolution was laid on the table:

'Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an additional duty on sales at auction, and of appropriating the proceeds for the completion of the Union Canal.'

Dec. 17.—Mr. Jenks' resolution was passed.

Mr. Bailey laid on the table the following preamble and resolution:

'Whereas the permanent prosperity of the commonwealth depends in a great measure upon the accomplishment of a liberal system of internal improvement; and whereas it is of the first importance, that a safe and easy way to market should be opened to the citizens inhabiting the country adjacent to the Susquehanna and its branches, by which the risks and difficulties of descending through the falls to the mouth of the river may be avoided; and whereas the governor, in his message to the legislature, at the commencement of the last session, expressed the opinion, founded upon information from scientific men, that a canal might be made from the Susquehanna to Lancaster city; and it is the opinion of many persons acquainted with the ground, that a canal may be made with advantage through the Great Valley of Chester county, connecting the waters of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and of opening a way for the produce descending that river to the market at Philadelphia: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners to explore the route between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna through the Great Valley of Chester county, and to report the practicability of forming a canal thereon: the possibility of making the city of Lancaster a point in the route, and such other

information relating to the subject as they shall deem useful.'

A motion to adjourn during the Christmas holidays was rejected.

Judge Cooper has been elected Professor of Chemistry in the South Carolina College, vice Dr. Edward Smith, deceased.

Sailors wages are said to have increased from 8 to 12 dollars per month in New York.

It is said that there are no sailors to be had in Baltimore; but this is attributed to their having all shipped with pirates.

Deaths in this city for the week ending on the 18th, 50.

Deaths in Baltimore for the week ending on the 13th, 20.

Miscellany.

Adam Poe's Contest with two Indians.

About the year 1782, six or seven Wyandot Indians crossed over to the south side of the Ohio river, fifty miles below Pittsburgh, and in their hostile excursions among our early settlers killed an old man, whom they found alone in one of the houses which they plundered. The news soon spread among the white people, seven or eight of whom seized their rifles and pursued the marauders. In this party were two brothers, named Adam and Andrew Poe, strong and active men, and much respected in the settlement. The Indians had frequently been over before, had sometimes penetrated twenty miles into the country, and had always succeeded in recrossing the river without being overtaken by our people. The Poes and their companions were therefore particularly anxious not to let them escape on this occasion. They pursued them all night, and in the morning found themselves, as they expected, upon the right track. The Indians could now be easily followed by the traces left upon the dew. The print of one very large foot was seen, and it was thus known that a famous Indian, of uncommon size and strength, must be of the party. The track led to the river. Our people followed it directly, Adam Poe excepted, who feared that they might be taken by surprise, and broke off from the rest, to go along on the edge of the bank, under the cover of trees and bushes, and to fall upon the savages suddenly, that he might get them between his own fire and that of his companions. At the point where he suspected they were, he saw the rafts, which they were accustomed to push before them when they swam the river, and on which they placed their blankets, tomahawks, and guns. The Indians themselves he could not see, and was obliged to go partly down the bank to get a shot at them. As he descended with his rifle cocked, he discovered two, the celebrated large Indian and a smaller one, separated from the others, holding their rifles also cocked in their hands. He took aim at the large one, but his rifle snapped without giving the intended fire. The Indians turned instantly at the sound. Poe was too near them to retreat, and had not time to cock and take aim again. Suddenly he leaped down upon them, and caught the large Indian by the breast, and the small one by throwing an arm round his neck. They all fell together, but Poe was uppermost. While he was struggling to keep down the large Indian, the small one, at a word spoken by his fellow savage, slipt his neck out of Poe's embrace, and ran to the raft for a tomahawk. The large Indian at this moment threw his arms about Poe's body and held him fast, that the other might come up and kill him. Poe watched the approach and the descending arm of the small Indian so well, that at the instant of the intended stroke he raised his foot, and by a vigorous and skilful blow knocked the tomahawk from the assailant's hand. At this the large Indian cried out with an exclamation of contempt for the small one. The latter however caught his tomahawk again and approached more cautiously, waving his arm up and down with mock blows to deceive Poe as to the stroke intended to be real and fatal. Poe however was so vigilant and active that he averted the tomahawk from his head, and received it upon his wrist, with a considerable wound, deep enough to cripple, but not entirely to destroy the use of his hand. In this crisis of peril, he made a violent effort, and broke loose from the large Indian. He snatched a rifle, and shot the small one through the breast, as he ran up a third time with his lifted tomahawk. The large Indian was now on his feet, and, grasping Poe by the shoulder and the leg, hurled him in the air heels over head upon the shore. Poe instantly rose, and a new and more desperate struggle ensued. The bank was slippery, and they fell into the water, where each strove to drown the other. Their efforts were long and doubtful, each alternately under and half strangled, till Poe fortunately grasped, with his unwounded hand, the tuft of hair upon the scalp of the Indian, and forced his head into the water. This appeared to be decisive of his fate, for soon he manifested all the symptoms of a drowning man bewildered in the moment of death. Poe relaxed his hold, and discovered too late the stratagem. The Indian was instantly upon his feet again, and engaged anew in the fierce contest for life and victory.

They were naturally carried further into the stream, and the current becoming strong, bore them beyond their depth. They were now compelled to loosen their hold upon each other, and to swim for mutual safety. Both sought the shore to seize a gun, but the Indian was the best swimmer and gained it first. Poe then immediately turned back into the water to avoid a greater danger, meaning to dive if possible to escape the fire. Fortunately for him the Indian caught up the rifle

which had been discharged into the breast of his smaller companion. At this critical juncture, Andrew the brother returned in haste, having left the party who had been in pursuit of the other Indians, and who had killed all but one of them, at the expense of three of their own lives. He had heard that Adam was in great peril, and alone in the fight, with two against him. One of our people, following not far in the rear of Andrew, mistook Adam in the water with his bloody hand for a wounded Indian, and fired a bullet into his shoulder. Adam cried out to his brother to kill the big Indian on the shore, but Andrew's gun had been discharged and was not again loaded. The contest was now between the savage and Andrew. Each laboured to load his rifle first. The Indian, after putting in his powder, and hurrying his motions to force down the ball, drew out his ramrod with such violence, as to throw it some yards into the water. While he ran to pick it up, Andrew gained an advantage, and shot the Indian just as he was raising his gun to his eye for a deadly aim. Andrew then jumped into the river to assist his wounded brother to the shore; but Adam thinking more of carrying the big Indian home as a trophy, than of his own wounds, urged Andrew to go back and prevent the struggling savage from rolling himself into the current and escaping. Andrew, however, was too solicitous for the fate of Adam to allow him to obey, and the Indian, jealous of his honour as a warrior even in death, and knowing well the intentions of his white conquerors, succeeded in retaining life and action long enough to reach the current, by which his dead body was carried down beyond the chance of pursuit.

This native was the most distinguished among five celebrated brothers belonging to the royal family of the tribe of Wyandots. Notwithstanding he was engaged in this predatory expedition, he was acknowledged by all to be peculiarly magnanimous for an Indian, and had contributed, more than any other individual, to preserve and extend the practice, which was known to prevail in his tribe, that of not taking the lives of prisoners, and of not suffering them to be treated ill. This practice was an honourable distinction for the Wyandots, as was well understood by the white people who were traders with the Indians, and by those of our early settlers, and brethren who had been made prisoners in war. It was a common remark among them, 'if we become the prisoners of the Wyandots we shall be fortunate.' The death of this large Indian and of his four brothers, who were all in the party, was more deeply lamented by the tribe, as was afterwards learned, than all the other losses sustained during the hostilities carried on between them and us. There was a universal, solemn, and distressing mourning.

Adam Poe recovered from his wounds, and gave this account in person to James Morrison, esq., from whom we have received it, and by whom we are assured that it is correct. The courage and enterprise, the suffering and fortitude, the decision and perseverance, of the early settlers of this western country, by whose labours we are now so peaceful and happy, ought not to be forgotten, but may well be related from time to time to excite in us the spirit of similar virtues, and to teach us how to consider the slight privations which we are, or may be, called to meet. Gratitude is more appropriate to our condition than discontent. U. *Western Rev.*]

BANK OF RUSSIA.

On the 29th of December, 1768, the empress Catherine, at the commencement of the war against the Turks, established the Bank of Assignats, designed to issue notes or bills payable to bearer. In the manifesto, these notes were declared, in general terms, and very indistinctly, "to be payable in current money." This doubt, however, was soon dispelled. In the first months of their issue, it was ascertained that they would be discharged in copper only, in imitation of the Bank of Stockholm. But this was as impossible as it was improper. The value of copper was too small and too variable, and the difficulty of its transportation rendered it impracticable for this purpose. Only gold or silver could be the standard. The notes, therefore, soon *ceased to be notes of credit*, and became merely a state paper money. This paper money, however, by its convenience, the moderation of the government in its issue, and the regulation, that it should be received instead of specie in all the government treasuries, *bore a value above its nominal par with silver*. In the first eighteen years, only 40,000,000 (equivalent then to nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling) were in circulation, and no note for less than twenty-five roubles, or about 5*l.*, at the exchange of that time. This limitation of quantity, with the real advantages of paper currency, made the assignats so agreeable to the public, that until 1788, they preserved an *agio*, or premium, of 5 per cent. above copper money, and silver had not more than *three per cent. premium in its favour*. In 1774, at the peace of that date, paper was on a par with silver.

In 1786, the empress created a Loan Bank, and increased the mass of assignats to 100,000,000, engaging to carry it no farther; but the wars with Turkey, Sweden, Poland, and Persia, occasioned the failure of this engagement in the year 1790. At her decease, in 1796, the assignats in circulation amounted to about 160,000,000 of roubles.

This increase was too great and too sudden, and necessarily led to depreciation. In 1788, paper was at discount; in 1795, it had sunk nearly one-third, and metallic currency had disappeared so much the more, because paper notes of ten and of five roubles were

issued, and all payments made in paper or copper.

The progress of the depreciation will be rendered more evident by the following statement, which we extract from another part of M. Storch's work.

Account of the number of Paper Assignats in circulation in Russia, from 1786 *to* 1814 *inclusive, and of the variations in their value as compared with silver.*

Years	Annual emissions of paper roubles or assignats.	Total paper roubles in circulation.	Mean value of the silver rouble in assignats.	Mean value of the assignat in silver.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Copecks.	Copecks.
1786	40,000,000	40,000,000	102	98
1787	60,000,000	100,000,000	103	97
1788	———	100,000,000	108	92 3-5
1789	———	100,000,000	109	91¾
1790	11,000,000	111,000,000	115	87
1791	6,000,000	117,000,000	123	81 1-3
1792	3,000,000	120,000,000	126	79 1-3
1793	4,000,000	124,000,000	135	74
1794	21,550,000	145,550,000	141	71
1795	4,450,000	150,000,000	146	68½
1796	7,703,640	157,703,640	142	79½
1797	5,871,200	163,574,840	126	79 1-3
1798	31,356,765	194,931,605	137	73
1799	15,068,395	210,000,000	148	67½
1800	2,689,335	212,689,335	153	65¼
1801	8,799,000	221,488,333	151	66¼
1802	8,976,090	230,464,425	140	71 2-5
1803	17,160,240	247,624,665	125	80
1804	13,033,885	260,658,550	126	79 1-3
1805	31,540,560	292,199,110	130	77
1806	27,040,850	319,239,960	137	73
1807	63,089,545	382,329,505	148	67½
1808	95,039,075	477,368,580	186	53¾
1809	55,832,720	533,201,300	224	44 2-3
1810	43,798,700	577,000,000	300	33 1-3
1811	———	577,000,000	394	25 2-5
1812	———	577,000,000	379	26 2-5
1813	———	577,000,000	397	25 1-5
1814	———	577,000,000	397	25 1-3

Since the peace, the Russian government has made every possible exertion to lessen the quantity of paper money. From a report of the finance minister, M. Gourieff, dated 9th April last, it appears that about 118 millions of assignats have already been withdrawn from circulation, and it is estimated that in the next two years an additional 100 millions will be cancelled. This has been partly effected by funding the assignats, and partly by exchanging them at certain rates for gold and silver roubles, of which there has been of late a very extensive coinage. In consequence of a diminution of their number, the relative value of the assignats has advanced considerably; and the paper prices of all commodities have proportionably declined.

[*Liverp. Kaleid.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The lending of large sums to government is a transaction altogether incompatible with the real nature of banking, and which could not fail to prove fatal to any company who were obliged to pay their notes on demand. If previously to a loan being made to government, the currency was sufficiently abundant, and paper on a par with gold, it is obvious that the additional supply of paper thus thrown into the market would sink its value, and there would be a run on the bank for gold for exportation: Thus circumstanced, unless the bank had immense surplus funds, which it could easily convert into cash, or bullion, it would stand an extreme risk of being obliged to stop payment, and would, at all events, suffer considerable embarrassment and difficulty.

If a considerable amount of paper had been borrowed by government from a bank on long credit, without supposing its issue to have been in excess, it might nevertheless expose the establishment to great hazard. In the case of either real or imaginary dangers, arising from political or other causes, a run is always made on the banks; and if their funds are locked up, or not available, the consequences must inevitably prove fatal.

Circumstances of this nature caused the crisis of 1797, and of the Restriction Act. The issues of the Bank of England were not at that time superabundant, for there was no excess of the market above the mint price of gold. The run was entirely owing to political causes, and would soon have subsided had the directors been able sufficiently to control their issues, or had their paper been only issued to private individuals, from whom, in the course of 60 days at farthest, they would have received payment. Their capital, however, and several millions of their notes having been lent to government, they could not recover payment of either the one or the other. The beggarly importunity of the ministry had emptied their coffers, and multiplied their notes—increased their debts, and lessened their means of payment. "It was then owing," says Mr. Ricardo, "to the too intimate connexion between the bank and government, that the restriction became necessary; it is to that cause too that we have owed its continuance."

The late reports of the bank committees afford the most convincing proof of the accuracy of this statement. From 1790 to 1797, when the Restriction Act passed, the amount of the advances made by the bank to government, and of the notes outstanding on the 25th of each year, was:—

	BANK NOTES.	ADVANCES.
1790	10,217,360	7,908,968
1791	11,699,140	9,603,978
1792	11,349,810	9,839,338
1793	11,431,180	9,066,698
1794	10,963,380	8,786,514
1795	13,539,160	11,114,230
1796	11,030,110	11,718,730

The amount of the advances of the bank to government on the 20th of February and 2d of August each year since 1814, and of the bank notes issued during the corresponding half years, is reported by the commons committee as follows:—

BANK NOTES.	
1814. January to June	25,511,012
July to Dec.	23,291,132
1815. January to June	27,155,824
July to Dec.	26,618,210
1816. January to June	26,468,280
July to Dec.	26,681,398
1817. January to June	27,339,768
July to Dec.	29,210,035
1818. January to June	27,954,558
July to Dec.	26,487,859
ADVANCES.	
February 26, 1814,	23,607,300
August 2, —	34,937,800
February 26, 1815,	27,156,000
August 2, —	24,079,100
February 26, 1816,	18,988,300
August 2, —	36,042,600
February 26, 1817,	23,899,500
August 2, —	27,330,718
February 26, 1818,	27,002,000
August 2, —	27,060,900
February 11, 1819,	21,930,000

The circumstance of the public creditors being obliged to receive payment of their dividends in Bank of England paper, has, since the epoch of the restriction, rendered it nearly as *compulsory* as that of any of the continental states. That it has not been equally depreciated is to be ascribed entirely to its being liable to have its concerns inquired into by parliament, and canvassed by the public. We trust, however, that this ruinous connexion between the bank and government is now about to be dissolved; that in future the directors will be compelled to regulate their issues by reference to a fixed standard, and not according to their varying whims and caprices; and that they will no longer have it in their power to play at fast and loose with all the property in the kingdom.

Like the Bank of Venice, the Bank of England owed its origin and its privileges to the distresses of government. It was founded in 1694. The original capital was only *l.*1,200,000, mortgaged to government for an annual interest of *l.*100,000. In a year or two afterwards its capital was increased to *l.*1,400,000. In 1700 the bank obtained from parliament an assurance, that during the continuance of its charter, no similar charter should be granted to any banking company established in England; and in 1708 it was enacted, that no more than *six persons should be capable of entering into any association or copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the trade of bankers.* This most impolitic regulation has not hitherto been repealed. The capital of the Bank of England now amounts to 11,686,800*l.*, lent to government at an interest of three per cent. and payable at the expiration of the charter. The bank notes in circulation on 26th August, 1818, amounted to 28,087,865*l.*, and on February 11, 1819, to 23,028,820*l.* In 1790, the bank had gold coin and bullion in its coffers of the value of 5,619,000*l.*; but on 26th February, 1797, the epoch of the restriction, this supply was reduced so low as 1,272,000*l.* We do not know that an account has been published of the amount of cash and bullion in the bank at any subsequent period.

The following is a brief view of a few leading points of difference between our present situation and that in which we were when the restriction took place.

	Jan. 1797.	Jan. 1819.
Annual Net Revenue,	*l.*18,737,760-	49,549,899
Interest of Public Debt,	11,844,407-	29,068,187
Sinking Fund,	2,338,984-	14,726,039
Outstanding Exchequer Bills,	13,218,600-	43,655,600
Unfunded Debt,	5,248,932-	1,677,125
Outstanding Credits due to the Bank of England,	17,597,280-	39,096,900
Exports	30,518,000-	53,559,711
Imports	23,186,000-	36,900,681
Circulating Gold Coin,	30,000,000-	——
Bank of England Notes,	8,640,250-	25,956,840
Country Banks,	230-	750

To which may be added an increase of population exceeding one million and a half. *Ibid.*]

[FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.]

On a New and Improved Method of teaching Latin.

What shall be taught; is a question interesting to every one; but to inquire into the management of the business of teaching, with a view to improvement, seems, in this country at least, never to have been considered as worthy of much attention. Yet surely the successful issue of the labours of pupils and preceptors must depend in a great measure on the mode of conducting the business of instruction. The system of Joseph Lancaster, as far as it was practicable, has been long introduced more or less into many of our numerous schools, but it can never be generally adopted except in charity schools. Those who are able to pay their children's education will be disposed to think, and justly, that if they are sufficiently acquainted with what they have been studying to act as monitors in teaching it to others, they ought to be employed in learning something themselves. Some alteration in the mode of teaching Latin seems essentially necessary. It is a circumstance familiar to the observation of every scholar, that however well acquainted with the reading of Latin our countrymen may be, they generally seem to feel nearly as much confusion in hearing a quotation of any length from that dead language, as they should at the appearance of one of those gentlemen who spoke it when it was living; on the continent, where many of the professors deliver their lectures in Latin, this auricular imperfection is removed by listening to discussions on subjects with which students must previously be in some degree acquainted; while it is extremely improbable that the professors can deliver themselves so rapidly, as not to afford their auditors an opportunity to be-

come familiarized in a short time to the language employed. The discontinuance of lecturing in Latin in our universities may have been favourable to the diffusion of knowledge, but it must be quite evident to every careful observer, that it has been very injurious to the cultivation of Latin. To remedy this, and at the same time improve the management of teaching languages in general, I submit the following plan for the consideration of all those interested in the business of education. According to the present mode of teaching languages in schools and universities, the accession of every new pupil is an advantage to the teacher, but a loss to the other pupils, at least if actual examinations are useful. By the plan which I am about to propose, each individual will have all the advantage of going over the business of the class, nearly as if alone, together with the stimulating influence of the emulation excited by public teaching. It will be obvious to those acquainted with the subject, that a good deal of what I suggest is only a modification of Dufief's plan of teaching French, as laid down in his "Nature displayed." This plan, in opposition to a most disingenuous *cross* critic, I hold to be very ingenious, and to grown pupils, at least, it must be extremely useful. But it does not appear to me at all necessary to have recourse to so violent a change of books and of system as Dufief recommended. All the advantages he can promise, and some more, together with all the benefits of the present mode of tuition, may, I think, be obtained by the adoption of the following method: The business of a Latin class is comprised in three great divisions, 1st Lessons got by memory; 2nd, Versions; 3d, Lessons to be translated into English.

1st, Lessons to be said from Memory

In declining nouns, adjectives, &c. the whole class say at once. The master, to preserve regularity and uniformity, names each case, the pupils immediately adding the Latin and the English. In this manner all the declension is gone over. When verbs are said, the master names the word, tense, person, and number; after the first person singular it is only necessary to utter the words second, third, first plural, second, third, for the rest of each tense. In all large classes a great deal of time is lost by going over the lesson several times, so as to let every one say something; by saying at once much time will be gained though each lesson be repeated two or three times. To this part of the plan there can be only two objections. That some of the class may go wrong unobserved, or that they may not say at all. To the first objection I answer, that if a person possessed of a good ear can at once discover a false note struck by any individual of a large band of musicians, though playing a piece harmonised in many parts, much more will an attentive master be able to discover what may be called a false note, when his pupils are all going over the same part, rendered more distinct by articulation. I do not speak hypothetically when I affirm this will be found to be the fact. With respect to the second objection, it is easily answered. Supposing some, from ignorance or perverseness, not to say, still they will hear what is said; for it is one great advantage of this plan, that it breaks all combinations in idleness; as the master, though he may not always discover any one who does not say, can at once observe any one who addresses his neighbour, and check his inattention. Besides, it is supposing too much to imagine, that many should remain silent from perverseness, and none need do so from ignorance, as they may still say with the help of their class-fellows as at present; and surely that plan is to be preferred, where all may say at a time, and where many must do so, to that where only one can. To keep alive the industry of any disposed to be lazy, the lessons might be heard occasionally in the present manner; in which way also it will be necessary to hear the grammatical rules, and whatever cannot be conveniently divided into small portions. When the lessons are given out for next day, they are to be read as the others were said, the master taking particular care to articulate distinctly any word that may appear difficult to pronounce.

If dialogues are said from memory in the class, they are heard in this manner. The master gives a sentence of the English, desiring one of the class to give the Latin, and so on till he has ascertained that it has been all properly prepared. When this is done, let him give the first Latin sentence, calling on the class at once to give the English, and to add to it the Latin sentence just pronounced. In this manner, all the dialogue is to be heard, by which means each individual in the class will say the whole.

2d, Versions.

The correcting of versions is generally the most laborious part of a teacher's duty, and the most useless to the scholar. I propose to render this much more interesting and advantageous to the pupils, by employing themselves as the correctors of each other. Let the dux exchange themes with the boy at the bottom of the class, the second from the top with the second from the bottom, and so on through the whole, in this manner the labour will be probably in proportion to the ability for it. When the exchanges are completed, the master reads from the English a small portion, calling on the class, in order, to read the Latin; he then points out what is wrong, and how it is to be altered; each individual corrects the version before him, and when he has finished, marks the number of errors at the bottom. By making the number of errors decide the place each holds in the class, he will be induced to examine the corrections, in order to see whether they be fairly stated; and in a few minutes an affair will thus be profitably gone through, which by the present plan, often occasions the teacher much labour, accompanied with the melancholy reflection, that what he pain-

fully corrects is, without ever being looked at, carelessly thrown aside. To this part of the plan I do not anticipate any objections, the most ignorant will be able to perform, under the direction of the master, the task imposed on him, while the supervision of his class-fellows, will have considerable influence in exciting the attention of the student while writing his version. What may be the practice at present with respect to Latin themes in our universities I do not know; but twenty or thirty years ago, in one of them, at least, it was quite a solemn farce. The versions were regularly bundled up and carried home by the janitor to the house of the professor, and as regularly brought back, nine out of ten of them unexamined, or at least without the slightest mark of praise or reprobation. Mutatis mutandis, the plan which I have chalked out, would certainly be preferable. Should it be alleged that this would tend to spread the critical Cacoethes, already so prevalent among our countrymen, it may be answered, that perhaps it would improve the talent as well as the taste for criticism.

Translation Lessons.

These lessons are first gone over in the usual way, each pupil individually translating a portion, and undergoing the customary grammatical examination. After this is finished, the master orders all the books to be shut. He then begins the lesson, giving out a short sentence or member of a sentence, in the arrangement in which it is printed, calling on the class simultaneously to give the English, and to add the Latin sentence they have just heard; and in this manner he will go over the whole translation lessons. The importance of this part of the plan must be quite evident. Every pupil will translate the whole lesson; he will pronounce all the Latin correctly, if his master do so; and he will have the advantage of saying dialogues, according to the genuine structure and arrangement of the language, without the labour of previously learning them. After a few months, the master should give the class the English, desiring them to give the Latin, or this might be done in addition to the other mode of hearing the lesson. And I am satisfied he will be surprised at the facility with which they will give their Latin, should this plan be rigidly and regularly followed. Perhaps it may be here objected, that from the artificial structure of the Latin language, when the sentences are broken into small portions, the sense will come out awkwardly and in grotesque English. To this I reply, that the sense will meet the ear of the pupil, exactly as it did the Romans themselves; and the corrupting effect of the odd translation, will be counteracted by the previous translation in the ordinary way.

The method of conducting a public Latin class, which I have now gone over, will be attended with the following signal advantages: Every individual of the class will be almost constantly employed; he will say nearly all that should be got by memory; he will translate the entire lesson of each day; he will acquire an accurate pronunciation; he will understand the language as well when he hears it as when he reads it; certainly a great desideratum. His ear and his organs of speech will get completely attuned to its structure and melody, and by the time he has finished his course, he will be able not only to quote readily the authors he has studied, but even to speak and write in their language, with a facility and correctness totally unattainable by the present mode of tuition. Perhaps, before concluding, it may be as well to advert to the difficulties attending the adoption of this plan, even where its advantages are acknowledged. External opposition no teacher has reason to fear; if his employers take the trouble to inform themselves, whether he be a successful teacher, they will hardly inquire what plan he follows, particularly if his castigations are moderate; and, fortunately for this plan, in that respect it will materially diminish the necessity of punishments, as the pupils, being much more employed, will have less time for idleness and mischief. Within the walls of his class room, what opposition has he to dread? Men, it is said, are but children of a larger growth, yet somehow they have all got of late rather impatient of arbitrary power, and even in many cases of legitimate sway; but where the teacher sits, he reigns uncontrolled and uncontrollable. Some little difficulty may be experienced, perhaps, on introducing the plan, in classes already advanced in the study of the language, but by a few days perseverance it will vanish; with a class beginning the study, one mode of teaching must be as easily adopted as another. But indeed the greatest opposition I anticipate, is not from pupils, nor from parents, but from teachers themselves, that genus irritable which is in many instances more apt to teach than to learn. However, as I would fain obtain, for this my lucubration, candid consideration, and intelligent patronage, I hereby dedicate it, with every feeling of respect and esteem, to the Rector and other masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

W.

MARRIED.

On the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. David Parker, Robert Barns, of Rochdale, England, to Miss Mary C. Wurts, daughter of the late Maurice Wurts.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, Mr. Thomas M. Rush, to Miss Ann, daughter of Abraham Sink, all of this city.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Ambrose Laussat, merchant, to Miss Christiana Sophia, daughter of Jacob Chrystler, of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, Mr. Nathaniel Holland, of this city, to Mrs. Martha H. Hastings, of Boston, (Mass.) daughter of David Grive, of Providence, (R. I.)

DIED.

On the 6th inst. in the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Annan, a native of Scotland, but long a respectable inhabitant of this country.

On the 17th inst. in her 28th year, Mrs. Hannah Samson, consort of Hasadiah P. Samson.

On the 23d ult. in Michigan territory, James H. Hamm, M. D. aged 27 years, formerly of this city.

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